

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

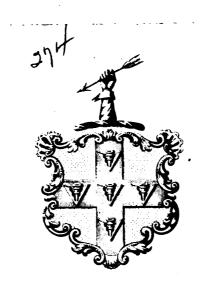
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/

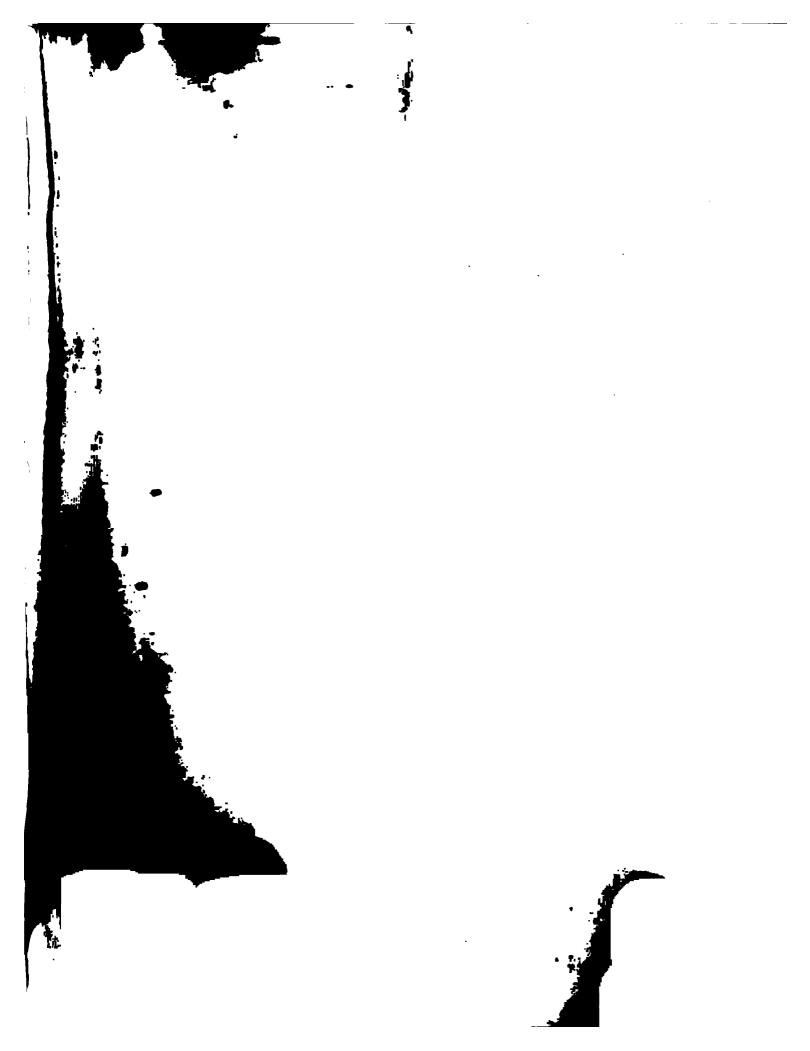


1. Reade (Reman), gother. 2. Geographic (linerant) 2. Great Indiano: - Demonson ministr



Milliam Harrison.





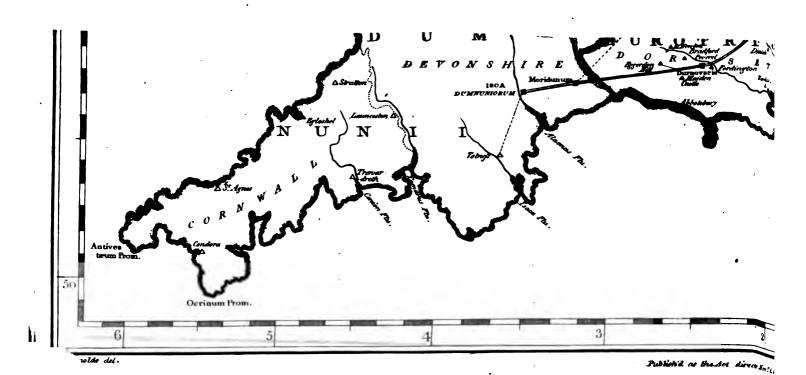
•			
	•	•	

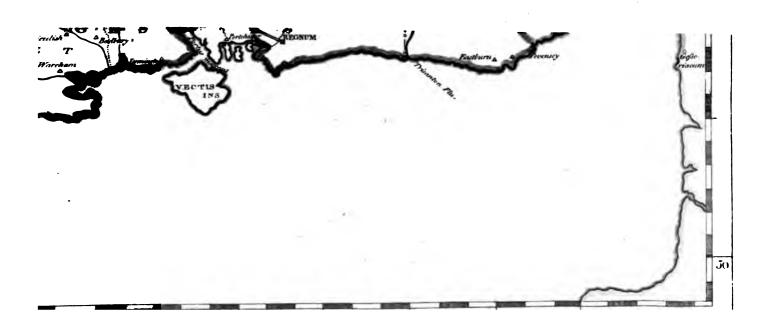
,

. .

			-			•
•		•	•			
						1
				·		
					·	
					•	
· .			•		·	
·			,			
					٠	
				•		
	•					

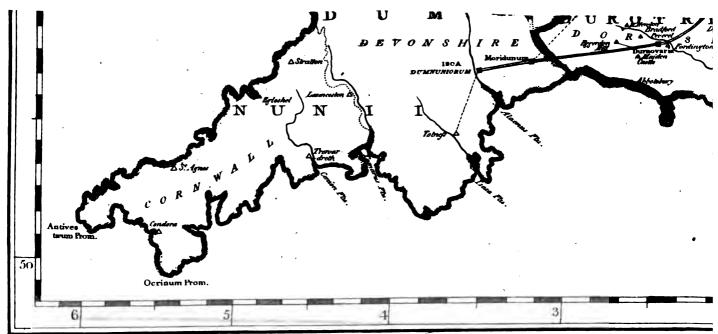
H



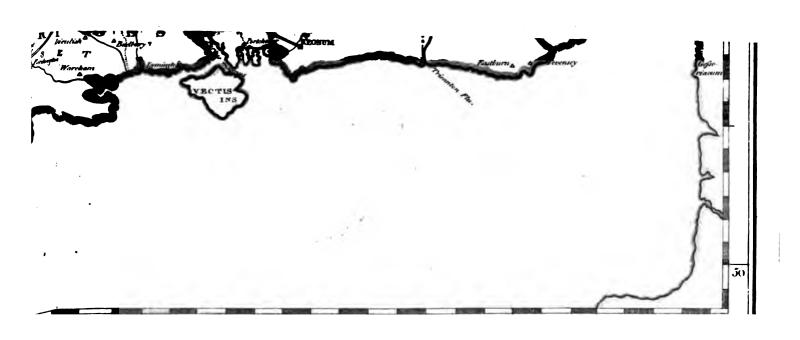


.

.



T. Reynolde del .



ċ

÷.

Itinuarium Antonini.

ITER BRITANNIARUM;

OR THAT PART OF THE

ITINERARY

O F

ANTONINUS

WHICH RELATES TO

BRITAIN,

WITH

A NEW COMMENT,

BY THE REV. THOMAS REYNOLDS, A.M. RECTOR OF BOWDEN PARVA, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ANTIQUUM REPETO ROMANA PER OPPIDA CURSUM. STUKELEY.

CAMBRIDGE,

PRINTED BY J. BURGES PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY;

AND SOLD BY J. DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE; MESSRS. CADELL AND DAVIES, LONDON;

AND MR. COOKE, OXFORD.

MDCCXCIX.

•



TO

The Right Reverend

WILLIAM

LORD BISHOP OF

CLOYNE

in

I R E L A N D

This WORK is, with the greatest Respect, inscribed, as
a small Testimony of Gratitude for the many
Favours conferred upon
his Lordships much obliged, and
most obedient, humble Servant

The Author.

PREFACE.

A T a time in which the study of antiquity in general has so many admirers, and is cultivated with very great utility and success, and in which the many discoveries, continually made in topographical antiquities in particular, have very much advanced, and improved that branch of the science, a new edition of the Iter Britanniarum of Antoninus on a more enlarged plan, and with an explanation founded on a regular and confistent principle, may with reason be expected to be a work not unacceptable to the lovers of this kind of learning. Nearly a century has passed since any author has written particularly upon it. And in that interval fo many Roman antiquities have been discovered in different parts of this island, so great improvements have taken place in our maps, and fuch correctness is attained in our books of roads, in which the distances of many towns are very accurately ascertained, that a much better account of it may now be very justly deemed practicable, than it could be in the power of all former writers upon it to furnish. The want of these affishances entirely prevented the early commentators, from giving a full and fatisfactory elucidation of it. Without them it was impossible for the greatest and most undoubted abilities to execute what a common understanding may, with their aid, be able to accomplish. So that it is more to be wondered, that so much has been already done towards an illustration of this very obscure ancient author, than that so much darkness remains. Very great acknowledgements are no doubt due to all former writers upon this work, for their industry and the great trouble, and frequently expence, they were at to obtain information relating to it. The following undertaking proceeds on the found and excellent foundation, which they have laid, and will not be found to contradict or differ from them, but where they seem not to have had it in their power to reach the truth.

The

The Itinerary of Antoninus contains an account of Britain fo particular, and circumstantial, beyond any other work of the same age, that it has naturally, and very defervedly, attracted the attention of our most learned, and ingenious antiquaries from very early And they have not thought it a talk unworthy their great abilities to endeavour to remove the difficulties and obscurity, in which great length of time had unavoidably involved the part of it, which relates to Britain, in common with the rest of it. Many troublesome and expensive journies have been undertaken for the fole purpose of tracing a Roman road, or discovering a town mentioned by Antoninus. But though the Iter Britanniarum has long been the subject of discussion, and inquiry, it is certainly by no means yet perfectly understood. Of this no other proof is necessary than a comparison of the discordant interpretations given by different authors, who have either written purposely, and expressly upon it, or who may have incidentally adverted to it. The general outline will be found upon the whole the fame in all, but as to many of the particular towns intended in it, the number of those, whose fituations have been admitted by common confent, bears no proportion to those, whose positions are controverted, and undetermined. At the fame time the Itinerary is a work frequently referred to, and its authority is much relied upon, by all writers on the topographical antiquities of this island, which is a great, and sufficient reason to excite further inquiry, and to encourage new exertions to make out a regular, and confistent view of it, if the means are attainable. A work continually quoted by others, if it is not itself well underflood, must be a fertile source of errors and mistakes, which circumstance may be pleaded as an apology for this new attempt to illustrate this curious, but very difficult ancient author.

That this work of Antoninus was known, and studied by the English antiquaries, before and in the fourteenth century, is extremely probable, if it may not be said to be evident, from the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, who wrote at that time. By the new form, given by that ingenious monk, to the Itinerary of Britain, we may perceive, that the situations of many of the ancient towns were then as well understood, as they are at this time. In

almost every Iter of the * Diaphragmata some circumstance is interwoven, which plainly points out the course and direction of it. The division of the provinces also in Britain is precisely the same in Richard + and in Camden (Vespasiana only excepted) as may be feen by comparing the notices in the Diaphragmata with what the latter very learned author has faid on that subject, in his account of the division of Britain, in the introduction to his Britannia. This is a farther proof, that this kind of learning in that period had its followers, and that they were not deficient in curiofity or ingenuity.

This production of Richard (which was discovered by a Mr. Bertram at Copenhagen in Denmark in the year 1747) I am not ignorant, has been confidered by a writer of eminence as a repository of ancient information, valuable far beyond any thing, which had been before in possession of the antiquarian world: — as "adding Manchester, to the science of Roman antiquities an extraordinary illumination, Vol. I. Ch. containing a curious account of Roman Britain, and exhibiting to III. the Roman British historian, a new Itinerary of the whole. And what infinitely enhances the value to the Roman British historian (adds this Panegyrist) is, the Itinerary is more ancient, than that of Antoninus, is more extensive in its delign, and more circumstantial in its execution." In the following work this monk is considered chiefly as the preserver of an ancient copy of Antoninus, and in fome fort as a commentator on that part of the Itinerary, which relates to Britain, but as by no means intitled to any superior respect from the originality of his information, or his very great antiquity. For this difference of opinion reasons will be affigued in the introductory differtion.

The

• The title of Richard's Itinerary.

Britannia secunda the same with Wales. Flavia Cæsariensis reached from Thames to

Maxima Cæsariensis from the Humber to the Tine or Severus wall.

Valentia from Severus wall to Grimesdike in Trans Murum intras Valentiam. Scotland.

Ad Sabrinam. Unde Trajectu intras in Britanniam secundam.

Transis Thamesim intrasque Provinciam Flaviam et Londinium angustam.

Ad Abum unde transis in Maximam.

[†] Camden Britannia prima was all that Richard. fouthern tract bounded on the one hand by the British ocean, and the other by the Thames, and Severn sea.

and ingenious work on the Roman affairs in this island, his Britannia Romana, he has appropriated a portion of it to an effay on this part of the Itinerary. As it professes to be no more than an essay, it confifts only of a strong outline of the work, with a few miscellaneous introductory observations. But he has given a much more confishent interpretation, than any writer before him from paying more exact attention to the numbers, and the real distances of the towns, as far as he could make them out. And for this purpose he was by no means less industrious in the expensive * diligence of travelling, than Camden, or any of his predecessors. His dedication is dated from Morpeth in Northumberland, where it may therefore be supposed he lived, and yet he speaks of things from his own personal inspection at Wroxeter in Shropshire, at Caerleon in Monmouthshire, at Chichester in Sussex, and at some places in Essex. He has added feveral towns to the Antonine catalogue, and given good reasons for their admission. In some instances indeed he is evidently mistaken, particularly in the western counties, in which he ventures to support a very strange hypothesis in direct opposition to all the best writers, who had gone before him. His plan also of comparing the Roman mile with the length of the English computed mile in the different parts of the island, a certain measure with the most uncertain one, that could be, does not appear to have proved very fatisfactory to himself, nor can it be so, I am persuaded, to the critical reader. He speaks of Ogilby's Survey in giving the distances of some towns, but he has not taken such advantage of that work, as it was capable of affording him. He was prepoffested with the idea, that the miles in the Itinerary were horizontal, so that the distances, measured on the surface by Ogilby, promised no assistance to him. Not that he adopted this opinion without what appeared to him very just, and sufficient grounds. For he was at the trouble, and expence to have measured with a chain the distances of two or three places, supposed to be mentioned in the Itinerary. The first flage, which he expected to be not quite twenty English miles, proved on mensuration twenty-two such miles: — a second interval, supposed under inine miles, was found nearly ten: — and of a third distance he says "here too the number of English measured miles 8 ld. Vinovia. exceeds

· Effay on Itinerary. Corstopitum. f Id. Vindo-

· "You will perhaps laugh at my expensive diligence." Camden. Leicestershire.

exceeds the number of Roman." These difficulties he reconciles by supposing the Roman miles horizontal. But in his first experiment he was probably unfortunate in not measuring from the true place intended, though he followed the opinion generally received. In the second he did not call to mind, what he had * observed, that the Itinerary gives no parts of miles, so that a place under ten miles was agreeable to the number in the Itinerary, which called for nine only. The excess in the third instance seems to have been the same as in the second, though it is not so accurately expressed. Had he been more lucky in the selection of the distances, which he undertook to measure, he might have formed a very different opinion, and in confequence of being better acquainted with the proportion between the English and Roman mile, he would probably have left much less to be done by those, who might follow him in the same pursuit, than he now has done. Many valuable observations, and descriptions of towns from this excellent work will enrich the following pages. This publication does great credit to its editor, as he appears to have spared no expence to make it worthy of publick notice. It is illustrated with one hundred handsome engravings, exhibiting copies of all the Roman inscriptions, and other curiosities, which he had been able to collect; very particular plans of the two Roman walls, and some camps, with maps appropriated to Ptolemy's geography, the Notitia, and the Iter Britanniarum. The date of it is 1732, so that it must have been written not far from the beginning of the present century, which is near expiring. It is now become rare to be met with.

In the next class of writers on this subject may be reckoned Leland, Harrison, Camden, Gibson, Baxter, Stukeley, Salmon and Mr. Whitaker, and probably Stow, and some other authors, with whom I have not been able to obtain an acquaintance.

Leland is well known for his great abilities in the study of Antiquity. He lived in the reign of Henry VIII, and was "library keeper to the king, from whom, in the 25th year of his reign, he Preface. received a commission under the broad seal, by which he had free vol. s. liberty, and power, to enter, and fearch the libraries of all the cathedrals, abbies, priories and colleges, as likewise all other places, wherein

[•] Only even miles, and no parts of a mile are mentioned in the Itinerary. Horsley. p. 386.

wherein records, writings, and whatever elfe was lodged, that related to antiquity." For this purpose he travelled for several years

without intermission, in which time he went 'over most parts of England, and Wales, and not content with what information the libraries afforded, he went to every place, where he thought there were any footsteps of Roman, Saxon, and Danish buildings, taking particular notice of the Tumuli, Coins, and Inscriptions, which he met with. The extent of his journies he thus describes to his 1 New Year's royal master. "I have ' so travelled in your dominions both by the fea coasts, and the middle parts, sparing neither labour, nor costs, by the space of these six years past, that there is almost neither cape, nor bay, haven, creek, or pier, river or confluence of rivers, breaches, washes, lakes, meres, mountains, vallies, moors, heaths, forests, chases, woods, cities, boroughs, castles, principal manor places, monasteries and colleges, but I have seen them, and noted in so doing a whole world of memorable things." By these means he collected an immense fund of information, and on his return he fpent about fix years in digesting his papers, but a fatal stop was put to his farther progress by a distemper, which baffled the art of medicine. The loss of his senses prevented his compleating his The illustration of Antoninus was one end proposed by him in his collections. "Whereas now, fays he, almost no man can guess at the shadow of the ancient names of havens, rivers, promontories, hills, woods, cities, towns, castles, and variety of kinds of people, that Cæsar, Livy, Ptolemæus, &c. Antoninus, and divers others make mention of, I trust so open this window, that the light shall be seen so long, that is to say, by the space of a whole thousand years stopped up, and the old glory of Britain reflourish through the world." Accordingly in his Itinerary, (which is a collection of miscellaneous observations made in his travels, and not intended for publication in its present form, if he could have completed his intentions,) many instances occur, where he has attempted

> to determine the positions of the Antonine towns: and several others may be seen in his Syllabus, and explanation of the ancient names in his' Genethliacon, as also in his commentary on his Cygnea

Gift. Vol. I.

≥ Id.

H's Leland.

Cantio.

The number of copies of the Itinerary of this antiquary, given by Hearne, and also in a second edition, being scarce sufficient to permit the libraries even of the curious to be supplied with them, a short account of this publication may not require an apology, and is rendered in some measure necessary by the quotations from it in the present work. It consists of nine thin volumes large octavo. The bulk of it contains Leland's Itinerary, but to each volume Hearne has presized a learned presace relating to matters, or works of antiquity, and also other curious papers on the same subject are added to each volume.

To Vol. I. is prefixed Leland's New Year's Gift, being an account given by him to Hen. VIII. of his travels, and what he proposed by them. At the end of this volume is added, a discourse concerning some antiquities found in Yorkshire, and a letter on the same subject.

To Vol. II. is prefixed Leland's Neniæ on the Death of Sir Thomas Wyat—and added, An account of feveral antiquities in, and about Oxford—a latin oration, spoken at Cambridge before Hen. VII—and Dr. Plott's account of an intended journey through England and Wales.

To Vol. III. prefixed, An account of the Bacon at Dunmow in Essex, and of the court at Raleigh,—and added Antonine's Itinerary through Britain with various readings, and Dr. Talbot's Annotations; and a small tract.

To Vol. IV. a letter from R. Thoresby of Leeds to Dr. Sloane concerning some antiquities found in Yorkshire, with remarks on that letter.

To Vol. V. prefixed, a tale of two swans by W. Vallans, with two other small pieces—added, a letter containing an account of some antiquities found between Windsor, and Oxford.

To Vol. VI. prefixed, a fragment of Sir Henry Spelman's history, and Fate of Sacrilege, and a bill of a mayor's dinner at Norwich:—added, a letter from the Rev. F. Brokesby containing some observations relating to the antiquities and natural history of England, and Wales.—Gale's Essay on the sour great Roman ways, and a copy of latin verses.

To Vol. VII. prefixed, a letter from the Rev. Dr. White Kennet to the publisher concerning a passage in the Vol. IV. with the b 2 publisher's

publisher's answer, and a discourse concerning the Saxon word Æstel.

To Vol. VIII. prefixed, a discourse concerning the Stunsfield Pavement, and an account of the custom of the manor of Woodstock: — added, a description of some Roman antiquities found in London; and Fitstephen's Description of London.

Vol. IX. contains two poems by Leland, his Genethliacon and Cygnea Cantio, with interpretations of the proper names and old words, which occur in them. To these is added a latin description of Oxford, by Nicholas Fitzherbert.

Hearne printed no more than one hundred, and twenty copies. Date of his edition 1710. The new edition was printed also in Oxford, and in the year 1745. Some additions, and improvements are mentioned in the advertisement. The number of copies three hundred, and fifty.

Encyclop.
Britan.
Holinshed.

Harrison was the author of three books of the description of Britain, printed with Ralph Hollinshed's history of England. Hollinshed's work was "" published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, one edition about the year 1570, and a second enlarged, and improved, in the year 1587." In the first was given a copy of the Iter Britanniarum, no doubt considered as a great curiosity. It is however very imperfect, as many towns are omitted, but it furnishes one or two valuable various readings of the numbers. In the fecond edition, a fecond copy is given, which differs confiderably from the first, being much more correct. To each copy are added some names of towns, supposed to be those intended by Antoninus. Very few of them agree with the opinions fince adopted on much better grounds, and more mature consideration. These two copies of the Itinerary are reprinted in Burton's commentary, to which I am indebted for the knowledge of them, not having seen both editions of the original work. Camden has paid very great attention to the Itinerary, in which I do not recollect a fingle town, of which he has not attempted to fettle the true position. And his learned editor Gibson, in giving an account of the rise, and progress of that famous and ingenious work, shews what concern the Itinerary had in the original composition of it. "He entered upon it, he fays, with almost all the disadvantages,

Britannia.
 Life of
 Camden.

that

χi

that could attend any undertaking. It was a fort of learning, that was then just peeping into the world. — His best direction — the old Itinerary of Antoninus, and certainly a heap of bare names without the circumstances of action, is but a poor guide. However poor as it was, it had been a much more comfortable bottom to fet out upon, had it been found, and entire. But he found it so mangled, either by the transcribers negligence, or ignorance, or both, that he plainly perceived, he must patch up that, before he could go any farthar. Most ancient writers of any note have been fufferers that way, but this kind, wherein miles, and distances are compendiously expressed, is particularly exposed to the illtreatment of the librarians. Had figures never been invented, we had been eased of a great deal of trouble, that piecing up of distances, and chronologies do now give us. There was no way to cure this, but by collecting the various readings occasioned by such blunders, and letting the whole matter be determined by the majority of copies. To this end he left no corner unsearched, from which he might reasonably promise to himself either manuscript, or printed copies of Antonine's Itinerary, &c." From this it appears, that the old Itinerary formed a very prominent feature in the original plan of this great work, as in the execution of it, no opportunity of throwing any light upon it is neglected, when, in the course of the author's inquiries, any old town comes in view, which he has any reason to think might have been mentioned in it. To the Britannia I am under particular obligations, as my chief, and in the first part of my undertaking for a long time, my only guide in tracing the lines of these ancient journies. And from this eminent work I have drawn proofs, and descriptions of many of the old towns, as far as it could afford me affistance, or was necessary to my purpose, being the best, and most unexceptionable authority, which could be adduced upon this fubject. The situations indeed of several towns will be found in the following pages different from those assigned them by this excellent antiquary, but these variations are warranted by the opinions of other learned men, founded upon discoveries made fince his time, or by the distances of the towns, which are now so much better ascertained. What copies of the Itinerary Camden collected, or how many he had it in his power to confult,

we are not informed, but among the distances of places I have obferved one or two various readings of the numbers, and he has one observation relating to the division of the road near Bennonis, which appears in no other copy, which I have met with, except that used by Richard of Circncester. The edition of the Britannia referred to in this work, is that of 1695, which has been reckoned a very good one. Of the much improved edition, for which the publick is indebted to the abilities, and industry of R. Gough, Esq; I had in an early stage of my inquiry no more than a cursory view in the Bodleian library, and had only time to latisfy mylelf, that it had not rendered the present undertaking unnecessary or useless. I have fince however, through the friendship of the Bishop of Cloyne, had an opportunity of a more intimate acquaintance with this edition, but too late to adopt the new translation of Camden, which must plead my excuse for the appearance of the more antique phraseology of Gibson in my quotations. Mr. Gough's work is a valuable edition of our geographer. He has with great judgement, in my opinion, adopted Gibson's original plan of giving the additions feparate from the text. The incorporation of them, though with marks of distinction, has led Horsley to quote the editor as the author in feveral parts of his Britannia Romana. In a work of fuch magnitude some inaccuracies, and mistakes must be expected, but it forms a confiderable and highly useful accession to that kind of information, of which it contains so distinguished a part. hibits a new translation of Camden's text, and gives the additions by Gibson, and former editors blended with such discoveries, as have been made fince their time. I have added from it near a hundred names to the lift of towns where Roman curiofities have been found. I cannot help expressing some little surprize to see such undeserved honour paid in this edition to the abfurd, and impossible conjectures of Salmon, respecting the Roman towns. I cannot pursuade myfelf, that so intelligent an antiquary as Mr. Gough can hesitate a moment on the merit of this commentator upon Antoninus, and I am forry that he should give his readers reason to think he doubts by so frequently quoting him without expressing his disapprobation.

Gibson, the very learned editor of Camden's Britannia, with additions to each county, and afterwards bishop of London, may be

very justly considered as a writer of this class. In the additions, he has paid great attention to the Roman roads, and the towns mentioned by Antoninus. The line of the Foss road, which Camden could not trace beyond Leicester, he has described very properly; and he has laid down the politions of these ancient towns between Leicester, and Lincoln, which are called for in the Itinerary, and prove to be the very towns intended in it. — They were afterwards visited, and described very particularly by Stukeley. And in other parts of the same work he has given the situations of some other Antonine towns different from Camden, where his opinion appears to deserve the preference.

Baxter is another author of this kind. He has published a latin work under the title, Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, in which he has given an account of the supposed situation of all the towns in Britain, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, the geography of Ptolemy, the Notitia, and the anonymous Ravennas; with fuch other matters, as these ancient writers contain, relating to this island. The work is disposed in alphabetical order, and the observations on each place very concise. In the Itinerary towns he agrees in general with Camden, and Gibson, but in some few gives his own opinion. From his intimate knowledge of the ancient British language he has pointed out the derivation of many of the ancient names of these towns. He was born in Shropshire, and it is related of him as a very remarkable circumstance, that when he Reiten was put to school at the age of eighteen, he knew not one letter, Baxter. nor understood one word of any language but Welsh, and yet he so well improved his time, that he became a person of great and extensive learning. He died in the year 1723, after having been twenty years master of Mercer's School in London. The date of the dedication is 1719.

Stukeley took feveral long and expensive journies in various parts of the kingdom in fearch of Roman, and other antiquities, and the refult of his inquiries he has published in his Itinerarium Curiosum, a work which requires no new recommendation. The Antonine towns were a great object of his fearch. He in general agrees with Camden, but he mentions a confiderable number of other towns also, where Roman antiquities have been discovered, from which I have

have found a great advantage, particularly in the fifth Iter, the course of which cannot have been hitherto properly described, if the numbers are allowed to be the guide. But his travels extended no farther than the Humber on one side, and Manchester on the other, so that he affords no information as to the towns, which lie north of these two points. As this author wrote long after Camden, and has described the places from his own personal knowledge, besides that his work is now become very scarce, I have the more willingly made some additions to the proofs, and descriptions of those ancient towns, which were visited by him. The Itinerarium Curiosum was published in the year 1724. In the title it is marked Centuria I. but whether with a reference to any future addition by himself, or expected from the inquiries of others, does * not appear.

Salmon's New Survey of England (to which are made by Horsley, and other writers several references in relation to the Itinerary) I have not been able to obtain a sight of, but those remarks correspond so exactly with an account given of the Itinerary in the end of Luccombe's Gazetteer, that I have every reason to think that account taken from Salmon. It is a singular production, and excites no desire of a more intimate acquaintance with the original. A very large portion of the towns are such as were never before suspected to be mentioned by Antoninus. And the whole + account is so contrary to the opinions of our best writers; and so entirely negligent of the numbers, the distances of the towns, and the order and regularity of the different Itinera, that whoever was the author of it, it does him no credit, and is only calculated to bring the work into disrepute, which it pretends to explain.

Mr. Whitaker, in his history of Manchester, has interwoven the ancient history of the whole kingdom. He has made many remarks

• I have been fince informed, that a fecond Centuria was published after the death of Dr. Stukeley by his friends.

[†] Salmon wrote ex professo upon the Itinerary, and as he rode over the whole kingdom for that purpose, one might expect great improvements from him. But whatever opinion he had once embraced, no reasoning however clear, and strong, could ever remove him from persisting in it. He has all along pretended to find a military way, whenever he wanted it, in places where there is not the least appearance of any such thing. Remains he also talks of, where there certainly are none, and great camps, where they are very insignificant, or not Roman. And excepting a few observations, which are to be admitted with some caution, there is nothing worth attending to in his whole design, all his Itinerary being laid down, as if the Romans had chiefly intended by traversing the country to make their journies as long as they could, and also to avoid good roads. Dr. Mason's Remarks. Gough. Vol 1. pag. lxxxiii.

on various towns, mentioned in the Itinerary; and in the fituations of them in general accedes to the opinions of Gale, Stukeley, Horfley, and other writers before him. I do not fay, that he has done this from any respect for Antoninus. He certainly has not. in doing it for the Diaphragmata of Richard he has to all useful purposes done it for Antoninus. This writer is a very great admirer of Richard, and has built a considerable part of his work on the authority of his writings, esteeming him an author not indeed himself older than Antoninus, but as collecting his information from fources much more ancient than any that author could be acquainted with. He has shewn the sincerity of his opinion by resting so much of his own work on this of Richard. Some future day may prove, that the foundation is not of found materials. cannot agree with him in his opinion of Richard, but while in the introduction I shall endeavour to state the reasons of my dissent, I shall do fo with all due respect to his superior abilities, and longer acquaintance with the subject, than I can pretend to.

The third class of writers, who have taken notice of the Iter Britanniarum, are far too numerous to allow any particular account of them. It comprehends the authors of all county histories, and of a number of tracts in the Archæologia, and all antiquarian works of the topographical kind, as also many correspondents in the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical publications. In all these forts of books may be found observations on Antoninus, but they are mostly confined to single towns, or small detached parts of his This circumstance renders them of less value. The nature of the Itinerary is very unfavourable to fuch observations. considerable part is not reviewed together, and due attention paid to the connection of each Iter, very little success can be expected in fixing the true fituation of any town. The discovery of Roman remains in any place is a proof of a very subordinate kind, because they are found at a great number of towns not mentioned in the Itinerary. If this work had given a much larger collection of towns, so that it might have been supposed to contain nearly all the principal towns, then in Britain, this proof would have had great weight. But, it is plain, it does not. A selection is very visible. Large spaces are without towns, which there are reasons to think

were not uninhabited at that time, because there are many towns within their limits, which produce claims to antiquity equal to the Antonine towns. Ptolemy also, who cannot be supposed a much later writer than Antoninus, has preferved the names of twenty-nine towns in Britain, which do not appear in the Itinerary. Hence it is no proof, that a town is not of as high antiquity, because it is not mentioned in this work. And on the other hand there are more than one or two instances of towns, which have an indisputable title to a place in the Itinerary, where no Roman antiquities have yet been discovered. In settling these towns therefore the antiquities found are of little consequence, unless the distance favours the supposition, and this seldom from one town only, generally two, and some times from three other towns. authors are however so far valuable, as they increase the catalogue of places, where Roman curiofities have been found, and thereby often afford good grounds to determine those towns, which have escaped the fearch of all former writers on this work.

The object and defign of the present undertaking is to extract from as many of these authors of all the three kinds, as could be obtained, and confulted, a view of the Itinerary regular, and confiftent in all its parts. And this could only be expected by proceeding on some uniform principle, or rule of interpretation. principle, here adopted, is that, which the work itself presents, and invites the use of; and this is an exact, and particular attention to the distances of the towns according to the numbers, laid down for the designation of them. This is the only peculiarity the present comment pretends to beyond those, which have gone before it, and this point has been strictly attended to through the whole of it. In all former writers on this work it has been thought enough to fay, in loose, and general terms, that the distances agree with the numbers. But in the present case, the distances are never said to agree with the numbers, without producing the best evidence, that can be obtained, of the truth of the affertion. This is the discriminative character, which is especially relied upon to recommend the following pages to the notice of those, who are conversant in these studies. And from this method, it is hoped, the value of the original work will be established on a firm foundation, and that it will appear, that that however greatly it may have suffered from time and transcribers, yet so much of it remains perfect, or within the power of fair, and natural correction, as to afford a most curious, and valuable description of the state of our island, at the time it was under the Roman government, and when that people were in full possession of all parts of it, fouth of the wall built by Hadrian.

A strong objection may possibly arise against the present publication, because the author has not to alledge, in recommendation of it, his travels in fearch of these ancient towns. A very ingenious writer in the Archæologia observes, that "in inquiries of this pag. 5. kind, it is very necessary to have a local knowledge of the countries in question, fince stations cannot be easily determined in the closet, like Etymologies, and they, who have no other reliance are commonly apt either to fall into mistakes themselves, or perpetuate those of others." But this argument is not of such weight, as is It is one thing to find stations, and another generally imagined. to combine such discoveries for the illustration of the Itinerary. The former is a work of labour and expensive inquiry on the spot, the latter must be the work of the closet, The proofs of the Roman towns are drawn from the observations of our first, and best informed antiquaries, whose determinations are much more worthy of confidence than the personal investigation of any individual. I must however candidly confess, that I have felt too forcibly the weight of this objection, which I should have therefore been very glad to remove, had my fituation, and circumstances in life, permitted the attempt,

The works, made use of to ascertain the distances of the towns, are, Ogilby's Actual Survey of all the direct, and principal cross roads in England and Wales:—Paterson's Itinerary: his New and Accurate Description of the Roads; his Travelling Dictionary: — And Cary's very excellent Maps, reduced from the actual furveys of most of the counties in England. Some few references may be made to other works of the same nature, but not in more than two, or three distances.

Ogilby's Survey is a very curious publication, and must have cost him great trouble and pains in its execution. It was undertaken by the order of Charles II, and published in a large folio, dedicated

to that Prince. The plan of it is very ingenious. It is a feries of maps of the roads on a large scale, which admits remarks, as to the nature of the country, the rills, rivers, bridges, and the bearings, and names of the towns within view of the road. From a careful examination of the roads I am acquainted with, it appears to give a very exact account. Its principal deficiency is in the manner of spelling the names of the towns. It is to be remembered, that this furvey was taken before any, or at least many, roads had been put in that flate of repair, now called Turnpike. From this new state many alterations have taken place, which may create some difference, between the furvey, and their present state, as to distance and other accidental circumstances, but it is not so much as might be expected. The copy, which I have of this work was published by Bowen in octavo, under the title Britannia Depicta, and very neatly finished, being the whole of it from engraved plates, without the aid of letterpress. Bowles's neat little Travellers Companion, in two volumes, large duodecimo, is a republication of Ogilby with a few additional fections from Paterson. It does not acknowledge any obligations to Ogilby, but it copies his faults in orthography, and even some other mistakes with very scrupulous exactness.

Paterson's Itinerary is a very elegant work after the manner of Ogilby, and in size well suited for the convenience of the traveller, being comprized in two compact volumes, small octavo. The greater part of each volume consists of engraved maps of the roads, which exhibits a view of the neighbouring country to the extent of near five miles; — the lesser direct roads, and most of the cross roads, and roads in Scotland, are described in letter-press, to prevent swelling the work to too great a fize. It is certainly an improvement of Ogilby's plan, but has no claim to novelty, except that the principal roads in the letter-press are made to be read upwards like the engravings. This method preserves a uniformity in the work, but I cannot perceive in it any great advantage to the reader. The engraved pages are very clear, and well executed.

His Description of the roads is a book so generally known, that it is unnecessary to give any particular account of it. From the nature of it some errors in the distances may be expected, but I have not met with many in the parts, which have fallen more particularly under

under my examination. The tenth edition is here referred to, which compared with the fixth, which I had before, contains many additions and improvements.

Another work by the same author is a Travelling Dictionary, or alphabetical tables of the principal towns, &c. From the manner of it, it must be exposed to many inaccuracies, and errors of the press, so that it must not be too implicitly relied upon. This is printed in the same size, and is frequently bound up with the Description, &c. In this state it has been mistaken for an index to the latter, and the reader has been disappointed in not finding every particular distance, described in the other part. But they are works entirely distinct. The Dictionary exhibits a view of distances so numerous, that it would be next to impossible to detail them within any reasonable compass.

But the present inquiry has been principally, and particularly, indebted to the volume * of county maps, published by Cary. This was a work very much wanted, as it was in the power of few to indulge themselves with the large maps of every county, which had been actually furveyed. All these maps are here exhibited on a reduced scale, but beautifully neat, and clear. And had not the author fo much confulted the convenience of travellers in their portable fize, but engraved them on a scale somewhat larger, they would have been unexceptionable. In their present state they are by far the best set of maps this country, or perhaps any other was ever in possession of. Only two counties, and a part of a third, have not produced maps from actual furvey; Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and part of Sussex. These plates by no means accord with the others, but from the particular circumstances of the two counties, there is reason to hope they may not long remain in this state, as one is the feat of one of our universities, and the other abounds in men of fortune and a rich yeomanry. In the maps from actual furvey the Roman roads make very conspicuous lines, and naturally attract the notice of an observer, who has any inclination to the study of antiquity. The accidental purchase of this book of maps was the primary cause of the present attempt. The singular ap-

[•] The copy, quoted in this work, was published in the year 1787. It is necessary to mention this, because I have lately met with a second edition of the county maps published in 1793, in which some of the references will not be found to answer.

pearances of the Roman roads excited a curiofity to know the Roman towns, mentioned in the Itinerary. A short inquiry shewed, that fome were not known, and others not laid down in their most probable fituations. The mind became infensibly more and more interested, and what was at first no more than the momentary curiosity of a leifure hour has by degrees grown to fuch importance, as to prefume to folicit the notice, and approbation of the publick. Cary has also lately published a large map of England, on a scale of five miles to an inch. It is a very noble performance. It differs from the former work chiefly in the uniformity of the scale in all its parts. The form is fo contrived, that it may be joined together as a map, or bound up in a portable, and convenient fized volume. This map has been also carefully consulted on the present occasion. The maps form an excellent check upon the books of roads, but the authority of the books is here always preferred, unless there is reason to suspect an error of the press, by their accounts differing materially from the maps.

To the proof of distance every other argument is added, which appeared necessary to substantiate the claim of each particular town to Antonine antiquity. Short accounts and descriptions of Roman antiquities, found at each place, are also given from Camden, Stukeley, Horsley and other authors. It might have been sufficient as a proof, merely to have mentioned their being discovered on the authority of some of those writers, but extracts from authors of such reputation, whose works (some of them at least) are become now very rare to be met with, cannot be unacceptable, and may add some value to the work, in which they appear. They might have been made much more extensive in the present undertaking, but as this would have increased the bulk of it far beyond what was necessary, it has been thought better to forego the advantages, which might have been expected from their extension.

The Itinerary is a work of undoubted Roman antiquity, but the form and manner of it are very unfavourable to the production of any internal evidence on a variety of points, upon which the inquifitive reader cannot but feel a defire to receive some satisfaction. It has no introduction to shew its origin, or its design. Nor are any historical remarks or other observations of any kind, interspersed in

it, a few only excepted, but those neither of consequence nor indisputable authority. It consists of a bare catalogue of the names of a great number of towns, dispersed in all the provinces of the Roman empire, and has preserved in some degree a knowledge of their fituation by giving their distance from each other, as they are connected in certain lines, each of which is called an Iter, or journey. It gives also the names of many port towns, lying on the coasts of the Mediterranean sea, and of several islands in that sea with their distances from the nearest Continents, or from each other. Several other islands have their names only given without their distances. Concerning a work so obscure, and which affords so little help towards its own interpretation, it cannot be thought extraordinary, if fome opinions have been adopted, and long acceded to, which on a more intimate inquiry are not found countenanced by it; and if many difficulties should have arisen from partial observations, and not taking a wider view of the whole of it together, as far as is practicable. Such a view is here attempted and illustrated by a man. constructed for that immediate purpose by the assistance of the deservedly admired Geography of Cellarius. This shews on the flightest inspection the nature, and manner of all parts of it, not only in Britain, but in the other provinces of the empire.

From the little information to be derived from the work itself the introduction has been a difficult task, and will yet, it is feared, be found so imperfect as to stand in need of all the candour and patience of the well informed reader. It will be found to contain some matter entirely new, and not before treated of, and very little, that has been at any time thoroughly searched into, and discussed by former writers on this subject. It has also to controvert some opinions, which time, and the great reputation of the authors of them, have rendered almost sacred, and inviolable. The difficulty therefore of the attempt may be very justly alledged as some excuse for the desciency of the execution.

In the progress of the present commentary I consider myself under very particular obligations to those gentlemen, whose libraries have furnished me with books relating to the Itinerary, and to the antiquities of this kingdom. Situated at a very inconvenient distance from both universities, whose noble libraries are of such advantage in any literary pursuit, I had very little reason to expect, that I should be able to prosecute a work of this kind with any tolerable success. But I have been fortunate beyond my utmost expectations.

My first, and principal acknowledgements on this account are due to the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, Bart. whose excellent collection of books was open to me in the most friendly, and obliging manner. From this very valuable repository I had the perusal of Burton's and Gale's Comments on the Iter Britanniarum, Horsley's Britannia Romana, Stukeley's Itinerarium Curiosum, several volumes of the Archæologia, a complete set of the Gentleman's Magazine, and several other authors, who treat either immediately, or incidentally on the antiquities of this country.

To Richard Gough, Esq. the learned editor of the last improved edition of Camden's Britannia, I am very much indebted for the use of Wesseling's edition of the whole Itinerary; by which means I had it in my power to obtain an exact account of all parts of it, to compare them together, and to search carefully for every circumstance, which might throw any light on this very difficult subject. And I am willing to hope I shall not appear in any way to have neglected his very kind favour in permitting me the use of it for so long a time.

To Mr. Nichols, the ingenious editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and a great promoter of all inquiries into the antiquities of our island, I have to profess my acknowledgements for his friendly interposition in procuring me the loan of the above book, and the offer of every other assistance in his power.

To William Hanbury, Esq. of Kelmarsh in Northamptonshire, my thanks are due for the loan of Gale's XV Scriptores, Busching's Geography, and some other books:

To John Peach Hungerford, Esq. of Dingley Hall in the same county, for a very good copy of Cellarius' Geography:

And to my more intimate friends, and acquaintance for the use of such authors, as their small collections could afford me.

All these assistances collectively have put me in possession of nearly all the writers I could have wished to consult, had a more abundant choice of them been in my power.

Correspondents

Correspondents I have been able to obtain very few, but among the few I have been honoured with some very obliging letters from gentlemen, eminent in the study of antiquity; — one from H. P. Wyndham, Esq. Member for Salisbury, relating to Old Winchester and the Roman roads in Hampshire, and two from John Cade, Esq. of Gainford in Durham, on the subject of Ovynford, and the Roman towns in his neighbourhood,

To the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, vicar of Calne in Wilts, I am particularly indebted, not only for some positive proofs of the true situation of Verlucio, but for the very great pains he took to make out for me a sketch of the adjacent country, to shew the course of the Roman road through it.

A letter from the Rev. Hugh Nanney, vicar of Haltwhistle in Northumberland, was very acceptable:—as was another from the Rev. Thomas Walker of Canewdon in Essex.

The Rev. John Dampier of West Meon, Hants, conferred a great favour upon me by the imformation he himself sent me, but still in a greater degree by his obliging permission to make use of his name, as an introduction to a person, so well versed in the antiquities of this country, as H. P. Wyndham, Esq.

To my particular friend Dr. Metcalfe, tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, I am much obliged for a copy of Richard's Itinerary from the edition of that Monk's work by Bertram, in the Bodleian library.

And fince I have completed my undertaking, as far as my own abilities would enable me, I have many additional obligations to confess to the right reverend the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, who with the most friendly condescension has taken the trouble to peruse the manuscript, and has proposed several alterations, and amendments in different parts of it. At the same time his Lordship was pleased to furnish notes and observations on some passages with his leave to make use of them. To those, to whom the objection of the author's not travelling may feem of the greatest weight, it may be some fatisfaction to know, that the work has been laid before a person so eminently qualified to judge of its defects in this particular. When Dr. Bennet was tutor of Emanuel College in Cambridge, he amused himself, in several long vacations, by travelling in search of Roman roads, and Roman curiofities, and he can speak from his own perfonal d

fonal view in almost all parts of the island. I cannot think there is any other person more intimately acquainted with the present subject. I do not pretend to say, that there are not points, upon which his Lordship thinks differently from myself, but he has expressed his general approbation of this work, and has consirmed it by his permission to introduce it to the world under the sanction of his patronage.

To the University of Cambridge, I have to express my warmest gratitude for their very liberal encouragement of this work, by admitting it to the honour of being printed in the University Press, and thereby taking upon themselves so large a portion of the expences of its publication.

In an appendix will be given, An abridged view of the whole Itinerary: — Ptolemy's Geography of Britain: — An extract from the Notitia, giving the names of towns at that time in Britain: — (These two articles are from Horsley)—A copy of Richard's Itinerary: — and An alphabetical List of a great number of towns in this island, where Roman curiosities have been found.



INTRODUCTION.

· • •

INTRODUCTION.

A PARTICULAR description of this curious, and valuable work of antiquity does not appear to have been yet given by any writer, who has treated either upon the whole, or any part of it; some account of it therefore may not be deemed an improper, nor perhaps unacceptable preface, to the general observations, which it may be necessary to make upon it in the present inquiry, and especially as the copies of it are now become by no means easy to be met with.

The Itinerary confifts of two parts, the first, and by far the largest part, is called simply Itinerarium, the other Itinerarium Maritimum.

The Itinerarium contains the names of more than two thousand towns, dispersed in all the different provinces of the Roman empire. And these towns are combined in certain classes, each of which is called an Iter, or Journey, as if visited by some traveller*, who had gone from one principal town to another, not always by the nearest, and most direct road, but as his business, or fancy might lead him, and sometimes by two or three different routes. Of the towns no farther notice is taken than their names, and their distances from each other, as they are connected in each separate journey, except in a very sew instances, where some title is added expressing the quality of the town, as Colonia, Municipium, &c.

The number of the journies in this part of the work is something more than two hundred and fifty, and they differ from each other, both in the number of towns they contain, and in their length. Some few give only the distance between two towns, but the longest Iter contains the names of nearly two hundred towns. A single distance

^{*} Hæc Itinera scripta, et excepta videntur ab aliquo studioso, qui Proconsulem, aut Prætorem Romanum comitabatur, et per viam fingula oppida quaquaversum ibat, notabat. Ideo non semper rectifisma et brevissima via est, sed perinde ut ille Dominus conventibus celebrandis distractus est in hanc, aut illam partem, aut regionem. Talbot's Comment. ad fin.

distance so small as twelve * miles has the title of an Iter, and from that number they vary in almost all proportions to three thousand five hundred miles, which is the immense length of the chief Iter. The smallest distance between any two towns is two + miles. One instance occurs of a ‡ single mile, but there is good reason to suspect it to be a false reading. Distances may be found of almost every number from two miles to sixty-sive, and there is one example of one § hundred miles.

To each of these journies is prefixed a short title, specifying the towns at the extremes of it, with the total number of miles they are distant from each other by that particular road, as from London to Lincoln 156 miles, from York to London 227 miles, In some of the very long journies the title is divided into parts, and a total number assigned to each division, but no total number given of the whole numbers collectively. Thus the title of the chief Iter is

"Ab urbe || Mediolano DXXVIII Inde Aquileia CCLXX Inde Sirmio CCCCI, &c." In the body of the Iter however there are no divisions at Mediolano, Aquileia, or any of these places, nor are they in any way distinguished from the other towns.

* Wesseling's Edition, p. 1. This part of the work, the Itinerarium, begins in Africa at a town called Exploratio ad Mercurios, the true fituation of which is now no further known, than that it was a place on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, near two hundred miles fouth of Tingi, now Tangiers. This must have been the most extreme point of the empire, or near it, in this Continent, and not far from Mount Atlas. From this place a line of towns are given by way of Tangiers along the Mediterranean, as far as Alexandria in Ægypt, which is shewn by it to be a distance of three thousand, three hundred, and ninety miles. In this long tract of country there occur but very few towns at any distance from the coast, except in the neighbourhood of Carthage, where there is a considerable number, spread over the country, to the distance of nearly two hundred miles, The Itinerary of Africa concludes at a port town, called Tacapæ, which Cellarius lays

b Id. p. 78. Iters in Africa. 32.

[•] Iter A Luca Pifas. M P. XII. Wefel. Anton. p. 289. + Tigava Caftra M P. II. Id. p. 38. † Veteribus. M P. I. Id. p. 370.
§ A Parma Lucam M P. C. Id. p. 284.

^{||} Grammar requires, that the name of the place, to which motion is, should be in the accusative case, but in this work it is frequently in the ablative case. Indeed the names of the towns in general are in the ablative case, that is Monoptotes.

lays down not far from the present Tripoli, within the boundaries of that state, and nearly opposite to Sicily.

The island of Sardinia is next visited in about seven 'journies. Corfica then furnishes ad fingle line of towns along its eastern coast. 4 P. 85. 86.

Sicily follows, and feems to have attracted confiderable attention,

as there are many towns mentioned in all parts of it.

From Sicily a first visit is paid to Italy. The length of that P. 98. to country is laid down in a journey from Milan to the passage over to 129. Iters 14. Sicily, and is made nine hundred, and fifty-fix miles. With this Iter it opens, and after giving several others, and a number of towns, mostly to the fouth of Rone,

The principal Iter takes its course from that metropolis of the P. 129.to 152. empire, northward to Milan, and from this city, by the northern extremity of the Adriatic Sea (now called the Gulph of Venice) it passes along the bank of the Drave to the Danube, which great river it first touches upon, at a town, called in the Itinerary Taurunum, (supposed the Belgrade of modern times). Keeping along the southern bank of this river for a few stages, it then strikes across the country directly for Byzantio, now Constantinople. Here it passes the narrow sea into Asia Minor, which vast country it crosses in almost a direct line to the north-east point of the Mediterranean Sea, along the coast of which it is continued to Alexandria in Ægypt. Here it meets the great line of towns before taken notice of along the African coast. This Iter appears as a main branch, on which all the others either immediately, or remotely, depend. For it must be observed, that the whole mass of these journies is connected. There are no parts separate, and independent. Every country, through which this Iter does not pass, has a particular Iter connected with it. This Iter with all its connections in the different provinces is distinguished in the map by double lines.

Arrived at Alexandria in Ægypt, the Itinerary of that country is then given, which confifts of a line of towns along the western bank of the river Nile', and of a similar line on the eastern bank (each of P. 152. to these runs the whole length of the country) with a few other short excursions, that is, two journies to two eminent sea port towns on the Red Sea.

c Id. p. 78. to

P. 86. to 98.

Two

A 2



F. 174. to 176.

Two fhort journies in Thrace follow next. The title Iter Thraciæ, which introduces these short Iters, may be therefore suspected to be the interpolation of some transcriber, as they exhibit only a very few towns.

h P. 176. to 217. Iters 41.

Asia h then furnishes at least forty journies, but they are many of them very short ones. They almost all of them lie to the east of the main Iter, between it and the river Euphrates, and are connected with it in four different points. Only two short Iters are seen to the west of that line, except one more considerable, which leaves the chief Iter in Thrace, and enters Asia by another communication. Four or sive towns only are mentioned beyond the Euphrates. They are situated near the grand passage of that river at Zeugma, and may have been necessary to the security of the empire in those parts.

¹ P. 217. to 231. Iters 29.

Europe becomes now again the scene of action, and with the exception of a single Iter, continues so for the remainder of the work. A very long line of towns, along the bank of the Danube, and the western coast of the Black Sea (then the Pontus Euxinus) commences at Viminacium, (now Widin probably) where the principal Iter had before left the bank of that river, and concludes at Nicomedia, one stage beyond Constantinople. As far as the numbers can be depended upon, this work shews the length of this noble river in measured miles, by giving a series of towns, situated upon it from its rise to its fall into the Black Sea, which it makes a distance of not less than one thousand, seven hundred miles. One of these towns (Tomos) was made remarkable by the banishment, and death of the poet Ovid.

k P. 231. to 281.

The next feries of Iters* gives an account of the countries north east of Italy, between the Danube, and the Alps, which they traverse in a variety of directions.

¹ P. 281. to 317. Iters 23.

A fecond visit to Italy 1 follows, by which the catalogue of towns before given in that country, is much increased.

^m P. 317. to 333. Iters 4.

A few succeeding journies lie in "Greece, and the countries, which border upon that country, and the northern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The first of those journies leaves Italy from Brundisium, a famous port near the south east extremity of Calabria, and crosses the Adriatic Sea to Dyrrachium, on the opposite coast,

from

from which town it passes through Macedonia, and Thrace to Byzantium (Constantinople.) — A second passes from near the same point, from another port, called Hydruntum in Italy, to another port on the coast of Greece, called Aulon, from which place it makes a circuit round the whole coast of Greece, and falls into the first in Macedonia. — A third Iter commences at Aulon, but differs from the first from Brundisium only in the few first stages, ending also at the same town, Byzantium. This, and the first of these Iters Lib. vii. feem to have gone along the great Via Ignatia, described by "Strabo, Epirus, as measured, and furnished with mile stones, and as reaching from Apollonia, a town near Aulon to Theffalonica, across Macedonia. They fall into the chief Iter at a town in Thrace, called Apris.

Through the same town Apris passes the next of short Iter to the ? P. 333. to bank of the Hellespont; from whence another commences, which reaches to Laodicea, a chief city in Asia Minor.

A short journey p along the eastern coast of the Adriatic concludes p P. 337- to the account of the countries, east of Italy.

What remains of the work is employed among the nations in the west, and north western parts of the Empire. Of these Gaul being 390. lters 30. the nearest province, is first taken notice of. Under this name was comprehended all the present France, with the people inhabiting along the Rhine. These latter were indeed sometimes called the Germanies, and we find in the Itinerary, a Caput Germaniarum, but it contains so many towns, which cannot reasonably be supposed to have been comprehended in either of the Germanies, that this title, like some others, appears an addition to the text.

The chief Iter communicates with this country by throwing off a branch at Milan through Turin to Vienne upon the Rhone, which passes from thence through Lyons, Rheims, Soissons, and Amiens to Bologne, from whence was the usual pallage into Britain. this Iter depend all the other excursions in this province. A line of towns upon the Rhine shews the length of that river to have been near fix hundred Roman miles. So that the whole frontier of the Empire in Europe, to be guarded against the incursions of barbarous, and unconquered nations, and bounded by the two great rivers Danube, and Rhine, reaching from the German Ocean to the Black Sea, was of the immense length of near two thousand, and four hundred miles.

Spain

P. 390. to 455. Iters 34.

Spain' comes then under the review, and appears to have been visited in all parts of it. The branch of the grand Iter, which leads into this country, leaves the line, which proceeds to Bologne in a stage, or two from Milan, and keeps along the south coast of Gaul. Entering Spain at the Pyrenees, it turns to the left to the coast of the Mediterranean to a town, called Tarraco (now Taragonna) from whence it takes a course across the country to a city called Legio vii (the present Leon). Having traversed this sine country in all directions the Itinerary returns into

P. 455. 463. Iters 5. Gaul', and lays down a number of towns in the fouth-west corner of it, which had not been before touched upon.

^t P. 463.486. Iters 15.

The Itinerarium concludes with the description of Britain, which island 'has its full share of attention. The principal town of every petty state, over which the Roman power extended, is mentioned in it, besides many others, whose names are preserved only by this author. Fifteen journies are employed in the review of this small province, which contain one hundred, and thirteen towns. connection with the other countries is formed by the continuation of the main Iter from Bologne in Gaul to the coast of Kent. fecond, which is the principal Iter in Britain, begins at Richborough in Kent, the usual landing place from the Continent in these early times, from whence it proceeds by way of Chester and York to Bowness, at the western extremity of Hadrian's Wall. The length of this journey is more than five hundred miles, and it contains the names of thirty-seven towns. This work affords a curious proof of the flourishing state of population in this our native country, when little more of it than its name was known among the neighbouring nations.

The Itinerarium Maritimum is very short, compared with the part above described, from which it differs in its manner, and arrangement, as it differs in the element, which is the basis of it. An addition to the title seems to intimate, that it was intended as a directory for seamen, and to teach them a knowledge of the coasts, but this is not found in all copies, and may indeed be very justly suspected, as the work could answer any such purpose but very imperfectly.

The

The scene of this part lies entirely in the Mediterranean, except the single distance of Gessoriacum from Rhitupis in Britain, with the names of about fifteen islands in the British Seas.

The first voyage leads from the Ishmus of Corinth, by the coasts of Greece and Italy, into Sicily, along the south side of which island it proceeds to a small island near it, called Maritima.

From Maritima are then given the distances of an island, and some towns on the coast of Africa.

Next follows some miscellaneous distances:—from Portus Augusti at the mouth of the Tiber to Carthage in Africa:—from Lilybæum in Sicily to the same place:—from Caralis (Cagliari) in Sardinia to the Portus Augusti:—from the same town to Carthage, and also to a small island, called Galata, on the African coast:—from Galata to a town on the continent of Africa:—and the distance between Corsica and Sardinia.—

These are succeeded by two voyages between Spain, and Africa:—one between Gaul and Britain:—another across an arm of the Adriatic Sea in Dalmatia:—and sive others from the coast of Italy into Macedonia, and the adjoining countries.

The whole of the next fection is different in its method, and difposition from the rest of this division. The manner of it is like the Itinerarium, and the distances are given in miles. It contains the names of near fixty sea ports, situated upon the coasts between the Tiber in Italy, and the Rhone in Gaul.

All the remainder of the work is employed in giving the names of several islands, with the distances of some of them, either from each other, or the nearest Continents. Those first mentioned lie in the sea, which surrounds Britain. All the others are situated in the Mediterranean between Spain, and Africa: — Sardinia, and Italy:— Italy, and Sicily: — Sicily, and Africa: — Dalmatia, and Istria. And the whole concludes with a long list of islands in the part of that sea, called now the Archipelago. In this last section some historical observations are added to several of the islands mentioned in it, but they will not be found of a kind, which advance either the merit, or importance of the work.

In this form, and order has this fingular work preserved some account of most of the provinces belonging to the Roman empire,



not taking them in any regular succession, nor yet giving a sull description of any of them, but it contains so many particulars relating to the antient Geography of the different countries, with which it is concerned, beyond any other author, that it has always held a place in the first class among the valuable productions, which have come down to us from the Roman times.

The Itinerary of Antoninus is allowed by all authors, who have taken notice of it, to be a work of undoubted Roman antiquity. Not the least hint of a suspicion on this point occurs in any writer, however little the agreement may be with respect to the age, and author of it.

In its manner it very much resembles the books of roads, published in this kingdom for the assistance, and direction of travellers, except that it only mentions towns of some consequence; in our modern phrase it would be said, none but market towns. Like the section of a road book, an Iter begins at some town of prime note, and passes through several other towns, some of equal, some of less consequence, to another of the first rank. The towns at the extremes of each Iter appear (and are indeed generally known) to have been of the highest order. The distances between each town are laid down in Roman miles.

The design of the work can only be conjectured from its effects. The author himself does not furnish the least hint of his intention in composing it. But it is calculated to convey to all future ages, so grand, and magnificent an idea of the immensity of the Roman empire, and at the same time so positive, and indisputable a proof of it, that it cannot well be doubted, that this was one, if not the great, and only motive for his collecting, and arranging so extraordinary a mass of evidence. And this supposition receives some countenance from the boundaries of the empire being so exactly defined in it. A line of towns along the rivers, Danube, and Rhine mark the whole frontier in Europe, and there are not more journies laid down in any part than in the eastern countries of Asia Minor, in the neighbourhood of the Euphrates. The subjection of all Ægypt

is clearly pointed out, and Mount Atlas in the west of Africa is almost inclosed in the limits of the work. The intention of it has indeed been very generally thought to be to direct the soldiers in their marches. But as it cannot be supposed to comprehend all the military stations in some parts of the empire, and in other parts has a great number of towns, which cannot with any probability be looked upon as garrisoned towns, this idea cannot be easily supported. It is much more likely, that it contains a list of towns visited by some person on his travels, without any respect to the convenience of the soldier, or any other, that might arise from it.

The plan, or distribution of the towns in this work must have cost the author no small trouble to contrive. The whole is wrought together with great art, and ingenuity. There are no parts detached. or separated from the rest, except the islands in the Mediterranean. All the Iters have a connection with one particular Iter, but this is not the first Iter, nor does it appear, until the work has made some The author had his plan clearly digested in his mind. He begins frequently at the extremities of different countries, but works up regularly to the main branch. In Britain the first Iter commences at the Wall, very far from the point of connection with the rest of the work, which is at Richborough in Kent. In the fame manner the first Iters in Asia lie on the banks of the Euphrates at a great distance from the main Iter, but which in the end they become connected with in three, or four different places. Very few of the Iters (if any) cross each other, unless at some particular town. This prevents confusion, and often points out the course of them with more certainty. Rome is very ingeniously made the root, and fountain of all the Iters, though that city is not mentioned, until the situations of several others have been laid down.

The towns mentioned in the Itinerary have been unanimously considered by all British antiquaries, as places appropriated to military uses, or stations for the soldiery. They are by all of them called * stations.

Authors are not very exact in speaking of these stations. In general the name is applied to the towns, but Horsley seems to confine it with more propriety to the fort, or place, where the soldiers lodged, or were on their duty. It is very probable, that many of these towns had walls built round them for the security of the inhabitants, and also had stations (afterwards succeeded).

stations, and that name is particularly used now to signify these Antonine towns. And if their inquiry proceeded no further than Britain, which I find no traces of its having done, there must be allowed very good grounds for this opinion. In the part of our fmall island, south of Hadrian's Wall, the Romans kept no less than three Legions. This great army could not be wholly quartered in the three towns affigned as their abode. York, Chester, and Caerleon were, no doubt, the head quarters of each legion, but large detachments from each of them were placed in other towns round each respective principal town. Hence it has happened, that at most of the Itinerary towns in this island, or near them, remains of Roman stations, and camps have been found, which has occasioned the opinion, so universally adopted. But if we take a view of the state of some other countries, there will appear reasons for believing, that these towns had not all any such appropriate purpose. number of towns are in Italy, where we cannot suppose there could be so many garrisons. Spain has only one legion mentioned in it. This could not be fufficient to occupy all the towns, whose names are given in the Itinerary, as in this province. And to Africa is not affigned a fingle legion. The places then, mentioned in this work, may be considered simply as towns. Where a general term is used for them, they are called mansions, but the word does not feem to convey any peculiar meaning. To avoid the repetition of names, given in a former Iter, we read "Titulciam" Mansionibus fuprascriptis," and a few other instances. Where any of these towns are distinguished by particular titles annexed to them, they are defcribed by the appellations — Colonia, — Municipium—Mansio,— Vicus—and Villa; and in Sicily Plaga and Refugium. But the number of these are very few in comparison of the whole collection.

¹¹ Iter in Spain.

The measures of length, by which the distances of the several places are determined, are the Roman mile, the League, and the Stadium. The Roman mile is generally used in the Itinerarium, and in that part of the Itinerarium Maritimum, which has the form of an Iter. The league occurs no where but in Gaul. In this country

two

succeeded by the British and Saxon castles) annexed to them, both for subjection and defence. But this might not be the case with all, that are mentioned in the Itinerary, nor are the remains of stations or walls to be always expected in proof of the Antonine towns.

two short Iters have this measure only, and two, or three others have their distances laid down both in leagues, and miles. The antient league was equal to a mile, and half. The stadium, an eighth of a mile, seems to have been the usual measure of distances by fea, in both parts of this work.

Gale, Horsley, and Wesseling are of opinion, that this work was not written at one time, or by one author, but that towns were added to it from one time to another by different hands, as circumstances might occasion a necessity for such additions. This supposition the last mentioned writer considers as the only "possible solution of the difficulty arising from the mention of the wall in Britain, and the cities, which did not receive their names, until after the time of Constantine the Great. The first circumstance he thinks with Surita a fufficient evidence, that some parts may be as old as the time of Severus, but the names of these cities could not be added till after the days of Constantine." This learned editor of the Itinerary is a very great advocate for the names of the cities, and will not admit any of Surita's arguments against them. It is therefore a little extraordinary, that he should so easily allow the mention of this wall to be a proof of that part being written in the time of Severus, fince it really proves no fuch thing. A wall, it is probable from the Notitia, existed in Britain several years after Constantino- Per Lineam ple, and the other cities had received their new names; hence the mention of this Wall could not invalidate the argument, drawn from the names of the cities, if well founded, or prove, that any part of the work was composed before they had received their names. Nothing therefore can be inferred from the supposed opposition of these two points against the unity of the age, or author of it. The two other commentators reason somewhat differently. sider the Itinerary as attributed to one of the Antonine's, who had been long dead before these cities had their names, so that Constantinople, and the other cities must have been added to it. Hence Gale infers that "it * was written by different authors, - begun

Opus a diversis consutum videtur. Inchoatum forsan ab imperatorum istorum aliquo, qui nomen Antonini gestarunt; auxerunt alii, qui secuti sunt, prout occasio, vel stationes militares visitandi, vel nova Præsidia ad Barbaros reprimendos collocandi postularet. Gale's Anton.

Essay on Itinerary.

perhaps by one of the Emperors, whose name it bears, and added to by his fuccesfors, as occasions might arise to visit the military stations, or erect new garrisons to curb the barbarous nations." Horsley adopts the opinion of this ingenious writer, but does not confirm it by any observations of his own. This argument also will lose its effect, if the names of these cities should be found, on " a more strict examination of them, not to be genuine. The folidity of their pretentions will be carefully looked into infettling the age of the work. In favour of a fingle author, and a particular date it may be urged, that no towns are mentioned in the Itinerary, but fuch as were situated in provinces, which were in the full possession of the Romans from the time of Hadrian. It was therefore not impossible for one author to compile fuch a catalogue of towns. unity of the plan, and of the execution of all parts of the work, add great weight to the supposition, that only one person was concerned in the composition of it. A more full, and perfect account of the feveral provinces must have been also a natural consequence of a fuccession of authors adding to the information of each other. considerations, strengthened by the almost certain evidence, that the names of these cities, on which these learned antiquaries chiefly found their objections, are the alterations of transcribers, and not a part of the original work, have induced me to diffent from their determinations, and to acknowledge the Itinerary as the work of one age, and of one author. These subjects come now under discussion, and I shall begin with the date of it, since if that point can be tolerably well fettled, there will be less reason for controversy about the author.

Of the age of the work nothing appears certain, except that it could not be written before the time of Hadrian, who is supposed to have begun his reign in the year 117 of the Christian Æra. Three circumstances may by adduced in proof of this, and there are probably many others, which may have escaped observation.

The first proof is the mention of the Vallum, or Wall in Britain, as the boundary of the Roman empire in that island. History has recorded Hadrian as the first builder of that wall. Spartian, who wrote the life of this Emperor has related this fact of him.

" He

"He * went into Britain, where he corrected many things, and was the first, who built a wall eighty miles in length to divide the Barbarians from the Romans." The wall here intended is agreed by all writers to be that of which some remains are even yet discernible between Newcastle upon Tyne near the eastern coast, and Bowness on the western side of the island.

A fecond is the account given of the fixth legion being quartered at Eburacum (York). Horsley shews, that this legion came into this country from Germany in the reign of Hadrian. For this purpose he quotes an ancient inscription given by Gale in his Antoninus. The inscription is to the honour of Marcus Pontius, who is therein described, among other titles, as "Tribune + of the fixth legion with which he came over out of Germany into Britain."

The third proof is the name Ælia given to Jerusalem, which occurs in one of the Iters in Asia. This city is said to have been rebuilt by Hadrian, and to have received this name from him.

There feems then sufficient evidence, that the Itinerary was not written before the time of Hadrian, but the exact date of it cannot be so positively ascertained.

The most commonly received opinion is, that the Itinerary in its present state is not older than the fourth century, or the time of Wesseling's Constantine the Great. And this opinion is supported chiefly by the four following arguments.

First, that there are names of towns in it, which were not given till the time of Constantine, or soon after it.

Secondly, that many of the names of the cities are what grammarians call Monoptota, a kind of words, which have been much more common fince the time of Constantine than before it.

Thirdly, that feveral towns in Gaul derived their names from the different people to whom they belonged, which, it is contended, was a well known custom of the fourth century.

A fourth supposed evidence, and of the first importance is, that two certain legions are mentioned with the titles Julia, and Herculea,

Britanniam petiit, in qua multa correxit, murumque per octaginta millia passuum primus duxit, qui barbaros Romanosque divideret. Horsley, B. I. Ch. iv.

[†] Imperatoris divi Hadriani ab actis, tribuno militum legionis sextæ victricis, cum qua ex Germania Britanniam transiit, Gale's Anton.

which names were given them by the Emperors Diocletian, and Maximian.

Each of these arguments shall be examined in their order.

The cities, whose names are thought to form a strong objection against an early date of the Itinerary are Constantinopolis, Diocletianopolis, and Maximianopolis with a few others of less note. Of these Constantinopolis is of the first consequence, and occurs oftener than the others. It shall be therefore first disposed of.

That this city had not this name before the time of Constantine, there seems no reason to dispute. But it had its existence long before, and was known among the European cities by the name Byzantium, which name it also in general retains in this work. And it is a circumstance, which very much lessens, if it does not destroy, the strength of the argument drawn from the name Constantinopolis, that this town is more frequently called in the Itinerary, Byzantium, than Constantinopolis. The name * Byzantium occurs at least six times, Constantinopolis only four, and of these but one has any appearance of originality.

The first time we meet with † Constantinopolis is in the grand Iter from Rome into Ægypt. The town is called Byzantio, quæ et Constantinopoli. The last words have very much the appearance of an addition to the original reading, made by some transcriber after this place had received its new appellation so long, that its ancient name was from disuse almost forgotten. And that this was the case is rendered more probable from the reading not being found in all copies. Surita instances the Exemp. Reg. as not having it.

Wessel.
Not. in Loc.

c Id. Not. in Loc. The name appears again in the very next page as in the title of an Iter, but where in reality no new Iter begins. This is so plain a blunder, that Wesseling cannot but agree with Surita in condemning it, though he contends very earnestly for this name in all other passages, where it is met with.

In another Iter ‡, the title of which is, "Iter quod ducit a Dyrrachio, &c. Byzantium ufque — A Dyrrachio Byzantium;"— at the conclusion to the word Byzantio is added the same gloss, which has been before mentioned, "Byzantio, quæ Constantinopolis." A mode of expression, which could not be expected in a work composed

• Wesseling's Antoninus, p. 139. 230. 317. twice. 323. 332. + P. 139. P. 317.

posed after the new name had been imposed upon it by imperial authority. Nor is this reading in the Exemp. Reg. according to Wessel. Surita, nor in the Vatican copy according to Wesseling.

The name Constantinopolis is found once * more in the latter part of the title of an Iter. Inde per Macedoniam Constantinopolim usque. And this is the only place, where it seems to have some claim as an original reading. But Surita observes, that this again in Loc. is not the reading of the Exemp. Reg. And he further remarks, that these words are given in his other copies in common characters, as if they did not belong to the original work. To which may be added, that it is also a thing not easily to be accounted for, if this is the true and original reading, that we should find at the end of the Iter, Byzantio, and not Constantinopoli, which the title teaches us to expect.

Diocletianopolis is met with but once, and on this passage Surita remarks, that in the copies Reg. and Blandin. it is written in Loc. Dioclitianopolis, and in Neap. Diodianopolis, as also in Longol. Lib. Diocletianopolis, et corrigitur miniaceis literis Diadronopolis. Wesseling adds two other readings from his copies, Diodonopolis, Cufan:— Dioclianopolis, Paris. In fuch a number of various readings, who can take upon himself positively to affirm that Diocletianopolis is the true one, and particularly as there is no historical evidence of a town of this name in this part of Greece, or more properly Macedonia. It must have been situated between Edessa, and Thessalonica, and near + Pella.

Maximianopolis occurs in two Iters, but each time in the fame form as Constantinopolis, added to Byzantio. Porsulis ‡, quæ modo This addition also was not in the Exemp. Reg. in Loc. Maximianopolis. nor yet in the Vatican copy. The same observation returns with the repetition of this name. In the second instance Impara § sive Pyrfoali, nunc Maximianopoli. The nunc Maximianopoli is omitted in Reg. and Vatican copies.

Τo

• Wessel. Anton p. 329.

‡ P. 321. § Wessel. Anton. p. 331.

⁺ Edessa. p. 319
Pella xxviii
Thessal and a pella xxviii
Thessal and a pella p. 330.

To the names of these cities Wesseling adds the towns Heraclea, and Candidiana in support of the same argument.

Wessel.

Id. Not.
in Loc.

Perinthus he contends was not called Heraclea before the time of Aurelian. He speaks of coins, on which there is mention of Perinthus, and the Perinthians, so late as the reign of Gallienus, whence he imagines, that it must have received its new name under one of the successors of that Emperor, either under Aurelian, or Maximian Herculeus. But it is sufficient for the present purpose to know, that Ptolemy, according to Surita, calls this place πέρινθος τοι Ηρακλέια, which gives good reason to think, that the new title was not intirely unknown at a much earlier period. Antoninus in one passage calls it Perinthus Heraclea. Possibly therefore the antient name might be a considerable time before it was intirely absorbed in the new one, for the imposing of which no particular reason is assigned. Or this town might have had from the first both these names, but in the end the latter obtained the post of honour without a rival.

i Id. Not. in Loc.

Candidiana is thought by Toinardus to have derived its name from Candidianus, son of Galerius Maximianus, but as this is stated as mere matter of opinion without any proof, it may be equally fair to suppose this critic mistaken in his conjecture, because it appears in the Itinerary, a work written long before.

The arguments therefore with regard to the date of the Itinerary, drawn from the names of these towns, I cannot but conclude, have been allowed a degree of importance, to which on a strict, and

impartial examination they appear by no means intituled.

2. The grammatical form of the names of the towns in general in this work comes next to be considered. They are certainly most of them what Grammarians call Monoptota, which kind of words Wesseling contends, was more common after the time of Constantine than before it. This observation, I doubt not is very just, and well founded, but it is equally certain, that this form was not unknown in the name of towns, even so early as the time of Livy. That historian, speaking of some places in Spain, has given their names in this form. Maxime insignes Civitates Hispaniarum—Iliturgi et Castello erant. And Burton on this subject shews, that

* Preface.

¹ Livy Lib. 28. c. xix.

this form prevailed from the time of Solinus, who flourished in the first century, about the year 80; so that if the earliest date is allowed to the Itinerary, it could not be composed less than fifty years after this writer's time. I shall give Burton's own account of this matter. It occurs in his work under the article Corstopitum. Talbot, fays he, though Priest, and Canon, yet scarce shews himself to be Sacerdos ad Grammaticam, as he faid, when he tells us, that, in this Itinerary, ferme est perpetuum, ut Nomen Loci, ad quem sit motus, in dativo ponatur. Surita, though a better grammarian, as putting the name of the place, whereto motion is, in the accusative case, according to rule, and not the dative, yet therein also he is far mistaken in these writings and others. And though he lays the fault, for that it is otherwise in omnibus codicibus upon the Inscitia Librariorum, qui in fumma earum Rerum Ignoratione, Temporis Vitio, versabantur, yet truly therein he did but discover his own inanimadvertency, not taking notice, that from the age of Solinus, (not long after Pliny) and fo downwards, by a custom they had, they pronounced the names of cities in the fixth, or ablative case, that is, as monoptotes, or undeclined. Testimonies there are enough of this. Vopiscus in the life of Aurelian: — Copto et Ptolemaide Urpes cepit. Salmasius desires you to see what he says to that place. Solinus, though falfely corrected in vulgar prints otherwise than in the old written books, Ibi Olisipone Ulixi conditum, where you see no concord. Fronto, the famous orator, in an epistle to Hadrian the Emperor, cited by the grammarians, Durocortoro Athenæ vestræ, where you are to look for no apposition. As neither in the old book De Coloniis, where you constantly find Oppidum Corseolis, Colonia Veiis, &c. So that good Surita needed not so earnestly to contest, and chafe himself about Popleto Flumen in Antonine. But lest my credit should not be enough (for alas! what can a poor country schoolmaster do?) hear him, whose authority is unquestionable τα τοιαυτα. Itinerarium, quod Antonini Augusti nomine publicatur, fays Salmasius, sic omnia fere urbium Vocabula concipiebat, quod mutatum non oportuit a doctis Viris." From these observations there is plainly no dependance on this form of the towns names for a late date to this work, as it is here proved to have been in general

general use before the earliest time, which can be assigned to the first existence of the Itinerary.

m Preface.

3. Nor do the names of the cities in Gaul, which were called by the names of their respective nations, of which they were the capitals, appear to deserve much regard, notwithstanding Wesseling speaks of them, as a well known proof of the fourth century. "Quem" enim fugit, he fays, More tum receptissimum fuisse, ut per Gallias, nationum nomina urbibus, quæ Gentium erant Capita, inderent, ut pro Augusta Rauracorum, Rauracos: — pro Augusta Suessionum, Suessiones: — pro Durocroto Rhemorum, Rhemi: — pro Augusta Taurinorum, Taurini, ficut sæpissime in Itinerario dicerent?" Now it is very evident, that Augusta could not be the name of any of these places before their conquest by the Romans, and it is at the fame time highly probable, that the names of these towns were originally taken from the people, to whom they belonged, rather than that they began to be so called in the fourth century. Pliny, who wrote not long before the middle of the first century, may fuffice to shew, that this conjecture is not wholly without foundation. In speaking of the river Danube he observes, that the head of it is on a mountain in Germany, ex adverso "Raurici Galliæ Oppidi. There can be no doubt but this is the same town, which is called in the Itinerary Rauraci, and Augusta Rauracum. Nor does this custom of calling their first towns after the names of the tribes, to which they belonged, feem to have been peculiar to the barbarians of Gaul. In Britain the capital of the Regni is called Regnum. And Cellarius in his map of Spain furnishes many instances in that country: as Lucus the chief town of the Lucenses:— Bracara of the Bracari: — Basti of the Bastitani: — Concana of the Concani, and others.

^a Cellarius p. 181.

4. One more argument remains in favour of the fourth century, which Wesseling lays great stress upon. He wishes Surita had paid due attention to it, thinking that learned editor could not then have objected so strongly against Constantinopolis, and the other cities. And this is the mention of two legions with the titles Jovia, and Herculea, affixed to them. But the same officiousness, which altered the names of the cities, could think it no greater crime to add these

• Trosmis. Note.

Wessel.p. 225. 226.

titles of honour to these legions, after they had received them. And this is rendered probable by a note of Surita, which shews, that in the Exemp. Blandin. and Lib. Long. it is written Leg. I. id est, Jovia. In both which places the, id est, intimates an addition. But if we allow the reading to be genuine, and that these legions had the names Jovia, and Herculea annexed to them originally, we shall have no more than the credit of two authors opposed to each other. Zozimus, who wrote about a hundred years after the reign of Diocletian, and Maximian, asserts, that these legions had these names given them by those Emperors, but if these names are admitted as a part of the original text of the Itinerary, we may equally infer, that they had their titles much earlier, and that Zozimus, who could not speak from his own knowledge, might be deceived in his information on this subject. This argument therefore cannot be allowed to be perfectly conclusive against an earlier date.

And the weight of all these supposed evidences of the fourth century may be yet further diminished by shewing, that there are in this work the ancient names of several cities, which are known to have received new names from Constantine, and even his predecessors. Wesseling acknowledges this to be the case, and produces some reference instances. Cirta in Numidia was changed by Constantine to Constantia. Ostudizum in Thrace had the appellation Nice given it by his predecessor Constantius. And Antaradus was called Constantia by the same Emperor. And this learned editor concludes this list with, "ut plura alia missa faciam," which, I trust, he would not have added, had he not perceived several others, as they furnish a contradiction to his favorite hypothesis.

From this view of the subject I am persuaded, there is no positive objection against a much earlier date of the Itinerary than the sourth century. It is already admitted, that it could not be written before the time of Hadrian, but in the reign of that Emperor I am inclined to fix the first existence of it. The following historical facts call our attention to this particular period. They are not indeed sufficient to mark the exact year, when this work was written, but they make it extremely probable, that it was sometime near the end of the reign of this Emperor.

1. When

- 1. When the Itinerary was written, there was not only a Vallum, or Wall in Britain, but this wall was at that time the Limes, or boundary of the empire in that island. This wall, it appears from the Itinerary, was built across the country from near the mouth of. the Tine to Solway Frith, and has been univerfally attributed to Hadrian, as the first builder of it. The original intention assigned for this aftonishing undertaking was, qui barbaros Romanosque divideret, it was to form a barrier between the nations, which had fubmitted to the Roman government, and those, which still retained their freedom, or in other words, it was to mark, and preserve the boundary of the Roman province. And there is every reason to believe, that when this Wall was erected, all the country beyond it was abandoned to its original possessors, which had been before partially and occasionally in the hands of the Romans, and that it became literally, what it is here described to be, the boundary of the empire during the remainder of Hadrian's reign, a period of about eighteen years. But immediately afterwards the boundary of the empire in these parts was continually fluctuating again, as it had been before. In the very next reign it was extended to the fame point, where the victorious Agricola had first built a line of forts. Nor does there appear any time, when this Wall was certainly the limes of the empire, except in the few years directly following its first erection. The Itinerary has not a single town beyond this Wall, but it has two in the line of it, near each of its extremities.
- 2. The disposition of the Roman forces also in Britain agrees very well with this early date. They were so placed and distributed, no doubt, at first to awe the fierce, and warlike natives, and to keep them in subjection to their new masters. Nor had the necessity of this arrangement ceased, when the Itinerary received its being, and which may be thought therefore to have been much more likely in the time of Hadrian than of Constantine. A very different order of things is represented in the Notitia. Long subjection, and the advantages derived from their connections with Rome, had taken away all inclination in the Britons to shake off the yoke of that government. A single legion, and a few auxiliaries were all the forces kept here, and these only to repel the invasions of external enemies.

3. Another

- 3. Another circumstance, in which the Itinerary agrees with the state of the empire under Hadrian, is the very few towns in it beyond the River Euphrates. Trajan had carried the Roman conquests Universal beyond that river, adding the whole of Mesopotamia to the empire, Trajan. and making Armenia Major a Roman province. But his successor gave up again these vast countries, from envy it has been thought by some authors, but by others from want of power to keep them. However from whatever motive it might be, it feems certain, that Hadrian made the Euphrates again the bounds of the empire in Asia. And we find in the Itinerary not more than four, or five towns beyond this river, and those at a small distance from its banks. And as one of the grand passes of this river was at Zeugma', one of the 'Rollin's Antonine towns, found policy might induce him to reserve a few Zeugma. towns in the neighbourhood on the other fide to guard a place of fuch importance, and to prevent incursions into the empire from its enemies beyond the river. Nor does the keeping of a few towns for fuch a purpose contradict the general account of the surrender of all these countries. So small an exception was not worth notice. And this state of affairs seems to have been peculiar to the time of Hadrian. For it appears from the histories of the Romans, that from the time of Trajan, with the interval only of this reign, they 'had confiderable territories beyond this river, fometimes quite 'Universal' to the Tigris; and that in general * Mesopotamia was divided between Romans. them and the Parthians to a late period of the empire.
- 4. A fact also, which indicates the time of this Emperor is, that there is no mention in this work of a fingle town, north of the Danube. The new province of Dacia, added to the empire by Trajan, does not furnish one town. It is said "indeed, that Hadrian "Universal intended to have given up this province, but was prevailed upon to Hadrian, keep it, because of the great number of Roman citizens settled in it, But I cannot but think, that he did abandon it in a great measure, if not intirely. It is certain, that he broke down the stupendous bridge, built by Trajan over the Danube, an action wholly unaccountable, if he meant to retain the province on the other side. The reason assigned for his destroying this wonderful fabrick is, that he

• Mesopotamia is mentioned as belonging to the empire, so late as the reign of Phocas in the feventh century. See Univ. Hift. Phocas.

did it to keep the barbarians from making use of it to the detriment of the empire. But this must have been unnecessary, if the barbarians, for so large an extent as the province of Dacia, were confidered as his fubjects. I do not however pretend to deny, that Dacia was under the Roman government for many years after this time. And it might be kept in awe, partly by its numerous colonists, and partly by the vicinity of the many garrifons along the fouth bank of the Danube; and thus the possession of it be easily resumed. And some traces of this resumption are upon record. For it is * related, that in the first year of Antoninus Pius, the Dacians attempted to shake off the yoke, but their revolt was soon quelled by the Roman generals. This I apprehend to have been nothing more than a feeble refistance, which they raised against a new fubjection to the empire.

 Universal Hist. Dacia.

- 5. I might add, that this work has been by some authors attributed to Antoninus Pius, who lived under this Emperor; and fucceeded him. But of this I shall have occasion to speak more particularly, when I come to treat of the author of it.
- 6. Another confideration has occurred to me in favour of this argument, but which I propose, as what I believe it to be, an opinion intirely novel, and unsupported by the authority of any other writer, and consequently deserving no further notice, than the reasonableness, and probability of it may intitle it to; and this is, that it is very possible, that this work may owe its existence to the travels of this very Emperor. The manner of it is exactly what might be expected from such an original. The towns, mentioned in it, are in general, if not intirely, such as lie near some principal road in every province. But yet every public road does not appear to have been noticed. On the Hermen Street not a fingle town is given between Newhaven and London, between London and Lincoln, and between Lincoln and York. Nor again on the Foss from Exeter, or rather Honiton to Bath, and from Cirencester to Bennones, is there any town mentioned by Antoninus. So again the Ryknild * Street from Winchester to Circucester has only Cunetio

That this and the other roads here mentioned had towns upon them is evident from the ruins of some, and the antiquities discovered at others. Thus upon the Ryknild Street are Aulcester, and Little Chester by Derby: — on the Erming Street, Caster, Brig Casterton, Ancaster and Brough on the Humber: - and on the Foss, Dornton, Bourton, Whitewalls, and Ilchester. Bishop of Cloyne.

in the interval, where it crosses the road from Bath to Spene; and from Cirencester through Glocestershire, parts of Worcestershire, Warwick and Staffordshires, and the whole of Derbyshire, in this long course it interferes with no Antonine town, except Etocetum, when it crosses the Watling Street near Lichfield. And in every province there are large vacant spaces, which cannot be supposed to have been without towns, but they were not visited, and consequently are not taken notice of. No part of the empire furnishes any great number of towns, regularly dispersed in all directions except Italy. I do not prefume to affert positively, that Hadrian visited all the towns mentioned in this work, but from the nature of his travels, and the number of years he employed in them, it is by no means improbable. I can find no hypothesis, which so naturally accounts for the compilation of fo fingular a work, as the supposition, that it might originate in Memoranda, taken by some one of this Emperor's travelling attendants.

To shew that there is some foundation for this opinion, I shall give an abridged view of the travels of this Emperor from the Universal History, article Hadrian.

" It was a faying of Hadrian, that an Emperor ought to imitate the Sun, which enlightens all corners, and regions of the earth. And he accordingly fet out to vifit all the provinces of the empire. In this progress he employed almost the whole of his reign, that is, feventeen years, most commonly travelling on foot, and always with his head bare, making no difference between the frozen fummits of the Alps, and the scorching fands of Ægypt. In the second year of his reign, he went into Campania, where he relieved the poor inhabitants of all the cities, through which he passed. The next year he set out for Gaul, where he visited the chief cities, and forts. From Gaul he went into Germany, where he spent sometime in reviewing, and disciplining the flower of the Roman troops; then in that country. From Germany he returned into Gaul, and from thence passed over into Britain, where he built a prodigious Wall, eighty miles in length, to secure the possessions of the Romans against the Barbarians. From Britain he went again into Gaul, and from thence into Spain, where he rebuilt at Tarraco the temple, which Tiberius had erected to Augustus, and held an affembly of the states of Spain, in order to settle some differences, which had arisen about the levying of recruits for the Roman armies. From Spain he returned to Rome, but did not stay there long, for in the beginning of the following year, the third of his progress, he was at Athens, from whence he went into the east, where he prevented a war with the Parthians by a conference with their King. The year following he returned from the east through Asia, and visited Cilicia, Lycia, Pamphilia, Cappadocia, Bythinia and Phrygia, ordering temples, squares, and other edifices to be built at his expence in most of the principal cities of those provinces. He likewise visited the islands of the Archipelago, and arrived in Achaia the beginning of the next year, of which he spent the remainder at Athens. From Athens he went into Sicily, out of curiofity, it is faid, to fee the top of mount Ætna, and from thence he visited Rome again in the beginning of the following year. The two next years are barren of events. In the year after he rebuilt at his own expence the cities Nicomedia, Cesarea, and Nice, which had been almost destroyed by an earthquake. In the thirteenth year of his reign he set out upon a new progress, passing first into Africa, where, by bestowing many favours upon the inhabitants of that province, he gained the affections of all ranks of men. From Africa he returned to Rome. the beginning of the fourteenth year of his reign he went again into Afia, where he confecrated feveral temples. In Cappadocia he purchased a great number of slaves for the servile offices of the camp. From Syria he passed into Palestine, and Arabia, and from thence into Ægypt. He continued in Ægypt all this, and the following year. He repaired at his own expence the city of Alexandria, which had been almost destroyed by the Romans, and restored its antient privileges. From Ægypt he passed into Lybia Cyreniaca, where he killed a lion of a monstrous size with his own hand, by which great ravages had been committed in that country. The following year he left Ægypt, and returned to Syria, where he staid this, and in the spring of the year after, having visited Thrace, and Macedon, he fet out to return to Italy, but staid a long time at Athens. And having now spent almost seventeen years in travelling in the several provinces

provinces of the empire, that is to fay, almost over all the then known world, he left Athens, and returned at length to Rome. He died at Baiæ in about a year after."

There are certainly many circumstances, in which the accounts of Hadrian's travels, and the Itinerary coincide in a very extraordi-A few remarks will be fufficient to point out the most obvious particulars of this agreement.

He is faid to have visited first the cities and forts of Gaul, and the Itinerary contains many journies, and towns in this country. From hence he passed into Germany, by which name is meant the whole country near the western bank of the Rhine, and Antoninus gives the names of feveral cities in these parts. From Germany he returned into Gaul in his way to Britain, and his journey is marked in the Itinerary across this province by a line of towns leading from Colonia Agrippina (Cologn) on the Rhine, through the present Bavay, and Cambray to the usual port Gesforiacum (Bologne) from which the passage to Rhitupis in Britain is given in the Itin. marit. In this island he built the immense Wall, attributed to him, and if is now farther known, that he also formed, or greatly improved the great Roman road, called the Foss, Works, which argue a stay here fully sufficient for all the journies of the Iter Britanniarum. From Britain he passed again over into Gaul, and then, it is likely, visited many new cities in his road into Spain. In Spain he is reported to have rebuilt a temple, and convoked an affembly of the states, incidents, which befpeak some delay there. It would not require many months for fo diligent a traveller to perform all the Iters laid down in this country. The present account supposes him to have returned from Spain to Rome without making any excursion out of that province, but I find it is thought by some, that at this time, Bayle's he crossed over into Mauritania in Africa. This supposition is Hadrian. favoured by the Itin. marit. in which two lines of communication are pointed out between these countries; one probably used by him in his passage over, and the other in his return. He might land at Tingi from Belo, a very short distance, and from thence travel along the coast to the extremity of his dominions, and back again by Tingi along the coast to Cefarea, from whence he might return into Spain, visiting the Baleares, and a few other islands in his passage,

D

which

which are mentioned in this work. From Spain his road for Italy would lie through the fouth of Gaul, along what is confidered as the branch of the chief Iter, communicating between those countries. From Rome he next visited Athens, possibly by way of Brundisium, or Hydruntum to Aulon, and by the route round the coast of Greece. He might also continue his progress into the east by the same Iter, prolonged to Carra, or Edessa to meet the Parthian Monarch. His return from this excursion was through Asia, where he visited Cilicia. Lycia, Pamphilia, &c. Out of fix provinces, here enumerated, only the small ones Lycia, and Pamphilia have no towns in the Itinerary, if their limits are accurately determined in the maps. his way back to Athens he passed through the islands in the Archipelago, feveral of whose names appear in the concluding section of the Itin. marit. From Athens he took a voyage into Sicily, and with fuch a voyage the Itin. marit. commences, leading from the Ishmus of Corinth by the coasts of Greece, and Italy to that island. From Sicily he revisited Rome by one of the Iters it may be supposed, from Columna, or Rhegium to that city. The two next years are spoken of as barren of events. They might be spent in visiting all the parts of Italy, and occasion the Iters in that country, or those immediately connected with it. It is impossible almost to suppose fo restless a spirit so long confined to one spot. His next excursion is again to Africa, where he made himself very acceptable to the inhabitants by the many favours he bestowed upon them. The Itin. marit. has one voyage directly from Rome to Carthage, and another by way of Caralis in Sardinia. By the one he might leave Italy, and by the other return back. In this journey we may suppose him taking a personal view of all the places about Carthage, as far as Cefarea to the west, and proceeding easternly to the Syrtis major, a natural phenomenon, which could not escape his curiosity. From Africa he returned to Rome. The next year carried him a fecond time into Asia, but his route is not described. Perhaps he now passed through the wonderful line of cities, which form the first part of the chief Iter. From Syria he passed through Palestine, and Arabia into Ægypt. And the Itinerary has two Iters between these countries, one leading from Antioch by the sea coast of Judea, and the other taking a circuit through Damascus, and Ælia (Jerusalem rebuilt.

rebuilt, and so named by this Emperor) to Alexandria. In Ægypt he continued two years, a country too full of curiofities to permit him to rest at Alexandria. Hyerasycaminos (lying within the Tropic of Cancer) could shew him a vertical sun, and his body consequently without a shadow, and it is scarce to be doubted, whether he would think it too much trouble to be witness of such a prodigy, especially as it could be seen within the bounds of his own empire. During his residence in Ægypt he made an excursion into Lybia Cyreniaca. And in this country there are two Iters both connected with Alexandria. By these means the author of the Itinerary would be enabled to complete the astonishing line of towns, which reach from Ægypt along the coast of Africa to the neighbourhood of Mount Atlas. Leaving Ægypt Hadrian went back into Syria, and he concluded his extraordinary, and almost incredible peregrinations with a view of the provinces of Thrace, and Macedonia, both of which have a considerable number of towns mentioned by Antoninus. In fo short, and general an account of the transactions of seventeen years, it must be obvious, that many motions of this imperial wanderer cannot but be omitted. It will not therefore be expected, that the parallel should be complete. But in this flight sketch we find all the countries visited, in which the scene of the Itinerary lies, and have reason to think, that the agreement would have been more exact, had the history been more perfect, or particular. I shall only add further, that as all the provinces, taken notice of in the travels of this Emperor, are found in the Itinerary with the exception of only two, so those only are omitted in the former, which are not included in the latter. No mention is made of his crossing the Euphrates, unless it may be inferred from his congress with the king of Parthia, nor yet the Danube. Peloponnefus has not a fingle journey in either of the accounts, nor is Crete, though a considerable island, taken any notice of in them. confiderations have appeared to me sufficient to warrant the conclusion deduced from them, and they are submitted with all due deference to the candid examination of those, who have had longer experience in questions of this kind.

If this last argument is allowed to be valid, the date of the Itinerary will fall in that period of time, which elapsed between Hadrian's



Hadrian's last return to Athens, and his death, a period of about Distinguishment, three years. Bayle states the death of this prince to have happened in the summer of the year of our Lord 138.

The age of the work having been fo particularly and minutely investigated, there must be a much greater probability of assigning it to its real author.

 Wesseling Pref. and Note on Title. The title of it, which has been adopted as the true reading on the authority of several manuscripts is it is. Itinerarium Provinciarum omnium Imper. Antonini Augusti; and in the second part, Imperatoris Antonini Itinerarium maritimum. All copies, it is allowed, have not this title. Imperatoris is not always added to Antoninus. And Barthius, a German writer of the last century, is said to have had, or seen a copy, in which the name of the author was Antoninus Æthicus. Other titles have been given of it, as Itinerarium totius Orbis:—Itinerarium Mundi:— and Cosmographia. It has been ascribed also to other authors, to Julius Cæsar, Marcus Antonius, Am. Marcellinus, and Marcion of Heraclea. There seems however every reason to admit, that the name of the author was Antoninus, whatever his rank or station in the world.

If we accept the reading Imperatoris, and allow the author to have been a Roman Emperor, we shall find two of that name, to whom it has been attributed, Antoninus Pius, and Antoninus surnamed Caracalla, the son, and successor of Severus. Or if the reading of Barthius is preferred, it was written by Antoninus Æthicus, a geographical writer of the fifth century.

Encyclop.
Britan.
Itinerary.

The claim of Æthicus shall be first considered, as being founded on the slightest evidence. He was "a b Geographer and Christian writer after the reign of Constantine," but that his name was Antoninus rests solely on the evidence of Barthius. His time agrees very well with the opinion of those, who think the names of the cities a proof, that the Itinerary was written after their new titles were given them. But I am willing to hope this argument has been shewn not to rest on the solid foundation, which it has been so long, and so generally supposed to posses. I have not seen the geography of Æthicus, and therefore cannot speak from my own knowledge. But Wesseling does not think him the author of the

Itinerary.

e Preface.

Itinerary. "The Cosmographia * of Æthicus, he observes, differs in many things from the Itinerary. It has indeed the chief cities of every province, but not all of them, and scarce any of the distances of them." From this description we have reason to conclude, that this geographer might make confiderable use of the Itinerary in composing his own work, but that if the latter had been the only medium, through which it had come down to modern times, it would have been by no means worthy the attention now deservedly excited by it. Nor is this ingenious editor at all fatisfied as to the existence of a copy of the Itinerary with the name Antoninus Æthicus, as its author. "I am + not ignorant, he fays, that Barthius has afferted in the most decisive, and peremptory manner, that the writer of the Itinerary was called Antoninus Æthicus, but I have in vain fought for that passage in his works where he has pretended the authority of any copy for it." If then the work of Æthicus is different from the Itinerary, and no proof can be found, that Barthius ever faw a copy of the latter with Antoninus Æthicus in its title, it is unnecessary to bring any other arguments to shew, that he was not the author of this work, fince there remain no grounds whatever to suppose, that he was.

The name, and rank of Antoninus Caracalla, the Emperor, are much more favourable to the idea of his being the author. In his time all the cities mentioned in this work were certainly under the Roman government. But in his reign also Dacia, and Mesopotamia seem to have formed parts of the empire, of which provinces it has been observed, that none of their towns are included in the Itinerary. Nor again is it by any means certain, that the Wall built by his father Severus, stood upon, or near the same line, with that before built by Hadrian, and consequently, that the boundary of the empire in Britain was in his time in that place, as it most clearly appears to have been when the Itinerary was ‡ written. These circumstances form objections against Caracalla also, which cannot be easily removed.

Antoninus

1 See Iter I. A Vallo.

^{*} Cosmographia Æthici in plerisque ab Itinerario discrepat, habet sane præcipuas urbes, sed nec omnes, nec fere ulla M. P. Wessel. Pref.

[†] Laudat Fabricius, sed Fide Barthii, Codicem, in quo Antonini Æthici suerit nomen; ubi vero Barthius id suerit professus, quamvis non ignorem eum Itinerarii scriptorem Æthicum Antoninum appellandum esse pæne decrevisse, sæpe frustra quæsivi. Id.

Antoninus Pius is the only remaining person of that name, who has been thought the author of the Itinerary, and he is purposely mentioned last, as being the Imperator, to whom it may with the greatest degree of certainty be attributed. It has been already rendered very probable, that this work was written in the time of Hadrian, and by one of his travelling attendants. It is an absolute certainty, that Antoninus lived in the reign of that Emperor, because he was his adopted fon and fuccessor in the empire. And as he is, by his adoption, proved to have been one of his most intimate friends, so we may suppose he would not be often absent from his locomotive court. Nor is there any thing related of this illustrious Roman, which renders the supposition of his being the author of fuch a work either impossible or even improbable. The character, which history has preserved of him is very excellent, and, amongst his many good qualities, a love of learning is not intimated as one, in which he was deficient. To be an author was not esteemed a degradation of the high rank of an Emperor of the Roman world. A work of his immediate fuccessor, Marcus Aurelius Meditations, has reached our times, as well as the Itinerary. But Antoninus was nothing more than a Roman d fenator till fifty years of age, nor had he any reason to expect to be honoured with the imperial throne, till within the space of little more than one year of the death of his predecessor. In his private station therefore he had full time enough for the construction of this work, which might form a very agreeable amusement of his leifure hours, while attending the peregrinations of his royal mafter. This was an opportunity also uncommonly favourable for collecting materials for a work of this It is not indeed any where positively recorded, that Antoninus did attend Hadrian in his travels, but it is a natural inference from his being one of the Emperor's particular friends. And though he might not be always with the imperial traveller, yet when he had once formed a design of such a work, it would be an easy matter for him to employ some other attendant to collect information for him during his absence. But it may be objected, that if Antoninus Pius was the author of the Itinerary, he furely would have added fome

d Universal History, Antoninus. Id. Hadrian.

• Hadrian's travels lasted seventeen years, and did not commence before the second year of his reign. Verus, first appointed his successor, lived nearly one year. He reigned twenty years and eleven months wanting one day. See Univ. Hist. Hadrian.

towns to it, when after the death of Hadrian, Lollius Urbicus had built the new wall in Scotland, and his other lieutenants had recovered Dacia, and the other countries beyond the Euphrates. The answer is, that it is not absurd to suppose, that he had fully completed his design in the life time of Hadrian, before those changes had taken place, and that the progress of the work ceased with the singular cause, which had given rise to it. From these premises then I conclude, that it is in a very high degree probable, that Antoninus Pius was the author of the old Itinerary, which we now have, called Antonines, and that there is no evidence so unexceptionable, by which it can be attributed to any other person.

All the towns mentioned in this work were no doubt well known, as long as the provinces, in which they were fituated, continued in fubjection to the Romans. Their names and distances were fully fufficient to point them out. But on the decline of the empire, all the rich, and populous provinces, which belonged to it, became a prey to a very different order of men; to barbarians, to whom the arts of peace, and civilization, were utterly unknown, and nothing acceptable but war, and the plunder, derived from incursions upon the nations near them. To these savage conquerors all the countries of the empire in time fell facrifices, victims alike to the arms, and ignorance of their new masters. Britain, which lay at a great diftance from the feat of empire, and was in consequence one of the first provinces abandoned, was peculiarly unfortunate. As foon as the Romans had withdrawn themselves, their old enemies the Picts foread terror, and defolation through the whole country, and the miserable inhabitants were reduced to the greatest * distress by their ravages. Against these dreadful plunderers a vain affistance was obtained from the Saxons, who in the end + combined with the Picts, and divided the country with them. A long contest followed between the Saxons I and Britons, and when the Saxons had at length prevailed, and erected their seven kingdoms, the same cruel fcenes



The Barbarians drive us to the sea, the sea again to the Barbarians, thus bandied between two deaths, we either perish by water, or by the sword." Camden. Destruction of Britain.

^{† &}quot;Under pretence of ill pay and short diet they enter into a league with the Picts."

^{† &}quot;At length all the other kingdoms, shattered with civil wars, were subdued to that of the West Saxons." Camden. English Saxons.

scenes were continued by the frequent quarrels of these petty kings. In the event one king * obtained the government of all that part of the island, which had belonged to the Saxons. But now a new enemy + presented itself not less cruel, or destructive than any, that had preceded it. The incursions of the Danes prolonged for many years the miseries of Britain. Thus was our island ravaged by continual wars for fix ‡ hundred years together. In this very long interval of violence, and confusion, all the arts, and improvements, which had been received from the more mild, and polished government of the Romans, became in a great measure forgotten, and unknown. Of the large towns many were § destroyed, others reduced to small villages, and the antient names of all entirely lost, or very imperfectly retained in the denominations, imposed by their new masters. At the same time the roads, which had cost so much labour, and expence in their construction, and had contributed so greatly towards the civilization of all the nations, subdued by the Romans, by affording an easy intercourse between one people and another, were intirely neglected, and either blocked up by woods, or rendered impassable by the bridges, and other conveniences being permitted to go to ruin. These circumstances, joined to the excesfive ignorance, in which all the countries in Europe were for many centuries involved, could not but occasion difficulties of no common magnitude to those antiquaries, who on the revival of learning, became first acquainted with the curious production of the Roman times, which is the object of our present inquiry. At first all must have been darkness, and mystery, as only a few of the first rate towns could

[·] Edgbert, king of the West Saxons.

^{† &}quot;About the time of K. Edgbert, in the year of Christ 800, they first disturbed our coasts,—making havock of every thing,—they destroyed cities,—burnt churches, ransacking and overturning every thing". Id. Danes.

t "The Romans left this island about A. D. 420, and the Normans came A. D. 1066." Camden.

[§] The barbarian conquerors of the Roman provinces destroyed the cities, Retia et Busta vocantes, says a cotemporary, desaced the works of art, and even seem in some instances to have cut up the roads. When the strong and flourishing city of Aquileia was taken, it was immediately levelled with the ground, and the triumphant barbarian boasted, that in three days after its capture, he had gallopped his horse, without stumbling, over the spot, where the town had stood. And Totila after taking Rome, had his engines ready to annihilate that mistress of the world in the same manner, and was only prevented by the generous remonstrances of Belisarius. The wonder is then, that we find such evident traces of many of the Roman towns in Britain at this day, not that some have intirely disappeared. Several of these towns shew marks of sire in their ruins. Bishop of Cloyne.

could be decided upon with any certainty. But a long series of diligent, and patient investigation has at length discovered the far greater part of the towns intended in the Itinerary. And the geographical improvements, and continual discoveries of the present times, give reason to hope, that not more than three or four of them will remain, whose situations cannot be yet decided on evidence highly probable, if not perfectly satisfactory, and indisputable.

In tracing the Iters in Britain all due respect and attention has been paid to the opinions, and determinations of those writers upon this subject, whose works, deservedly held in high estimation, intitle them to such distinction. Most of the towns will be found to have those positions assigned them here, which have been long appropriated to them by Camden, Stukeley, Horsley, and other authors, who have inquired into the topographical antiquities of their country with the greatest diligence, and accuracy. Much novelty must not be expected in the present publication. Its chief praise will be found to consist in its confirmation of the opinions of many authors, of great repute, by arguments not within the reach of those authors themselves, but which were absolutely necessary to substantiate their opinions.

The few following are all the towns mentioned in the Iter Britanniarum, the fituations of which do not appear to have been properly laid down by any former commentator, or writer.

- In Iter I. Bremenio. Derventione. Delgovitia. Pretorio.
 - II. Castra Exploratorum. Luguvallio. Voreda. Brovonacis. Verteris. (Of these five the names only are changed. The towns had been before supposed to belong to the Itinerary, and are still retained.) Lavatris. Camboduno. Condate. Bovio.
 - V. Duroliponte. Durobrivis. Causennis.
 - VII. Clausento. Calleva Attrebatum. Pontibus.
 - IX. Sitomago. Ad Ansam. Durolito.
 - X. Glanoventa. Galava, Afone. Bremetonacis.
 - XIV. Abone. Trajectus. Verlucione. Cunetione.

In Iter XV. Vindomi. Vindocladia. Moriduno.

It has been found necessary to assign new positions to these towns, because the numbers do not favour, in their present form, nor can be accommodated by any natural correction to the towns, which have generally been supposed to be intended by these names.

THE PROOFS of the Antonine towns particularly infifted upon in the present work are

First, and above all, their Distances.

Secondly, Roman antiquities found, or Remains of their buildings, and other works of any kind.

Thirdly, the Names of the towns, if there is any similitude between the antient, and modern names.

And Lastly, Their situation on Roman roads.

Proof 1. The Distance is considered as the proof first, and principally to be attended to, because this is the only criterion given in the original work. Had there been no towns in Britain besides these mentioned by Antoninus, or had the proofs of these towns been fomething peculiar to themselves, there had been no occasion for fuch exactness. But it is a certain fact, that there are abundance of fuch towns, which can produce equal claims from the Roman antiquities found in them, or their neighbourhood; how then is the distinction to be made but by a due, and exact attention to the numbers? In some parts of the kingdom several of these towns are found so near each other, that it is impossible to select the Antonine town, if the numbers will not point it out. A very remarkable instance occurs in Wiltshire. Verlucio might be thought to mean Laycock from the coins found near it. Stukely does not hefitate to fix it positively at Hedington, where Roman coins have been found in greater abundance. To the fouth of this town lies Devizes', a rival claimant, which can produce its title also in Roman Anti-And to the north of it is Studley, near which was a Roman Colony, supposed to have given birth to Calne. must be added Spy Park, between Laycock, and Hedington, where Roman pavements, and other curiofities have been discovered, and which has the additional proof of being the exact distance required from

f Itin. cur. Iter. iv.

f Id.

E Gibson. Additions, Wilts. from Bath. A number of towns, so near each other, do not frequently however perplex these researches, but the necessity of a careful attention to the numbers will be found in all parts sufficiently apparent.

To diffregard the numbers is to take from this work its peculiar excellence,—that, which not only gives it a preference before Ptolemy, and the Notitia, but makes it principally deferving attention. Ptolemy's method of fettling the positions of his towns by longitude, and latitude, promises information nearly equal to the Itinerary, but a very little acquaintance with his geography will foon convince any one, that it is of no use. The position of no town can be determined with certainty on the authority of this learned Ægyptian alone. And the Notitia is of still less value, as it gives only the names of certain towns without any circumstance to determine their particular situation. No measure of distance, or apparent order, and arrangement offer the smallest assistance. Some of them have indeed been guessed at with great probability from an affinity between their antient, and modern names, or from the inscriptions of altars, accidentally found at them, but the bulk of them will ever remain doubtful, and uncertain, from the want of a guide to our inquiries. Such uncertainty however is not attached to the Itinerary. The numbers. there laid down for our direction, how much foever they may have fuffered from time, and transcribers, will be found very useful proofs of the identity of the towns, they are intended to point out.

Antiquaries seem to have been too decisive, and peremptory in their opinions of these numbers of Antoninus. Gale * does not scruple to condemn them altogether. Cellarius + prefers the numbers in Peutinger's table to them. And Mr. Whitaker ‡ finds the Itinerary of Richard "not so uncertain in its numerals." As the prefent work has been yet but very imperfectly understood, it is impossible to think these determinations can be founded on fair, and just grounds; and I shall hope to prove in the course of this inquiry, that these opinions have been adopted too hastily, and without a sufficient knowledge of the work so condemned.

That



Numeri hic et ubique adeo sunt incerti, ut vix aliqua Ratio deiis habenda sit. Gale. Anton.
 Surium.

[†] Certior autem Distantiarum Numeris, quam Æthici seu Antonini Itinerarium. Cella. Pres. 1 Hist. Manches. Book I. Chap. 3.

That the numbers in the Itinerary have suffered indeed from the blunders, and mistakes of transcribers, is a thing too evident for any one to presume to deny. And their very nature exposed them to this inconvenience in a particular manner. It is a matter of general notoriety, how difficult it is to preserve tables of numbers from errors, more than other kinds of writings. In them there is no particular meaning to affift the transcriber, or printer, and guard him against mistakes. The omission, or change of a word may be corrected. But it is not so with numerals. A blunder, once passed over, will continue, and multiply with the copies. And this is a circumstance unfortuately not confined to manuscripts. The press is equally exposed to them. And it is really more to be wondered at, that the numbers in the Itinerary, confidering its great antiquity, are not much more deranged than there is reason to suspect they are. For after a very long, and particular examination of those which relate to Britain, I find very few, which have so intirely lost their original form in all copies, as that there does not sufficient of it remain to point out the true number, where the proof of real distance can assist the inquiry.

The Roman numeral * letters are I. V. X. L. C. D. M. By these letters, combined in different forms, all their numbers were expressed.

Corruptions

An ingenious Estayist in one of our best periodical publications maintains, that "there is great reason to believe the Romans did not express their numbers by letters, but that the characters, which they used to express numbers, became letters by accident. He supposes, that they put down a single stroke I for one, as is still the case of those, who score in chalk. This stroke they doubled, trebled, and quadrupled II. III. to express 2. 3. and 4.

"To save the trouble of counting many such strokes one by one, when they came to five, they expressed it by joining two strokes together in an acute Angle V, which will appear the more probable, if it be considered, that the progression of the Roman numbers is from five to sive. Ovid has touched upon the original of this in his Fast. Lib. 111. and Vitruvius Lib. 111. Chap. 1.

has made the same remark.

"After they had made the acute angle V for five, they added fingle strokes to it to the number of four, VI. VIII. VIII. VIIII, and then, as the strokes could not be multipled without confufion, they doubled their acute angle by prolonging the two lines beyond their interfection thus X to denote two fives, or ten,

"After they had doubled, trebled, and quadrupled this double angle thus XX XXXX. XXXX. they then for the same reason, which sirst induced them to make a single angle, and then double it, joined two fingle strokes together in another form, and instead of an acute, made a right

angle L to denote fifty.

"And when this fifty was doubled they then doubled the right angle thus [to denote one hundred, and having numbered this double right angle four times thus $\Box \Box \Box \Box$ when they came to the fifth number, as before, they reversed it, and put a single stroke before it $I \supset to$ denote five hundred. And again when this five hundred was doubled, they then also doubled their double right angles opposite to each other, with a single stroke between them [] to denote a thousand, &c.

Corruptions of the numbers may arise

—from adding, or omitting, any letter: and the corruption will be greater, or less, according to the value of the letter so added, or omitted.

—from joining, or seperating the units in such numbers, as are formed by them, as II form the V. X, and the L. And these will be found reciprocally supplying the place of each other.

—from substituting one letter for another, as the V for the X, X for L, L for C. Two remarkable instances of the two latter, and many of the former kind occur in the Iter Britanniarum.

The expressing these numbers in MSS. cannot be expected to be so uniform, as in printed copies. Thus sour will sometimes be written IV, and at others IIII, forty XL and sometimes XXXX, sive hundred D or IO and sometimes CCCCC. It is frequently, necessary to write a number in both forms to find a true reading.

To correct any mistakes, that have crept into the numerals, it must be in the first place expedient to consult as many different copies of the work, as can be procured, and to note the various readings of the numbers in each copy. By this means many lost readings will be restored to the text, and we shall at the same time get an acquaintance with the nature of such blunders, and consequently the most allowable method of correcting such numbers as are evidently corrupted.

The usual way of correcting errors in books by various readings is to admit that as the truth, which appears in the most copies. But this rule will not hold in the present case. Here a single various reading seems admissible, where it agrees with the matter of fact, though several copies unite their evidence against it. Thus the distance between Bremetonacis, and Coccio (Iter X) is XX miles, as

"That the Romans did not originally write M for 1000, and C for 100, but square characters, as they are written above, we are expressly informed by Paulus Manutius; but the corner of the angles, being cut off by transscribers for dispatch, these figures were gradually brought into what are now called the numeral letters. When the corner of $\Box I \Box$ were made round, it stood thus CIO, which is so near the Gothic CD, that it soon deviated into that letter, so I \Boxdom stood thus ID, and easily became a D, \Boxdom a plain C by the same means, and the other numbers were represented by L. V and I, and these letters became numerals," &c.

The above opinion is extremely natural, and probable, and if the real fact, will account for some of the missakes in the numerals much easier than if they are supposed to be letters. A singular instance occurs in the total of Iter II, where an L appears to have taken the place of a C, but is in reality the remains of the old square numeral character,

it is set down XX M. P. but between Coccio, and Mancunio, we find only XVII, M P. whereas the real distance is 27 miles; shall we then scruple to receive the reading of the Cod. Cusan. as the true reading, though it is the only copy, which has XXVII, the distance agreeing with the fact? Some of our first writers upon this subject, I know, have in this, and similar cases considered some town as omitted, and have ventured to supply an intermediate town to fill the vacancy; but surely the correction of the numbers is much more natural, because we find many instances, where they are certainly faulty, but I have not met with any thing, that creates even a suspicion, that there is a single town less * in the Itinerary now, than there was at first.

The following are all the various readings of the different editions of the Itinerary of Britain, which I have been able to collect.

Surita +, the Spanish editor of Antoninus, had five antient copies of the Itinerary, which he thus mentions in his Preface.

Vetusti Codices, quorum Testimonio ad eruendam, et restituendam veram, et Germanam Itinerarii Antonini Augusti Lectionem, usi sumus, his Notis distinguentur:

- B. R. Bibliothecæ Regiæ ad D. Laurentium vetustiss. Codex Ovetensis Æra 1000000xx descriptus.
- B. B. Bibliothecæ Blandinianæ pervetustus Codex a cccc circiter Annis transcriptus.
- B. N. Biblioth. Neapolitanorum Regum Anno MCCCCXVII tranfcriptus.
- H. P. Hieronymi Pauli Barcinonensis Hispaniæ Excerpta ex Itinerario Antonini Augusti, et seorsim edita.
- CH.L. Christophori Longolii Exemplar ab H. Stephano Parisis editum A. D. M.D.XII.

Thefe

+ He died 3 Non. Novemb. 1580. Wesseling.

[•] To those, who hold the originality and antiquity of Richard's information, this will appear consuted by his Itinerary. All the towns north of the wall in Northumberland are not in the present copies of the Itinerary. Therefore some have been certainly lost from our copies. But Richard professes to have added towns, by way of improving the work of the Roman general, from Ptolemy, and some other authors. Thus this conclusion is drawn from premises, that will not support it. "Are the Iters then in Vespassana all forgeries? it may be asked. Do not the existence of roads, and ruined towns speak strongly in favour of them?" I by no means consider them as forgeries. I think them very fairly covered by the acknowledged alterations. The existence of the roads, and towns appears to me to prove no more than the extent and accuracy of the information Richard obtained with respect to them, but not that those towns ever formed a part of Antonine's Itinerary, or any similar work of greater antiquity.

These copies supply the following various readings in the Iter Britanniarum.

Iter I. Corstopilum. xx Neap. xix Gale's Copy

Isurium xxiv Blandin. xiv

II. Castra Explor. xii Neap. x. Longol xv

Verteris xiii Neap. xx

Cataractori xiii Neap. xvi. Blandin. xxiii

Cataractoni xIII Neap. xvI. Blandin. xvIII
Manduessedo xvI Longol. vI et xvI corrigitur

Sulloniacis 1x Neap. x.

V. Segeloci xiv Longol. xiv et xxiv corrigitur
Legeolio xvi Neap. xv. Long. xvi et xx corrigitur
Isubrigantum xvii Neap. xvi

X. Bremetonaci xvII Longol. xxVII et xXIIII corrigitur.
Burton in his commentary has given a copy of the Iter Britanniarum from Surita compared with the editions of Aldus, and

Simler which furnish some various readings.

Iter II. Eburacum xvII * Ald. and Sim. xvIII

Benaventa xvII Ald. xvI

Magiovinto xvII Sim. XII Sulloniacis XI Sim. IX

Durolevo xIII Ald. xVI

III, IV. Duroverno xxv Ald. and Sim. xv

V. Villa Faustini xxxv Sim. xxv Isubrigantum xv11 Sim. xx1

Verteris xIII Ald. and Sim. xIV

VI. Margiduno xIII Ald. and Sim. XII

VII. Total No. xcvi Ald. cxv Sim. cxvi

VIII. Benaventa xvIII Ald. and Sim. xvIIII

IX. Sitomago xxxII Ald. and Sim. xxxI

X. Mancunio xvII Ald. and Sim. xvIII

Mediolano xvIII Ald. and Sim. xvIIII

William Harrison, the author of three books of the Description of Britain, printed in Hollinshed's Chronicle, had according to Burton two copies of the Iter Britan.: one given in the first edition

[•] The Edition of Aldus is among the worst. Simler's is a very decent one. The most corsect and best is that of Christopher Longolius. Wessel. Preface.

edition of that work, and the other in the second edition, each of which contains some readings different from those already taken notice of. Both copies are reprinted in Burton's Preface to his Antoninus.

Iter. II. Urioconio xi	Harrison	vi ist. Edition.
Noviomago x		XII
Vagniacis xv111	•	17
Durobrivis 1x		v
Durolevo x111		VIII. XVI
Iter. V. Lindo xxvi		. IVXXX
Verteris x111		XIIII
Luguvallio xx11	•	xxv
XII. líca xxvii		XIV
XV. Sorbioduno viii		VIIII
Iter. I. Vindomora VIIII		v 2d. Edit.
Ifurium xx1111		VIII
II. Condate xviii		XXXVIII
Port. Ritup. x	•	XII.

The copy of this work, from which Richard of Cirencester constructed his Itinerary, seems to have been different from these already mentioned, and produces some useful various readings among many others, which are no credit to its accuracy.

Richard's Diaphrag. Bertram.

ter.	II.	Etoceto	XVI	Richard x1	I Iter. I .
		Verolamio	IX	×i	I
		Sulloniacis	IIX	. IX	
		Noviomago	x	xv	Iter. XV
		Duroverno	XII	xv	'III
		Durolevo	XII	, xx	IIII Iter. I
		Camboduno	xx	xx	II Iter. VI
		Mamucio	XVIII	x	VIII
				Finibus Flaviæ	et Maximæ xv111
		Condate	XVIII	x viii and x	XIII Iters. VI & X.
		Deva	хx	· xv	III Iter. VI.
	V.	Camborico	xxxv	, xx	Iter. III
		Duroliponte	vxx s	xx	
		Duroliponte Durobrivis			xx Iters. III. XVII
		_		xx and x	
		Durobrivis	xxxv	xx and x	xx Iters. III. XVII

Iter. V.	Lindo	XXVI	Richard	xx and xxx
	Dano	XXI		xx. Iter. IV
	Lavatris	XIII		xvi Iter. VIII
	Verteris	XIIII	-	XVI .
	Brocavo	XIII		XVIII
	Luguvallio	XXVII		XVIII .
Iter. VI.	Ad Ponten			XII Iter. XIV
IX.	Sitomago	IIXXX	-	xxIII Iter. III.
	Cefaromag			xv
	Londinio	хv		XII
XI.	Deva			
	Varis	XXXII		xxx Iter. I.
	Conovio	XIX		XX
XII.	Bovio	IIVXX	Tibia Amne	VIII Iter. XI.
			Bovio	XX
XIII.	Burrio	VIIII		VIII Iter. XIV.
	Blestio	ХI	-	XII
XIV.	Abone	VIIII	Trajectum	VIII Iter. XV
			Ad Sabrinam	VIIII .
	Trajectus	·VIIII	Ad Abonam	VI
XV.	Moriduno	xxxvi		xxxIII Iter. XVI.

Hearne, in his edition of Leland's Itinerary, has given a copy of the Iter Britanniarum, which he has compared with the four following copies: — Editio Florentina published in the year 1519: — Editio Petri Bertii, printed 1618. — Exemplar Editionis Suritanæ (quod ad Cl. Edwardum Bernardum non ita pridem pertinebat) cum Codice MS. collatum — Aliud Exemplar Edit. Sur. cum Cod. MS. collatum — olim fuit Doctissimi Bernardi, qui et ipse contulit, besides the editions of Surita, Harrison, and Gale. Among the various Readings the few following examples occur.

Iter. I.	Eboracum	XVII	Hearne	XIV
		XXX	-	XXII
XV.	Vindogladia	ı xıı	Iter	XII. XV
			Edit. Floren.	XVI
XII.	Brayonio	IIIIXX		IIXX

Wesseling * has also furnished some additional readings from the copies he had an opportunity of consulting.

Iter.

[•] Wesseling's work was published at Amsterdam, 1735.

Iter. II. Luguvallio x11	Wesfeling Oxon. Cod.xv
Verteris XIII	Cusani MS. xx
Cataractoni x111	Cufan xxvi
. Manduessedo xvi	Cufan xıy
Vagniacis xy111	Vatican Cod. xvIIII
Durolevo x111	Lugdun. et Bafil Edit. xvi
V. Legeolio xvr	Cusan et Paris MS. xv
Duroliponte xxv	Cufan xviii
IX. Total No. cxxvIII	Culan cxxxviii
Sitomago xxx11	Paris xxx111
X. Gallacum xix	Vatican 1x
Manucio xvII	Cufan xxvii
XIII. Durocornovio xIV	Vatican xv111

Besides these various readings in different copies, some sew variations occur in different Iters of the same copy. In this case, if they vary more than a unit, there is a certainty, that both numerals cannot be genuine, and we may be at liberty to adopt that, which agrees best with the distance of the towns, supposed to be intended.

I shall add an Iter in Ægypt, and a part of another, which very curiously exemplify the nature of the errors in the numbers.

Andro		
Nithine	XII)	
Hermupoli	IVXXX {	
Chereu	XXIV	
Alexandria	XX	
Chereu	xxiv instead of	xx
Hermupoli	xx	XXIV
Andro	**1	VVVVI

The following is an Iter of which a duplicate is given by mistake of some transcriber. The second transcript varies in a very extraordinary manner from the first, though they immediately follow each other in the same page of the work.

icononxxvII
•
XI)

Compasi

Compasi	XXII	
Jovis	IIIXX	XXXIII
Aristonis	XXX	ХХV
Phalagro	xxx Falacro	xxv
Apollonos	XXIIII	XXIII.
Cabalfi	IIIIXX	XXVII
Cenon-Ydreuma	xxv11 Cenondidi	reuma
Beronicen	xvIII Beronicem	l

From the above small collection of various readings in the Iter Britan. some excellent corrections of the numbers have been obtained, and had it been larger, it is probable, most of the desiciences might have been supplied. But as it was not in my power to consult more copies, I have been obliged to propose the alteration of a few numbers on authorities, not so indisputable. These instances however will be found sewer than might be expected. The existence of many errors, and the nature of them are so fully established by the various readings, that it cannot be thought possible to follow Antoninus with any exact attention to his numbers, without a liberty of correcting those, which are plainly desective, and cannot be adjusted by any other method. But this liberty must, no doubt, be used with extreme caution, and not till all other means of reconciling the difficulty have been tried without success.

The following general observations with regard to the distances may be also useful.

I. Where two towns, supposed to be mentioned in the Itinerary lie nearer to each other by the present communication between them, than the numbers give reason to expect, this is no positive proof, that they are not the true places. Because, though in the present improved state of our island, a road may now lie by a nearer course, it might not be so in the Roman times, when woods, and other impediments, long since removed, or sometimes the advantage of a passage of a river might render some circuit necessary. Thus the road from Colchester to Stowmarket, and likewise to Wulpit, seems to leave the great Roman road to the Sussolk coast at the point, where Ipswich now stands, and to have kept along the eastern bank of the Orwell. A nearer road appears

k Cary's Suffolk. in the kmap, on the western side of that river. In like manner the direct road from Thetford to Cambridge is only thirty-two miles, but if the traveller kept along the old Ickning street, till he crossed the road from Colchester to the latter town, the distance could not be less than thirty-sive miles as stated in Iter. V. But perhaps a correction of the number in this place may be found a better solution.

II. Where two towns are so far distant from each other, that notwithstanding there can be no question as to their identity, the number will not reach them, there can be little doubt of an omiffion in the numbers. A remarkable instance of this kind presents itself in Iter. II. The towns are Eboraco, allowed beyond a dispute to mean the city of York, and Mancunio, equally agreed to be Manchester. The distance between these towns, as measured by Ogilby, is fixty-feven miles, but in all the copies of Antoninus, at present known, it is made only forty-seven M. P. Here two xx's may reasonably be supposed to be lost, as no other method can remove the difficulty. The first defect is found in the distance between Calcaria and Camboduno, which is laid down only xx miles, when it is really xxx; and the other between Camboduno, and Mancunio, which is exactly xxvIII miles, instead of xvIII, the number in the Itinerary. Horsley attempted to reconcile the difference by supposing the horizontal distance given, as the country is very hilly, through which the road passes. But the general manner of the work appears to give the real distances between places measured on the furface. Nothing therefore can account for this disagreement so well, as admitting the omissions, of which there can be scarce entertained any doubt.

III. Some few examples may occur, where two numbers, added together, give the distance between a first, and third town, but the intermediate town has not its true distance on either side. In such cases there will be less room for scruple in adjusting the faulty numbers to the real distance. The distance between Calleva, and Cunetio (Iter. XIV) is represented as twice sisteen miles, and is according

[•] This example is intended rather as an illustration than a proof, the positions of Calleva, and Cunetio not being absolutely determined. I have not met with an instance between any towns, the situations of which are indisputably settled.

according to my scheme, indeed thirty, but neither Spene, nor Spineham land, one of which it is not disputed, was the Roman Spinis, will divide the distance in equal portions.

- IV. The distances between the towns are not to be considered as distinct operations, but each Iter forms a complete section. In each of these the distance flows along through the whole, without stop, or division, as if measured from one extreme to the other. By this means the superfluity of one stage sills up what is wanting in another. And this is the more necessary to be observed, because the Itinerary uses only whole numbers, which often occasions differences, that cannot be otherwise reconciled.
- V. The current of each Iter should be regularly attended to, as from the whole numbers they may not give the same distances in every stage both ways.
- VI. Many of the antient towns do not lie immediately upon the principal roads. This circumstance will consequently create some difficulties in settling the distances of such towns, since it cannot always be certain, in what point the usual approach to them might leave the great road. It may be most naturally expected, that this communication might be by the shortest and most direct line from the main road, but this might sometimes vary from circumstances, which can not now be known.
- VII. The different methods, by which the measures of the distances might be taken, are not to be totally disregarded. The most simple method of measuring distances must be by the chain, or something of that kind. This may therefore be supposed to be the plan used by the Romans. The most common modern mode of measuring distances is by an ingenious contrivance of a wheel, a much easier method, but it cannot be altogether so accurate as a chain. In a few miles no difference may be perceptible, but in a stage of thirty, or forty, it is to be expected some considerable difference may arise. The wheel must be affected by the irregularities of the road, which the chain passes over. But possibly some allowances may be made by the operator, according to the nature of the road, which may make this difference an object of less consideration, for in the comparison of the two measures taken with so long an interval of time between them, in a very few instances only,

only, some disagreement has been suspected to originate in this cause.

1 Effay, p. 387.

VIII. Horsley observes of the numbers in general, that "it is more usual to omit, than add, in copying, and that he does not remember above an instance, or two, where he had occasion to diminish the numbers, but always to add or supply."

The fame ingenious writer also remarks further with regard to the numbers, that where there is a difference between the sum total prefixed to any Iter, and the amount of the particulars contained in that Iter, if we suppose either of the two to be right, but can be certain of neither, the odds must be by much in favour of the fum total, for the danger of an error in copying this, is but much the same, as in any particular number.

The refult of a particular regard to the numbers of the Itinerary must be a discovery of the true proportion between the Roman, and English measured, or statute mile, a circumstance, which has been hitherto rather acceded to than positively determined. In the many attempts to discover this antient measure of length, it may justly be wondered at, that so little use has been made of Antoninus, whose whole work proceeds upon this particular measure. The taking the distance of any number of the towns, which there could be the least dispute about, would have been less troublesome, and more probably fuccessful, than the means, which have been used for that purpose. But to guard against the force and effect of a long received prejudice, before a proportion is attempted to be established on new principles, it may be necessary to shew, on what foundation the calculation, commonly received, has hitherto depended, which, if intirely fatisfactory, certainly ought not on any account to be laid aside, but if it prove to be founded on principles, which are for the most part hypothetical, and imaginary, less scruple will be felt in the admission of another on furer grounds.

"To shew the length of the Roman mile, according to Dr. Aftronomy, Long , Ricciolus proposed a method to find the length of the Roman foot from which it might be easily ascertained. In the Capitol was kept for a standard a measure of a cubick form, called from its shape Quadrantal, or Amphora. The dimension of the inside was a foot

every

every way, and it contained eighty pounds of wine, or water. The antient pound contained twelve ounces, and the ounce eight drachms. The weight of a filver denarius was a drachm. Several of these pieces, still intire, and not sensibly diminished by time, were very carefully weighed, and found to weigh at the rate of eight to a modern Roman ounce; from whence it may be concluded, that the Roman ounce, and pound, are the same now, as they were antiently; and consequently, if a cubic vessel be made, containing eighty modern Roman pounds of clear water, a side thereof will give us the length of the antient Roman foot.

"The Congius was the eighth part of the amphora, and contained ten pounds of wine, or water. A fide of a vessel of this capacity would shew the length of half a Roman foot. Villalpandus has given a print of a brass congius in the Farnese collection, whose shape was such, that the dimensions of the several parts of it shewed the length of the Roman inch, half foot, and foot. It being so contrived, as he thinks, to serve for a standard of those several measures of length, as well as for a measure of capacity. The inscription upon it shews it to have been made in the time of Vespasian, according to the standard in the Capitol, and that it contained ten pounds weight. The Roman foot, taken from this is called the foot of Vespasian, to distinguish it from the other Roman feet, hereafter to be described.

But "the learned bishop Hooper, in his inquiry into the state of the antient measures, shews, that the cubical relation of the amphora to a foot, and the congius to a half foot, was very probably accidental only, and not primarily designed: and that it could not be designed by the Decemviri, since the doubling the cube was afterwards, in Plato's time, a problem not well understood, even by the Greeks. And indeed it appears by the Plebiscitum, that the capacity of the amphora was to be regulated by the weight of the water, it was to contain, rather than by the dimension of its sides." So that if this relation had been considered as ideal, rather than accidental, it might not have been far from the truth.

"Another method proposed to find the length of the Roman soot is from an antient sepulchral monument of one Cossuius, upon which a soot rule, a pair of compasses, a square, and a mallet are



cut in relievo. This stone was formerly in the garden of Angelo Coloti, a learned antiquary, from whence this foot is called by some writers the Colotian foot. Lucas Pætus is of opinion, that the rule, as well as the tools, was placed there to shew of what trade Cossuius was, but that the length of it might be drawn at random, there being no reason for the workman to be exact about it. But he thinks, the Roman foot might be better taken from some antient brass rules, of which he had three, exactly of a length, marked with such divisions, as agreed with the number of equal parts, into which the old Roman foot is, by antient writers, said to be divided, though he measured some other antient brass rules, which were different from his own in length.

- "Another monument is in the Vatican Gardens of one Statilius, having a foot, with its divisions, cut upon it, which are not upon the foot of Cossuitus. A quadrantal made by this foot of Statilius was found to hold eighty pounds of water.
- "But Greaves denies this experiment to have been made with accuracy, and he shews there is a difference between the Cossuian, and Statilian foot, whereas other writers have carelessly affirmed them to be exactly of a length. He thinks that of Cossuius the antient Roman foot, and for the following reasons.
- 1. "Because the length of it is the same, as that of several brass rules, which he carefully measured.
- 2. "He found almost all the stones of white marble in the pavement of the pantheon to be exactly three cossuitan feet square, and the lesser ones of porphyry one, and a half of the same foot.
- 3. "The dimensions of many of the stones in the foundation of the Capitol, and in the Arcs of Titus, and Severus, were such as made it probable, that they were cut out by this measure.
- 4. "From the neatness of the sculpture he thinks it not likely the carver would cut the rule too short, or too long, when he might have as easily given it the true length.
- 5. "Having made a quadrantal by this foot he measured the capacity of it, and found it to contain exactly seven, and a half of the Farnese Congius. And whereas it ought to have held just eight, according to what is said of the amphora by Festius, and Rhemnius Fannius, his opinion is, that when those writers affirm, that the length

length of every fide of the amphora was equal to the Roman foot, they write what was vulgarly believed upon tradition, not that they were precifely equal, but that they come the nearest to it of any known measure."

These arguments of this writer are no doubt very ingenious, but by no means amount to a positive proof. The length of his ancient brass rules, it is plain, was different from those of Lucas Pætus, which neither agreed with the monument, nor each other.—He found almost all the stones in the Pantheon of this measure thrice repeated. The dimensions of many stones in the arcs of Titus, and Severus he thinks were probably cut by this measure. As to the neatness of the sculpture it can scarce be allowed the shadow of an argument. The length of the rule, whether exactly the measure it represents, or not, could be of little consequence, but the neatness of the workmanship would be absolutely necessary to correspond with the other parts of the monument. His last argument concerning the amphora coincides with, and confirms Bishop Hooper's opinion, that the relation between these measures is not to be depended upon.

From this variety of opinions therefore there feems good reason to conclude, that the Roman * foot is not yet incontrovertibly fettled, and confequently, that no just arguments can be deduced from it in regard to the Roman mile.

The ancient Roman mile was a measure of length, containing a thousand paces, and was probably originally deduced from the real human pace, or that space, which one foot goes over, while the other rests upon the ground. The pace is described as containing five Roman feet, but if it was really a thousandth part of a mile, it must have contained some inches more, but the whole number was fufficient to be mentioned, unless in a very accurate account of it. The mile was hence called Mille Passus, and is said to have been "originally a Roman measure, though it is often made use of by B.I. C.i. fuch Greek writers, as were acquainted with Roman affairs, and it is still in use among several nations in Europe, but in different countries its length is different."

" Caffini

Burton thought the Roman foot larger than the English, and he is the only author I have met with of this opinion. "The Roman mile, he observes, is called commonly Mille Passus, of which exactly it did consist, every pace containing sive Roman seet, somewhat larger than ours. This measuring by feet was called Podisinus from ποδιζει, as βηματιζει was to measure by paces, and καδιαζει by the stadium, by which they computed their miles. as well as by the Passus, as Polybius witnesseth." Burton's Anton.

"Cassini attempted to find the length of the old Roman mile by the following method. The distance between Narbonne and Nismes is said by Strabo to be eighty eight miles. This distance, when the meridian of Paris was prolonged, was measured trigonometrically, and the Paris foot found to be to the Roman, as the modern Roman foot is to the modern Paris foot, and consequently the Roman foot is the same now, as it was anciently."

That this is the true proportion between these ancient and modern measures is thus confirmed by the same writer by another instance. "The distance between Bologna, and Modena is set down in the Itinerary of Antoninus to be twenty five miles. This distance has also been measured trigonometrically, and sound nearly to agree with the former observation."

"Thus (concludes Dr. Long, to whose valuable work upon Astronomy I am indebted for the account of the above experiments) does the Roman mile, and the foot, which measured it, seem to be pretty well ascertained." This learned Astronomer only considers it as pretty well settled, and it must be allowed, that it is as much as can be justly said of it, if there are no more satisfactory principles to deduce it from, which from the modern date, as well as high character, of this publication, we may presume there are not, or he would certainly have made use of them.

From these premises the proportion between the old Roman mile, and the English mile has been stated as 967 * to 1000. This difference comes to about one mile in thirty one miles. Arbuthnot in his comparison of ancient, and modern measures, has adopted this proportion.

A French + gentleman, mentioned by Horsley in the preface to his Britannia Romana, states the length of a Roman mile, or the distance between two milliaria to be such, as that twenty one English miles would be equal to twenty three Roman, or ten, and a half English to eleven, and a half Roman, which Horsley thinks a better proportion than one he had received from a friend of his, a Mr.

[•] Upon the supposition that 976 English miles are equal to 1000 Roman, 1 English mile will be equal to 1.03412616 Roman, or 1. 0. 10. 5. 0. 2 216 . And 30 English miles will be something more than 31 Roman miles, that is, 31.0237849, or 31. 0. 7. 3. 1. 1. 11. 11. 11. 207. as calculated by a friend of mine, conversant in such questions.

† Mons. de la Bastide. Horsey's presace.

Stewart, professor of philosophy at Edinburgh. This Gentleman had laid down the proportion as thirteen to fourteen. The most modern calculation I have met with is that of General Roy. He supposes eleven English miles will make a trisle more (108 feet) than twelve Roman. Gibbon also, who must have written about the same time, has a different proportion. He looks upon ten English miles to be equal to eleven Roman. These varieties shew, that no positive proportion has been universally adopted.

But the true folution of this very difficult question may be expected from the Itinerary, if any ancient work can furnish it. Cassini has laid no inconsiderable stress on a single distance taken from it, as has been shewn, and that measured only trigonometrically, wherein no allowance can be made for the inequalities of the ground, and irregularities of the road. If this may be considered as an argument not unworthy of notice, how much more regard must be due to a great number of such distances, and these measured on the surface, as there is every reason to think the original distances were.

In this island there are more than a hundred Antonine towns, and the roads, by which many of them communicated with each other, are still in use, as the great roads of the kingdom. These have been carefully measured, as they have been repaired, and improved in modern times, and the distances between the towns, situated upon them, are well known in general. We have therefore every advantage almost, which could be wished for, to determine this inquiry on the surest grounds.

And from a comparison of the distances of these towns, as laid down by the Itinerary, with the measures of the present time, the conclusion must be, that the true length of the ancient Roman mile has never yet been discovered, for it will be found not to be, as has been long, and commonly supposed, less than the English mile, but a measure of the very same length. Nor is this inference drawn from a few particular distances. Every stage of the Iter Britannia-rum bears testimony to it, where the towns, and the distances can be depended upon. If we allow the Roman mile to differ from the English only one mile in thirty one miles, it is a difference, that could not be overlooked, particularly in the totals of most Iters.

In

In every hundred miles this would create a difference of more than three miles, and there are only three out of the fifteen Iters in Britain under that number. The fecond Iter is more than five hundred miles in length, but when the particular numbers are adjusted by a few corrections from various readings, and real distances, there is so far from a difference of fifteen miles between the Roman, and English accounts, that there is no reason to suspect even a single mile. The total also of the fifth Iter is four hundred, and forty three miles, and the difference, if any, is an excess of two English miles, instead of a deficiency of thirteen according to the old proportion. I conclude then, that the Roman mile is certainly not less than the English, and I have no doubt but they are one, and the same measure.

This decision however being contrary to an opinion, so generally, and so long received, it seems necessary to declare, that it is not a favorite hypothesis, adopted first, and the premises accommodated to it, but that it has fairly arisen from a careful investigation of the subject. It was a matter of the utmost indifference, what might prove to be the proportion between these two measures, but it must be expected to be determined, if the numbers could be compared with the real distances. It remained doubtful with me for some time, and was not adopted but on the fullest conviction; nor has one single distance been intentionally misrepresented, or carelessly passed over from prejudice or affection for it. It appears to be the truth, and I trust will bear the strictest examination.

Whence the length of the present English statute mile is derived, or when first determined of the precise length of one thousand, seven hundred, and sixty yards, I have not been able to learn. If it was enacted by any particular statute, that statute is now no longer in existence. It was certainly not a new measure, when the statute of Elizabeth was made, and in which it is only mentioned incidentally. The mile was then probably become a very uncertain measure, as it has been, and is now, in many parts of the country. A computed mile is generally considered as the distance between one town, and another: at least its determinations are equally uncertain. These stalls measures however imply a true one some where, and this true one, that act of parliament made more generally known. This

act (35 Eliz. Ch. 6) recites that "no new buildings shall be erected within three miles of London, and Westminster, &c. A mile shall contain eight furlongs, every furlong forty poles, and every pole fixteen feet and a half."

Two proofs can be adduced, that these measures did not first receive their proportions from this statute. The first regards the pole or perch. By an act of Hen. VIII, the perch is described, as •24. Ch. IV. containing fixteen feet, and a half. The other instance is from Hollinshed's chronicle, a work written indeed in the time of Elizabeth, but certainly * published before this statute was made. "Between the port of Holland, fays this author, which lieth near Chap. II. the mouth of the Rhine, and this our island, are nine hundred furlongs, as Sosimus saith, and besides him divers other writers; which, being converted into English miles, do yield one hundred, and twelve, and four odd furlongs." This computation allows eight furlongs to a mile.

That the English mile should even be derived from the Romans has nothing in the supposition either unreasonable, or impossible. The long time they were in possession of our island must have made their usages, and customs very familiar to the inhabitants. And though the remembrance of most of them must have been lost in the confusions, and troubles of the times, which immediately succeeded their removal from Britain, yet some of the most common, and useful of them, might survive the general wreck of Barbarism, and among these might be their measures of length, their foot, their stadium, and their mile.

One circumstance in regard to the English statute mile, I shall just mention, but rather as a matter of curiosity, than argument, in which it has a remarkable affinity to the Roman. The latter is known to have derived its name from the thousand paces (Mille Passus) of which it consists, and a man, rather above + the middle fize, with a very little care will measure an English mile in just so

[•] Hollinshed's chronicle was printed the second time in the year 1587, but the 35 of Eliza-

beth was not before the year 1593.

† I do not mean to fay, that fuch was the proportion of the Romans. According to Strabo, the Romans did not derive their superiority in war from their fize. Describing the ancient Britons, he says, "They are taller than the Gauls, and to give an idea of their height, I myself saw some of their young men at Rome, who were higher by half a foot than the tallest men there." Lib. iv. Britan.

many paces. The trial may afford the valetudinarian amusement, when he walks for his health, where there are mile stones; or beguile the journey, where business, or necessity compels it.

The argument of distance is allowed such weight, and importance, that if it is found joined by either of the others, it is esteemed a very probable proof of any town, and if by all of them, there can be no reason left for doubt, or controversy.

PROOF. II. Roman Antiquities found, or Remains of their Buildings, or other Works of any kind.

The second place seems due to the discovery of Roman antiquities, as a proof of one of these towns. The necessity of this evidence is imposed by the great length of time elasped. The original had no such difficulty to contend with. It was fully sufficient to identify any town, if the name, and milliary distance were given.

The most common marks left by the Romans, in all places, which had been once within the bounds of their empire, are their Coins. These are continually ploughed up in the fields,—dug up in the foundations of buildings, or discovered concealed in the ground in various kind of receptacles, in which they had been hid for ages. The opinions of the learned are divided in affigning a cause for what may feem so useless a waste of money. Some have thought, that the Romans buried it rather than it should fall into the hands of their enemies. Others suppose, that they might hide it on a prospect of return. But these opinions are answered by the consideration, that most of the coins, thus found, are of copper. Had they been gold, or filver equally, and in any quantities together, there might have been some grounds for thinking so. But it is highly improbable, that they should only wish to preserve their copper money from their enemies, or if they hoped to return to a possession of the country, that they should secrete treasures of so small value as a provision for their future luxuries.

9 Pointer's Britannia.

Warner's Clausentum.

Another opinion is, that it was a customary mode of keeping money in the Roman times, to hoard it in the earth. Horace seems to hint at this usual secretion of treasure in the following lines,

Quid juvat immensum te Argenti Pondus, et Auri Furtim desossa timidum deponere Terra? Sat. Lib. I Sat. i.

And

And the servant in the Gospel, who did not trade with the talent intrusted to him, went, and digged in the earth, and hid his Lord's money. Among the military it feems likely this method would be pursued in general; for as the Roman forces were paid in copper money, called therefore Æs militare, a service of any duration would occasion such an accumulation of this ponderous coin, as could not be carried about by the foldier, with any convenience, in the numerous excursive marches, his profession would necessarily occasion him to make. The furest mode therefore of securing his treasure, until he returned to his garrison, would be to deposit it in a spot, known only to himself. But as it frequently happened, these veterans died before they had an opportunity of revisiting their hoards, the knowledge of them would be necessarily lost with their owners, and they would continue in the places, where they were originally deposited, until accident, or curiofity again brought them to light.

A fourth opinion is, that they left fuch quantities of money in fo Pointer's many different places, as incontestible proofs of the once Roman greatness, and undeniable memorials of the immensity of their dominions.

Another conjecture still more probable is, that the Barbarians, B. of Cloyne. who destroyed the towns, did not know, or despised the use of copper money, and therefore left it among the ruins. The Roman coins found are chiefly copper, bad, and worn, and they are generally scattered equally over the surface of the ruined town. Thus at Caster in Norfolk, (Venta Icenorum) a letter in the Philosoph. Transact. observes they may be found after every shower. is a common answer to inquiries, where the coins are found, In such a field, or place and all over it in ploughing.

But we shall probably come nearest to the truth, if we attribute the appearance of this money to each of these last mentioned causes, as they may have all contributed to it. That the coins found were not the casual losses of individuals, or the hoards of their misers, is evident, because they are found regularly, and in the same manner in all places, which have been at any time in their possession. marble vessel " finely engraved, and full of Roman coins, was found "Camden. as far north, as the neighbourhood of Nairne in Scotland; placed Murray. there probably, when the victories of Severus obliged the Caledo-

nians,



nians, and their allies to cede a part of their country to him, but which was foon given up again by his fon Caracalla. This old Roman money, according to Camden, was the current coin in Britain from the time of Claudius for about four hundred years. So long a time may account for fo much being found. These coins are the most usual evidences of the Antonine towns, as well as of many others, which the Romans possessed in Britain.

Ruins of their baths, and other buildings are also frequently discovered, and parts of buildings, as bricks, tiles, &c. latter have often inscriptions upon them, the names of the bands of foldiers probably, who were the makers, or users of them. Remains of their military works are likewise very common; — their stations, or winter quarters, adjoining to feveral principal towns, and their fummer camps upon hills, or elevated fituations near them. fome places the former remain to this day very visible from their old intrenchments, but in others, their ancient forms are obliterated by the British, and Saxon, or Norman Castles, which generally occupy a part of the fite of them. An ancient castle, or the ruins of one, feems very good probable proof, that a Roman station may have first occupied the same ground, at least in such towns as are known to have existed in those times.

Funeral urns are another species of Roman antiquities, which are found in the neighbourhood of places once inhabited by them. The most extraordinary repository of this kind of curiosity in Britain is near' Newington in Kent, and not far from the Watling Street Road, where many hundreds have been dug up. These are very good proofs, because it was a mode of sepulture not afterwards used by any other * people, who were in possession of this island.

A kind of pavements, called tessellated, from the little cubes of various colours, by which they were formed, are another fort of Roman remains. For what use soever intended, most of them exhibit considerable ingenuity, and must have cost great pains in their construction. They are supposed to have been floors in

Burton's Anton. Durolevo.

I have fince found, that the Danes used urns in their funerals, but Brown, who wrote a finall treatife expressly on the subject of Urn Burial, is of opinion, that "this custom was disused among this people before their invasion, or conquest of Britain." Urn Burial, p. 28.

the state rooms*, or more handsome apartments of the great, and honourable amongst them.

Their votive altars are likewise often dug up with inscriptions upon them, shewing the purpose, and time of their erection. Of these many have been found in different parts of England, but particularly in Cumberland, and the northern counties near the Wall. These inscriptions may be of particular use in explaining the Notitia, because they frequently intimate, what soldiers were quartered, where they were found, which is the only mark of the towns given in that work. By this means some of them may be determined with tolerable certainty.

The Romans were very famous for repairing the roads in all their provinces. These were measured, and mile stones set upon them, a very pleasant improvement, which has been again adopted in this island in the present century. Some of these old milliaries have been discovered, but very few indeed in comparison with the numbers, that must have been placed on the different principal roads. most perfect, and latest found is one at Leicester. where this was dug up, is at prefent known within a few yards, and perhaps might be very exactly made out. It might be worth the trouble of some person, fond of these studies, and near the spot, to measure three, or four different miles from this point into the part of the Foss road, which remains in its old state. It is by no means impossible, that another, or feveral others might be brought to light. On these milliaries are inscribed the names of the Emperors, by whom, or in whose time, any particular road was made, or repaired, as well as the distance from some particular towns. That, just mentioned, is inscribed to Hadrian, and marked two miles A Ratis, and I can certify from my own observation, that it was found at exactly the distance of two of our measured miles from the east gate of that town, at least if the modern mile stones are accurate enough to be depended upon.

Many

[•] Mr. Lyfons of the Temple, from whose indefatigable exertions and accurate pencil every thing may be expected, which can illustrate this kind of Roman remains, has found these pavements not only occupying the state Rooms, but every room and every passage on the ground stoor in a very large house, which he discovered and traced the rooms of, at Woodchester in Glocestershire. He supposes they might be in a great measure consined to palaces, or temples, but the Romans were so fond of these ornamental stoors, that they even laid them in some of their ships.

Many other curiofities of this extraordinary people will be mentioned as proofs of the towns in the course of the work, such as images of their gods, various utensils belonging to their religious ceremonies, and relicks of their potteries, and other manufactures, but it is unnecessary to give a particular account of all of them in this place.

This proof from Antiquities found is very necessary, and proper, if a due regard is had to Distance in explaining Antoninus, but otherwise it will certainly mislead, and be the cause of error. It is not however a proof absolutely to be expected in all Roman towns, because particular circumstances may have been unfavourable to their discovery. No antiquities of this kind are mentioned by any author, whom I have been able to consult, as found at Spene or Spineham Land, one of which places, there can be no doubt, was the ancient Spinis — Nor has Doncaster (the indisputable Danum of the Irinerary) produced a single instance till within the last very sew years. The absence of them therefore is not a positive proof against any town, where the other requisites concur.

Proof III. The Names of some of the towns may be addresed in favour of their identity. This was a proof often appealed to by the early commentators, but by their carrying it too far, it has often led them into miltakes. But the names must be allowed to be very good collateral evidence, where the distance and other proofs agree with them.

The most common distinction observed in these mames is the retaining one * syllable of the ancient name, which generally forms the first syllable of the modern one.

iter 1.	Corstopilum	Corbow near Corbridge
II.	Bulgium	Bulness
•	Brovonacis	Brough
	Manucio	Manchetter
	Pennocrucio	Penkridge
	Manduessedo	Mancester

Iter

The Saxons often preferred the first fyllable of the Roman name with a termination of their own, as Londonium, London, Confopitum, Corbridge, &c. Nichols' Leicestershire, Introduct.

Iter V. Colonia	Colchester
Camborico	Cambridge
VI. Lindo	Lincoln
IX. Sitomago	Stowmarket
XII. Branovio	Brandon
XIV. Venta Silurum	Caer Went
XV. Vindomi	Vine E. Sherborne. Hants
Other names retain two and	

Other names remin two, and even three syllables of the ancient name.

Iter I.	Cataracto			Catarick
.IL	Ufocona			Oconyate
	Benaventa			Daventry
	Verulamio		; ;	Verulam
	Londinio			London
IX.	Camalodimem	•		Maldon
XII.	Gobannio		-, ·	Abergavenny.

Of other ancient names some part is preserved in a neighbouring river.

In the Eure Ifurio. Eburaço.
In the Derwent Derventio.
In the Breton Combretonio.

The addition Chefter, or Caster, to the names of towns has been thought an incontestible proof of these towns. That it points out a Roman town, there seems no reason to dispute, but it will not be found a criterion of those, which for distinction sake are here called Antonine towns. In these however this termination will be often observed.

The British names of these towns are sometimes discoverable under their latin disguise, and may also be allowed as some evidence to six them. These are in general descriptive of some quality in the situation of them. And where the description agrees with the fact, this kind of proof seems very admissible.

No attention has been paid to the various readings of the ancient names, as it must be impossible to determine the true one, where two or three occur. A few exceptions only are made to this rule, when the present name gives good grounds for a preference.

This

This proof has no claim to attention, unless the Distance favours it, even joined with both the other proofs, it is of no value.

PROOF. IV. The last proof appealed to for fixing an Itinerary town is, that it stands upon a Roman road.

Where a place agrees with the numbers in point of distance, but can produce no other evidence of its being one of these ancient towns, except that it is situated upon an acknowledged Roman road, there appears no reason to object to such proof, as insufficient, any more than to the discovery of any Roman work. It is not indeed a testimony equal with coins, baths, &c. but confirmed by Distance, it seems not only admissible, but satisfactory.

A town on the contrary implies a road, but it is not possible to prove, that each of these Antonine towns stands upon, or is contiguous to, a Roman publick road, because our knowledge of the Roman roads in this island is by no means so perfect, as precisely to ascertain the course of all the roads, which they constructed, or improved.

The roads, formed by the Romans in the feveral provinces of their empire, have been always confidered as remarkable proofs of the greatness, the ingenuity and the persevering industry of that extraordinary people. They must have been formed with immense labour, and great expence. Many parts of these roads in our island retain their ancient rampires, and lines in a wonderful manner to this day, though it is at least thirteen hundred years since the latest of them can have been made. "They lie, Camden has observed, sometimes through drained fens, and sometimes through low vallies, and at others paths are made for them through the vast woods and forests, with which this country was at that time overspread." No part of the empire of the same size can have had more pains bestowed upon it in this way than Britain, for in every County of it, south of the wall of Antoninus, and in some parts, I believe, north of that wall,

7 Romans in Britain.

^{*} Gibbon has observed, that "the motive of the Romans in making their roads was neither the benefit of their provinces, which these conquerors always despised, nor the convenience of commercial intercourse, of which they never knew how to estimate the value, but merely to facilitate the march of their troops." Miscel. Works. From the military genius of this people, it is probable, that they might have a considerable regard to the convenience of their military operations in constructing their roads, but I cannot think with this writer, that it could be their sole, and only motive for making them.

remains of these roads have been discovered. But they are much more conspicuous, and remarkable in some than in others. In the maps of Hampshire, and Wiltshire, the lines of them are Cary's County Maps. more numerous, and visible, than in any other counties. There are however some lines of them distinguishable in all parts of the island. And there are many roads, which owe their first being to the Romans, which have no peculiarity in their appearance.

The great excellence, and what has always attracted particular attention in many of these roads, is the direction of their course in straight * lines from one place to another. This quality is eminently conspicuous in travelling along them, but is much more so in the maps of the different counties made from actual furveys. though wherever this peculiarity is found in any road, there is good reason to think it a work of the Romans, yet I doubt whether it ought to be confidered as an appendage to every Roman road. There are some roads of this kind, which appear not to have this circumstance annexed to them, and those, which are most remarkable for it, have breaches in their lines, where it is difficult to be certain of their original connection. The Icknild Street seems to partake of this quality in a very small degree, and only in some detached parts of it. The Ermine Street also exhibits but few marks of it, except in the portion of it, which runs from Lincoln to the Humber, where it appears in very high perfection. The Watling Street between Ebchester, and Binchester in the county of Durham, is very far from straight. No road continues a greater number of miles in straight lines than the Foss, but very little of the line of this road is perceptible in the map between Bath and Ilchester, and beyond the last town to the extremity of it, which on that account has never been determined with any certainty. I have had the pleasure of meeting with a very respectable authority for this opinion. Musgrave in his Belgium Britannicum censures Somner +,

• All Roman roads run invariably in a ftraight line, except where they meet with some local impediment, such as a steep mountain, or deep ravine, or where they bend out of their course to approach or leave a station. Nichols' Leicest. Introd.

⁺ Operæ pretium est hic obiter notare vias militares a Cl. Twyno, Antiquitatis scientissimo, ita representari, tanquam summa rectitudine protensa linea per quæcumque locorum incommoda ducerentur. Huic illius opinioni calculum adjecit bonus Somnerus, sed uti videtur, ambo defunctorie. Nam in Belgio Viæ ab Aquis calidis ad Ischalin tendentis curvatura est insignis Possim hujusmodi alia quamplurima proserre, que utique Romanos non semper rectissimam ivisse et stravisse viam, (quod tamen hi voluere Antiquarii) ostendant. Belg. Britan. Cap, vii. Sec. &.

and another writer for afferting, that these roads lie in a direct line through all kinds of ground, and gives the very instance * of the Fois above referred to. It may be faid, that in fo great a length of time many of these roads may have lost this peculiarity, but might have it in their original construction. I cannot however conceive this to be the case, because some instances of acknowledged Roman roads may be recollected, which have it not, where very plain vestiges of their ancient course are still in being.

Camden.

These roads were called by the Romans Viæ consulares, Prætoriæ. Militares, Publicae, Cursus publici, and Actus, as Camden found by Ulpian, and Julius Frontinus. Ammianus Marcellinus calls them Aggeres Itinerarii, et 'publici; Sidonius Apollinaris, Aggeres, et Tellures inaggeratæ; Bede, and modern writers Stratæ, or Streets, They were in fact the publick roads of those times, and diffinguished from the common roads by being formed, and covered with proper materials of different kinds for the convenience of travellers, as our present publick roads are.

The paths of these roads are now generally found marked by towns, or villages, of the names of Stretton, or Stratton, Stretford, or Stratford, Stratfield, and Streetly, and fometimes the appellation Street in addition to another name, as Market street; all of them names derived plainly from the name, Streets, given to roads of this kind by the Saxons. Names also compounded of the British word Essay on the Sarn, which imports Stratum, and Pavimentum, are frequently found near them, as Sharmford, Sharmcote, and Sarney. To these I think, may be added names containing Stone, or Stane in them, as Stoneham Stanton, Stanestead, and Staneland. I dare not affert however, that whenever any of these names occur, we may be certain, that a Roman publick road has been in that place, but I have not often found them omitted, where the Itimerary has obliged me to look for fuch a road.

four roads.

The Bishop of Cloyne, who has taken great pains to trace the whole course of this road. does not agree with Mulgrave in this particular. He thinks that antiquary cannot speak from his own personal inspection, but may have depended upon some indifferent map. The Foss he found leaving Bath nearly by the same line, in which it entered that city, passing Woodharrow and Radstock, and a little to the east of Shepton Mallet in its way to Ilchester. Sometimes, as is the case in other of these roads, it has the turnpike to the left, sometimes to the right. Often it may be traced along blind lanes and fields, and then again it recovers the turnpike, but it is in all parts of this interval direct and firaight.

Of these roads four have been from very early times distinguished above the rest. The laws of Edward the confessor speak of four Horsley's great roads, Watlingstrete, Fosse, Icnild, and Ermine streets, and describe them, as two of them running the length of the island, and the other two crossing it. Higden a reckons four such roads, which de Polychron de Plateis he attributes to Belnius, king of the Britons, and fon of Molmutius:— regalibus. the Fosse, Watling street, Ermine, and Ryknild streets. And a learned modern * has composed a very ingenious essay towards the recovery of the courses of the four great Roman roads. But though it has been usual to speak of only four principal roads, and to describe each of them, as forming one long fingle line across the island in various directions, yet it is certain, that we have good authority to reckon at least fix + great roads, and to describe them not as confifting of fingle lines only, but dividing themselves into several branches, each of which it will not only be natural, but very convenient, to confider under the general name, which has been hitherto confined to a fingle line. These six roads are the Watling street, Fors, Ermine street, Icnild, Ryknild and the Julian streets; by some or other of which ways we shall find every part of the island visited.

Which of these roads is the most ancient, it is impossible to determine. If they all owed their original to the Romans, Watling street must have the first claim, as it commences so near the point, where they first landed in the island. Starkeley indeed supposes the "Lin, cur. Ermine street to have been made first. He argues from its name, which he writes "Hermen street," which means in Saxon simply "a anistary way," and thinks that it retained this name by way of eminence. I was long of opinion, that this last mentioned road did not exist at the time the Itinerary was written, and consequently was not foold as any of the others, became I could not perceive, that any of the Antonine towns shood upon it, but a more intimate acquaintance with this old Journal convinced me, that no argument could lie against it on that account. The Watling street, and the

Leland knew the accounts the Monks had given of the four Chemini majores, though indeed: they have noted fix in all. Dr. Mason's Remarks. Gough. Vol. I. p. 81.

[•] Roger Gale, fon of Dr. Gale, and the editor of his father's commentary on the Itinerary. † It would be worth while to examine the two roads, which we suppose to be Roman, &c. probably other stations will be found, for it appears by Mr. Leman's observations and my own, that this island had many more towns and roads, than has been generally imagined. I have found undoubted marks of five roads round the town of Cambridge only. B. Cork and Ross. Nichols' Introduction.

f Itin. cur. pag, 105.

Icning way have been attributed to the Britons, from whom they are supposed to have derived their names. "It is natural, Stukeley" observes, to denominate great roads from the places they tend to, as the Icning street from the Iceni;—the Akeman street from Akemanchester; — the London road is a name in common use at all distances from the metropolis. In like manner the Watling freet tending directly to Ireland was called the Gathelian, or Gathelia street, that is, the Irish road. So Camden says the true genuine Scots own not that name, but call themselves Gaiothel, as coming from Ireland, and there is no doubt but this is the ancient appellative of the Irish. And this name seems to shew, there was such a road in the ancient times of the Britons, as the track of the trade between Ireland and the Continent, yet it must be owned, nought but Roman hands reduced it to its present form." The Britons certainly had towns in all parts of the island, before they were acquainted with the Romans. It may be therefore from thence naturally inferred, that they had roads also, by which communications were formed between those towns, and these British roads most likely became the bases of those improvements, which have since reflected so much honour on the Roman name.

The present state of the Roman roads in Britain is very different in different parts of the country. In some places their ancient rampires and original pavements remain to this day in furprizing perfection, but in others every vestige of their course has been lost, as far as relates to their own forms, and materials. A writer in the philosophical transactions accounts for this variety in their appearances in the following manner. Speaking of the Ermine street between Lincoln, and the Humber, he makes these remarks. Gale's Effay. have observed , where it runs over nothing but bare mountains, and plain heath, that there it consists of nothing but earth cast up, but where it comes to run through woods, there it is not only cast up but paved with great stones, set edgewise very close to one another, that the roots of the trees, which had been cut down to make way for the road, might not spring up again, and blind it. paved causeway is yet very strong *, firm, and visible in many places

Icknild ftreet.

[·] Bergier in his elaborate, and learned treatise on the Roman roads, has observed, that "the Itineraries take notice of such parts alone of the Roman roads, as were paved." Nichols'

in this street, where woods are yet standing on both sides, as undoubtedly they were in the Roman times. In other places it is paved, where nothing of wood is now to be feen, though there undoubtedly was, when it was made." — Where the ground was dry, and firm, but little labour was requifite to form the roads, and in those places the courses of them are most difficult to be traced, but in woods, or in boggy, and deep foils, no pains were spared to render them solid, and durable, and in those situations the remains of many of them preserve their original grandeur.

A knowledge of these roads is so intimately connected with an inquiry after the Itinerary towns, that I have thought it necessary to collect and produce such information with respect to them, as our best authors, and maps will afford. It will be found unavoidably very imperfect, but so is the general subject at present.

Watling street must be considered as the first, and most remarkable of the Roman roads, because it not only passes through a much larger tract of country, but has more branches connected with it than any other. This ffreet has been always of fuch note, and fo Watting well known, that it has been formerly made, and looked upon, as a areet. boundary, in some parts of it, on many occasions. King Alfred gave Guthrum the Dane all the lands lying on the north fide of Watling street. And Hoveden tells us, that Adversus Australes Mercios expeditionem movet (Suanus) et pertransita Watling strete suis edictum posuit, ut agros devastarunt.

The etymology of the name of this road has fufficiently exercised the ingenuity of our learned antiquaries. Many different folutions have been proposed. The two most natural are, that of Stukeley given above, Gathelin street, meaning the way * to Ireland, and another still better in my opinion, which has lately appeared in a periodical publication of the first reputation. The Romans are Feb. 1796.

Introd. CXLVIII. If it is a fair inference from this observation, that this writer means, that no parts of the Roman roads were paved but such as are mentioned in the Itineraries, the prefent instance shews, that this observation is not well founded, and I apprehend that abundance of other instances may be adduced in consutation of it among the Roman roads in this island, Stane street in Surrey occurs to my recollection as another positive proof against it.

[•] Those of our antiquaries, who cannot persuade themselves, that the Watling street in Yorkshire and in Northumberland is a continuation of that road of the same name, which passes through Warwickshire and Shropshire to Chester, suppose that it was so called from its being the road to Ireland from each of those districts. And this idea may seem to deserve some notice from these roads meeting at Chester.

known to have employed their foldiers in the construction of their publick roads. In the ancient British tongue, The words Gwaith, fignifies Work and Len a Legion. From Gwaith Len, Legion Work, came the modern Watling.

k Polychron. Gale's xv Scriptores. Higden's general account of this ancient road is, that it "begins" at Dover, and passing through the midst of Kent, crosses the Thames near London to the west of Westminster, and proceeds by St. Albans through Dunstable, Stratford, Towcester, Wedman (Weedon) south of Lilburn, and through Atherston to St. Gilberts' hill, now called the Wrekin, and there passes the Severn at Wroxeter," &c. So far this old writer has given a tolerably accurate description of the course of this street, but he has by no means extended his account to its "utmost limits. For traces of it under the same appellation have been found in Cheshire, Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and the counties of Scotland, south of Antoninus' wall.

1 Cary's.

m Camden. Stony street.

" Itin. cur. Iter. V.

• Id.

It has been generally spoken of as beginning at Dover, but Richborough and Lyme equally furnish parts of the root of this extraordinary road. In the map of Kent a positive Roman road is laid down from Richborough through Wickham to Canterbury; and a paved military way, called Stony street, "which may be easily difcerned to be a work of the Romans," leads from the other town to the same city. The way from Dover is the least perfect of the three; exhibiting only "fome remains of it upon Barham Downs, over which it directs its course towards the riding gate in Canterbury." From this city it passes through Bocton street, Radfield street, Key street, and Newington street to Rochester. In this stage is "a. high hill steep on the west side near Broughton, whence the tower of Canterbury Cathedral presents itself in the line of the road, and both together make a noble appearance." At Rochester the road feems to have divided, one branch keeping along the common highway through Chalk street by Perry street and through Northsteet to Dartford, and the other going by Southfleet to the fame place. The latter line is confidered by Stukeley as the only continuation of this street. He traced it, as he tells us "from Dartford, beyond which

[•] I know not whether the name. Watling street be derived from the winding nature of it, but it is certain, that this does wind most of any of the grand ways. It crosses the kingdom thrice, going from Richborough through London towards Chester, and then crossing again to York, and from thence again to Carlisle, and beyond it. Horsley, p. 387.

which place the common road leaves it quite on the fouth fide, till he lost both himself, and the road in a wood near Southsleet. this part was a lane, and passed in a very straight line through vallies, woods, and small enclosures for five, or fix miles together." From Dartford the street is continued through Crayford, and "east of? that town all along the heath, as well as on the other fide, as? Id. far as Shooter's Hill the ridge is very visible. A mile westward from the bottom of Shooter's Hill vestiges of it appear. Some part of the Agger 4 is lest, made of gravel. From the top of the hill it is seen 4 Itin. cur. to butt upon Westminster Abbey, where it passes the Thames." Iter. V. The county of Kent has in it many towns with the Addition street to their names. And it is not improbable, as it was the part of the province nearest to the Continent, that its roads might be more improved than in other districts. Most of these roads, if not all of them, may be confidered, as belonging to the Watling street, but very few of them have yet been traced. One in addition to those already mentioned is described as going from Hithe by Charing, Gale's Effay. and through Lenham. Between Charing, and Aylsford, a distance freet. of at least twelve miles, the line of it in the map is very direct. • Cary's A communication appears to have passed from Charing through Kent. Snode street to Canterbury, and might be continued from thence through Up street into the Isle of Thanet. Between Canterbury and Up street another short line seems to have gone through Love street, and West street to the sea at Swale Cliff. Two other streets Home Areet and Broad Areet occur in the road between Stroud, and the Nore. But this short stage will perhaps be found a part of a long branch of the Ryknild street, which may have come from Winchester across the county of Surry by Wanborough from Farnham to Guilford, through Westcott street to Dorking, through Ryegate by Lingfield street and Grub street to Westerham, and from thence through Wrotham and Strond concluded at the Nore. The Itinerary intimates the road through Bromley to have existed in the Roman times, and a line of streets commences near Seven Oaks, called Stone street, Denover street, New street and Courtot street leading to Lyme. The map of Kent does not indeed shew these small towns to be connected now by any road, but the tendency of



the line of them favours the conjecture that they may have been fo connected.

Approaching London the Watling street is supposed to have again divided into two branches. Of these the first, and by far most remarkable, crosses "the Thames at a ferry, called Stanegate in the parish of Lambeth, and so goes to Hampstead," according to the author of the essay on the four roads, but later discoveries have shewn, that it passed through Paddington in a direct line to Edgware', and Brockley hill. The other part of this street is thought to have "passed" the river at Belingsgate or Dowgate, and to have gone through the street, called from it Watling street. In digging for the foundation of Bow steeple in Cheapside, the stratum of it was discovered nineteen feet below the surface of the soil. And in building Holborn Bridge after the great fire, it was also found several feet under ground. Leaving the city either at Portpool or Grays Inn Lane, this line went through Hampstead over the heath to Hendon," and became united again with the other, not far from Edgware. From this place the course of their road is well known to the borders of Shropshire, passing through Colney street to Old Verulam. Beyond this ancient city it becomes the basis of the great West Chester road to Weedon in the Street, within five miles of Daventry. In this interval I do not know of any branch from it, but I suspect that one has left the great road near Stony Stratford, and passed through Northampton and Market Harborough (near both which towns Roman Antiquities have been found) to Leicester the Ratis of the ancients. And from the Itinerary there is reason to think the road from Weedon through Daventry (Benaventa) to Coventry might exist in the Roman Times.

From Weedon to the lordship of Lilburn Watling street is only a private road, well known but made very little use of. It then carries the publick road between Daventry, and Lutterworth for a few miles, when it becomes private again, till it reaches High Cross near Claybroke. Here the turnpike road from Lutterworth to Atherstone passes along it, about two miles, in its way to Hinkley, and returning again into it about two miles from Hinkley continues along it to Atherstone. Beyond this town it is kept in very excellent repair,

Cary's map. Middlefex.
Gale's
Effay.

repair, though not a tumpike, running by Hints, Weeford, and Wall (Etocetum) it crosses Cannock heath, and then becomes once more the basis of the great Chester road, and so continues till it reaches Whitchurch near the borders of Shropshire. Beyond this Itin. car. town "the Old street is supposed to have gone through Malpas, Stretton and Aldford to Chester."

A confiderable branch of this road has proceeded from Weston (near which village the road to Chester is separated) into Shropshire. In this county it is described "as" running through Ocongate (vulg. "Gale's Oaken gates) not far from which stood the priory of Lilleshull, which was fituated juxta et de prope altam Viam vocatam Watling street, and so by the Wrekin hill (Montem Gilberti) through the midst of Wroxeter Ford, as is apparent by its pointing on each side of the river. From thence it inclines a little north-west by two small towns, called Strettons, and fo on to Wattlesborough, which takes its name from it." This account appears to be taken also from Higden, and the truth of the latter part of it is doubtful. The map of Shropshire does not shew two Strettons in the direction here specified beyond Wroxeter, nor any kind of road. A road certainly passed through this old city and erossed the Severn at that place, for Horsley tells us, that he himself travelled this road, and that the Roman pavement, and way, are in many parts very visible. But the course of this road leads southward towards Herefordshire. It has three Strettons upon, or very near it, Old Stretton, Church Stretton, and Little Stretton. "The two first it leaves about a Essay Iter. quarter of a mile, but passes nearer the last. It runs here for two XII. Urioc. or three miles between the mountains, or ridges of mountains, supposed to be called Longmill Forest, and Ridgewell. It goes also not far from an old Castle, called Cardock castle. This road is called Watling street by the people in the neighbourhood." It is therefore probable, that this branch of Watling street did not pass through Wroxeter in its progress westernly, into Wales, but continued in the line of the present road to Shrewsbury, beyond which town it divided, one part going through Stretton to Westbury, and Montgomery might possibly finish at Cardigan, or perhaps at St. Davids; and the other might pass through the whole of north Wales, and conclude in the Isle of Anglesey for "a causeway is ald. Watling street."

faid to be yet visible a good way into the sea, pointing towards this island."

b Iter II.

c Iter XI.

d Iter X.

c Camden. Cheshire Wiches.

The Itinerary gives authority to look for a line of communication between Wroxeter, and Whitchurch, and another between Chester, and Carnarvon, but I have not met with any writer, who has traced the course of either of them. A third of the same kind with these must have gone from Whitchurch to Middlewich but not much better * known. A continuation of this road beyond Middlewich toward Manchester is taken notice of by Camden. He does not doubt but these salt towns were known to the Romans, because "there is a noble road from Middlewich to Northwich, which is raised so high with gravel, that one may easily discern it to be Roman, especially if he considers, that gravel is scarce in this county, and that private men are even forced to rob the road of it for their own This account is not however strictly accurate, for this road does not go directly to Northwich, but it leaves that town more than a mile to the left in its way to Manchester.

f Itin. cur. Iter III.

From Chester the principal line of "Watling street crosses' the river at Stanford, so called from the Stony ford, and thence goes by the chamber in the forest, or Edesbury, and by Sandy way to Northwich." In this stage a short line must have turned off towards Middlewich, but I cannot learn the precise point. From "Northwich it continues by Winingham, then by Chapel in the Street, to the north of Rotherstone Meer, through Altringham, and Cross street, and passes the Mersey at Stretford to Manchester."

Whitaker. Hift. Manc.

^h Camden. Ribchester.

i Cary's Lancashire.

At Manchester another branch has left the great road, and taken its course through "Prestwich, and Ratcliff over Cockey Moor, Vol. I.p. 121. through Watling street in Offyside, over Belthorne Moorabove Darwent, and by Blackburn to a ford near Ribchester." North of this old city a military way is spoken of as "plainly visible, and for several miles together, through a large forest, called Bowland." A line of road of about five or fix miles in length, and probably the very road, here intended, thews itself in the map, pointing directly towards Lancaster, to which town it may be expected to have gone. From the chief town of Lancashire, I presume, it passed through Burton

Traces of a Roman road are noticed by Mr. Percival leading from Kinderton through Namptwich, and Whitchurch to Wroxeter. Archæol. Vol. XII.

to Kendal, and from, thence though Ambleside, and Keswick to Cockermouth, and the Irith sea. In so long a course, no doubt, many ramifications may strike out of this line, but I can recollect the mention of only one or two in any author. speaks of a Roman road from Plumpton Wall towards Keswick, and cum. one has been lately opened leading over Kirkstone from Ambleside, Walker's probably leading to the old town at Brougham. It was about eleven Lakes. feet wide, very perfect, near a foot below the present surface, and very traceable over the aforesaid mountain.

Horfley k Per lin. Val.

The progress of the main road from Manchester is marked by the appellation Street, repeated in three townships, Streetfold in Moston, Streetbridge in Chatherton, and Streetyate in Ryton. "Leaving "Streetfield and the parish, the road must have proceeded "Hist. Manc. Vol. I. p. 138. by Streetbridge, and Streetyate, and has been dug up near Rochdale in its course to Blackstone edge." From this place it must have gone through Gretland, and Eland, (at both which places Roman Antiquities have been discovered,) to Leeds. Between this town and Tadcaster the old street appears again upon Bramham Moor, and Luckombe. under its peculiar appellation, Watling street. Proceeding to Bramham. York it must have returned with a sharp angle along the present road to Aldborough, and Boroughbridge. From York a line has Riding. crossed the east riding by Stamford bridge, through Garraby street, and Kilham to Bridlington, and Flamborough.

"Near Boroughbridge this ancient way crosses the Eure, and a Gale's Essay. mile north from that river you have it again, as foon as you are out of Kirby hill, from whence it scarce ever disappears for near twenty miles together, having been paved, as is still evident, from this place to Catarick in a straight line, and about fourteen miles of it, being hedged in on both fides, is now called Leeming Lane, from a town of that name standing upon it, and sometimes the High street." The ingenious author of the effay confiders this piece of road as belonging to the Erming street. I look upon it as a part of the Watling street, because that name is found again belonging to roads, both in Durham, and Northumberland.

Watling street enters the county of Durham at Piercebridge: The effay a carries it by "Aldburrough, and Stanwicks over the Erming Tees at the ford at Winston," but though a line of road may have street.

taken

r Cary's Durham.

taken this course, it could not well be the main road. This scems to have gone from Piercebridge, pointing directly to Bishops Auckland. From Binchester this road makes a large turn, and then taking its course by Lanchester, it crosses the Derwent at Ebchester. and enters Northumberland. At a small distance beyond Binchester a military way has been observed to leave the Watling Arcet, sup-. Horf Essay, posed to go to Chester in the Street between Durham, and Newcastle, but it could be traced no farther than Branspeth Park. But 'Id. Lin. Val. again visible remains ' of such a way have been found on Gateshead Fell pointing to Newcastle.

Pons Ælii.

Vinovia.

u Id. Effay Corftopitum.

Having passed the Derwent at Ebchester this old Street proceeds towards Corbridge. "About half a mile north from Wittonstall is a remarkable turn in it, and at this turn an exploratory Fort of above thirty yards square. The situation of it is high, and the prospect very large. Near it is a tumulus, which was found to consist mostly of stones, covered with green turf. The river Tyne was passed by a Roman bridge at the ancient town near Corbridge. Of this bridge some vestiges may yet be seen. Between this, and the wall the road is still visible." At the Wall another division commences*, when one line takes its course by Riechester into Scotland; and the other pursuing its direction to the north-east, leaves Morpetly, and Alnwick, a few miles to the east, and enters the same country very near Berwick upon Tweed. Both these roads have the name Watling street annexed to them in the map of Northumberland. The fame name is also said to be given to all the military ways, that are in Scotland. and most of them must naturally branch out from the two lines just mentioned.

Northumber.

* Cary's

7 Horsley's Essay. Watling street.

ftreet.

The road from Catarick bridge to Carlifle is described by R. Gale in his Essay as a part of Erming street, but he produces no direct 2 Id. Erming proof in support of his opinion. On the contrary Horsley affirms, that as foon as this road through Carlifle enters Scotland, it bears the name of Watling street, which circumstance, added to the connection at the other extremity with the Watling street in the neighbourhood of Catarick bridge, affords a strong presumption. that all the intermediate space has had the same denomination appropriated to it. I shall therefore describe it as a branch of the latter road.

The exact point, where this part of the road leaves the other is not certainly determined. It has been generally thought to do fo about two or three miles from Catarick Bridge. But Horsley LEssay. thinks this "a mistake occasioned by the present highway turning off there. The Roman road, though obscure at first, he believes has parted from the other at the bridge, or just on the north side of the river. All the way on Gately Moor it is very confpicuous, leaving a tumulus on the east side of it, and an exploratory Fort on the west. Here it coincides with the common road through Greta Bridge to Bowes." Beyond Bowes it passes through "a large camp, where Additions, the stone of king Marius formerly stood, instead whereof there is westmoranother erected, called Rere Cross. 'Thence through Maiden Castle, land. a small square fort, in which there has been found some Roman Mortar; next it runs quite through Market Brough, over Brough Fair Hill, on which there are fome tumuli, or ancient burying Then leaving Warcop on the left hand, it passes along Sandford Moor, and down a delicate race ground to Cowplandbeck Brig, where on the right are the ruined foundations of a noble round tower; and from thence by Appleby to the camps on Crakenthorp Moor, fo through the down end (north end) of Kirbythore, and through Sowerby, by the fide of Whinfield Park to Harthorn Tree, and by the Countess Pillar to Brougham Castle, a venerable pile of ancient building. From hence the way leads directly to Lowther Bridge, and so over the Eimot into Cumberland to Carlisle. Between 'these two places it is very well known, being no other than 'Gale's Essay.

Erming street. the common road this day in use.

"Near Kirbythore an old Caufeway, according to report, paved Camden. with flints, and other stones, leaves this road, running among land, Maiden moorish hills, and mountains for some twenty miles to Caer Vorran Way. near the Picts wall. It is commonly called Maiden Way."

In running through so large a tract of country it cannot be doubted but this road must have many other branches dependant upon it besides those, which have been here described. But I do not pretend to be able to give a complete account of any one of these roads, nor do I believe it in the power of any person at present.

The Erming street I shall describe next, as it originates nearest to the Watling street, and also takes its course the length way of the island.

The

· Horsley. Erming fireet.

The name of this street is not given uniformly alike in all In the Elv book it is called Erming, in the writing of certain monks Ermin, in the records of Peterborough Abbey Hermin street, and Stukeley would have it written Herman street, because "Here" in the faxon language fignifies "an army:" Hereman, a foldier, and confequently Hereman street means Via militaris.

* Polychron. Gale's XV. Scrip. s Effay on the four roads.

Pag. 73.

h Itin. cur.

Higden shews, that our earliest antiquaries were entirely mistaken as to the course of this great road. He describes it as "commencing at St. Davids, and ending at Southampton." Gale favours the opinion of those, who think it began at Southampton, and supposes it might pass through Winchester, Henley (the Calleva of his father's Antoninus) and Colnbrook to London, and so be the basis of But, according to my judgement, Antonine's seventh journey. Stukeley's determination deserves the preference, and is the real truth. He makes this road to begin at "Newhaven" in Suffex, at the mouth of the river Ouse. From whence it passes on the west side the river through Radmil, probably taking its name from the road, fo through Lewes by Isfield. Then it feems to pass over the river at Sharnbridge, as we may guess by its name, and so proceeds to East Grinstead." In this stage the course of it is marked by two streets called Offam, and Danhill streets. "In Surry it goes by Stansfead, Croydon and Stretham, and this learned antiquary supposes, crossed the Thames with the Watling street at Lambeth ferry." But the tendency of the road, north of the river, proves that the passage of it must have been either at Dowgate, or Belinsgate, or where London bridge now stands.

1 Cary's. pag. 35.

Ermingstreet.

Another line of road connected with this street begins at Chichelter, the course of which between that city, and Pulborough, has not been taken notice of by any of our antiquarian travellers. According to the map of Suffex it passes through Boxgrove (and * Itin. Vol. I. Halnecker street near it according to * Paterson) by Eastham, and leaving Bignor a little to the left, goes through Waterfield street to Pulborough. Between this town, and Belinghurst, a Roman road Gale's Effay. has been traced, but supposed to have gone to Arundel only, because probably Chichester was not allowed to be of any great antiquity, when this road was first discovered. But as that city is now generally acknowledged, as the Regnum of the Itinerary, there can

be

be little doubt as to the tendency * of this road. Through Belinghurst it passes into Surry, which county it enters in the parish of Oakley. Here are exhibited fome "grand" remains of it in an old Gazzetteer. causeway, called Stane + street, a prodigious work ten yards broad Oakley. in some parts, a yard and half deep in stone, and near three miles long. The common people fay it was made by the devil, who brought all the flints and pebbles from the beaches in Suffex." This parish is said "to" be in winter very wet," which accounts for Additions. the great strength of the road in this place. From hence it goes to surry. "Darking", and its course is frequently discovered in making ditches Gale.

Erming fireet. in that neighbourhood. At Darking it passed through the church yard, as they plainly find by digging the graves." From this town it is thought to have gone over Banstead Downs by Woodcote, and fallen into the other road at Croydon, or Streatham.

"The Erming street is generally thought to have left London at Itin. cur. Bishopsgate and proceeded along the northern road," but Stukeley p. 73. apprehends "this road to be of a much later standing than the original one, which goes more on the west. The ancient road, he thinks, might pass through unfrequented ways near Enfield, and Harman street, which seems to retain the old name. It appears, he informs us, upon a common on this fide of Hertford by Ball's Park, and so passes the river below Hertford, then goes through Ware Park, and falls into the present road on this side Buntingford and fo to Royston." Gale, in his essay, speaks of this road as uncer- Erming street. tain, till it reaches Cheshunt in Hertfordshire. His conjecture, as to the first part of it from London, differs but little from the opinion commonly received. He only supposes it to have gone to Newington through Moregate instead of Bishopsgate. He quotes Sir Henry Chancy's account of this road in his history of Hertfordshire, that it went by "the west parts of the Vills of Cheshunt, Wormley, and Broxbourn, through Hertford, by Ware Park to Wadesmill, and so to Royston." The existence of a road, in the path here described, cannot be disputed, but that it was the original Erming street is not to easily admitted. The truth seems to be, that this great Roman

I faw it upon the downs between Arundel, and Chichester, bearing evidently in the line here described. Bish. Cloyne.

⁺ Selden conjectures, in his notes on Polyolbion, that the old street called Stane street was a part of the Erming street. Gale's essay, Erming street.

Paters, Itin. R. to Huntingdon by Ware.

way has left London at Bishopsgate, and passed through Newington, Tottenham', and Fore street to Edmonton. Beyond this place it has divided, one line going by Bury street to Enfield, and from thence through Beaker street, and Turkey street to Cheshunt, and through Hamon street (Harman Stuk:) and Appleberry street by Hertford to Wadefmill: to which point the other line has proceeded through Green street, Brook street, and Cheshunt street by Hoddesdon. and Ware, the present high road. "It is still' very apparent between Puckeridge, and Buntingford, and again between Buckland, and Royston, beyond which town the course of it is well known to the banks of the Humber, to York, and probably into Northumberland. At Royston ' it enters Cambridgeshire, and goes through Kneesworth and Wendy, and from thence through Holm, Caxton and the Papworths to Godmanchester, and Huntingdon, and is expressly called the Erming street in the old book of Ely, according to Camden."

• Gale. Erming street.

· Id.

If the new situations assigned in this present work to Duroliponte, Durobrivis, and Causennis are admitted, a branch from this road must have have left it at Huntingdon, and passing through Ramsey, and the sense to west Lynn, returned into the eastern line of it by the Washes and Boston, at Sleaford.

"From Huntingdon the principal road has taken its course through Great and Little Stukeley, runs somewhat to the eastward of Upton, and west of Sautrey Grange, and Abbey, to Stilton. little above this town it appears with a high bank, and in an old Saxon charter, is called Ermin street, says Camden, which is another good evidence of its name, and course in these parts. Having passed Stilton it is very often visible between that town and Caster, an old Roman station upon the river Nen, which it there crosses into Northamptonshire, about two miles below the present road over Wansford bridge." At Caster the road again divides. The western line of it is "here called the Forty Foot way" from its breadth. And from Caster it turns to the west of Upton," entering the parish of "Barnack" in Southrop grounds. In the enclosure it is fo levelled by frequent ploughing, that it can be scarcely discerned, but in the open fields it forms a broad green bank, very visible to the eye. Near a mile of this road is now enclosed within the wall

□ Id.

* Bridges' Northamptonshire. Nassaburgh Hundred.

of the park at Burleigh. After it leaves the park, it crosses the Welland about two hundred yards to the west of the town of Stamford going directly to Bridge Casterton." Between this village and five Mile Cross, and perhaps through the whole of Rutland, it is called Horn, Lane. Near the edge of this county another division, Rutland. feems to have taken place. The Roman Antiquities found at Great Paunton, Grantham and Newark, and the continuation of this road from Bawtry northwards, excite a conjecture, that the road through those towns has been a branch of it. And an acknowledged, and well known line of it leaves the Withams and Pauntons to the west, and passing through Ancaster is generally very visible upon the heath till it comes to Lincoln.

The other division of this road from Caster is called "the Long- thin, cur. It parts from the first described at Upton, a mile north of Cafter, and traverses the Welland at West Deeping, being carried in a high bank across the watery meadows of Lolham bridges. These are numerous and large arches made upon the road to let the waters pass through, originally Roman. Then it crosses the Glen at Catebridge to Bourn, and fo to Folkingham, and Sleaford." Sleaford "it has continued east of Leasingham, west of Rushington Gent. Mag. and Dorrington, east of Bloxam, Ashly and Scopwick, and west of Threking-Blakeney, Methringham, and Dunston, and fallen into the other ham. division about a mile from Lincoln."

The Erming street going northward from Lincoln, Stukeley remarks, is "scarce diminished, because its materials are hard stone, and the Lin. cur. heath on both fides favours it." It "runs in a straight line, and Gale. Foss. is very visible all the way from Lincoln to the Humber. It is here called the High street, and is in some places, especially the Woodland, paved with large stones, set edgewise in a strong cement, and is there raised very high. But where it passes over Wolds, and Heath, it is only cast up with earth. It dies away about a mile east of Wintringham," but it probably crosses the Humber to Burgh on the opposite bank, from whence it may have gone through South Cave to Weighton, and through Thorpe in the Street to York, where it concludes, unless it may have * proceeded through

Mr. Cade has traced the Ryknild street from Derby to York, and thence through Thornston in the Street northwards cross the Tees at Sockburn, and through Stainton in the Street and Chefter to Shields and Tinemouth. Gough. Vol. III. p. 124.

Thirlk and North Allerton to Darlington, and from thence through Durham, and Chester-le-street to Newcastle, and through Morpeth, a few miles north of which town, it would be lost in Watling street. A short distance north of Thirsk the map shews a village, called Thornton in the Street.

Itin. cur. Iter V.

Erming street.

Gale's Effay. Erming street.

A few miles "north of Lincoln a branch divides from this road with an obtuse angle to the left going through a part of Nottinghamshire into Yorkshire. It passes by Stretton, and Gate Burton, and by a ferry crosses the Trent to Littleborough." From hence it continues through Fore street, South Wheatley, Claworth, and Everton to Bawtry. It then feems to have kept along the present *Gale's Effay. highway to Doncaster. "Beyond this town it rises " with a high Cary's map. bank, and leads to Adwick in the Street." About four miles from West Riding. this place it seems to have left the turnpike road, and gone by or near a village, called East Hardwick, as "it is again visible a little to the west of the park at Pontefract" in its way to Castleford. "At this village it crosses the Aire, and goes by Ollerton, and Ledston to Abberford. It appears also in several places on Bramham Moor. It goes over the river Wherfe a little below Wetherby at St. Helen's ford, and the Agger shews itself again immediately on the north fide of it, proceeding towards Aldborough, frequently visible in its progress. It lyes to the east of the great road now generally used, and is well known in those parts by the name of the Road Gate, or Roadway." At Boroughbridge, or rather between York and that place, it unites with the Watling street.

> Ryknild street I shall endeavour to trace in the next place, and for the reasons alledged under the road last described, because it seems to have taken its rife nearest to it, and runs in the same direction from the fouth coast to the northern counties.

> To those, who have considered the number of great Roman roads to be only four, the known existence of this road, must have created fome ferious difficulties. Accordingly Gale, in his essay on the four great roads, is inclined to think with Drayton, that the Ryknild, and Icknild, are two distinct Streets, and yet to preserve a confishency in the title of his work, he finds it necessary to confuse them somewhat into one, in his account of them. But that they are two different,

> > and

and distinct roads, there is no room to dispute, as must appear from the tendency of their respective lines.

Higden calls the name of this way, Ryknild, and it is so called Polychron. "in an ancient deed of lands, bounded by it, near Birmingham, Gale's Effay. and again in another deed of Hilton Abbey in Staffordshire, dated A. D. 1223, in which it is constantly called Ryknild street, and it feems to have obtained the name of Ikle or Icknild street, without any just title to it." Plot gives it the latter title always, but Stukeley thinks "he only does so to support a chimerical notion, he had tim. cur. adopted, about some Iceni in Staffordshire." But there will be fin. found no occasion to misplace any people to find a name for this road. If it derived its name from any of the British tribes, its origin among the Regni was the occasion, and its real title Regnild, which differs in a very small degree indeed from the name usually assigned it.

The course of this road is by our early writers considered as beginning at St. David's, and ending at Tinemouth in Durham. This is the account given by Higden, and adopted by Drayton in 1 Polychron. his Polyolbion. Stukeley follows a this opinion, and speaks of the "Itin. cur. Riching street as running from the Severn through Gloucester into P. 64. Yorkshire. But this line of road must have belonged to the Via. Julia, rather than Ryknild street, as I shall shew, when I come to treat of that road.

The first grand line of the Ryknild street appears in "Hampshire, "Cary's maptaking a direction north west from Winchester by Andover, and butts upon Chute causeway, as soon as it enters Wiltshire. It is called in the map by the wrong name Icknild street. A continuation of this road, as may be inferred from its direction to the fouth east in a direct line with the first part of it, has since been discovered, " leading . from the east gate of Winchester by Morested to Owsl- Archeol. bury, and from thence to a wood, called Bowhay Coppice, and by Upham to Bishop's Waltham." From this place it is supposed to have gone to Portchester, and that a branch of it may have done so, I shall not dispute, but I expect, that the main road has passed in a direct line across the forest of Bere by Stanestead Park, and Walderton street to Chichester, the Regnum of Antoninus, and principal town of the British Regni. This city I consider as the point, where

this great road begins, the progress of which I shall now endeavour to trace, as far as it has been hitherto discovered. already carried to Chute in Wiltshire. From this place the line of P Cary's map. it through the county of Wilts is clearly laid down in the P map. Passing between the Bedwins, it has crossed the Bath road about a mile or fomething more west of Froxsield. Between this road, and the river, it must have gone through, or very near Cunetio in its way through Ramesbury to Albourn. Beyond this town the course of it continues very straight by Wanborough, and through a Stratton, and Cricklade to Circncester. At Circncester it must have fallen into the Foss, and have become united with that road a few miles, at least as far as Stow in the Wold, and perhaps to Moreton ⁴ Cary's map. in the marsh, for the line of it in Warwickshire ⁴ shews, that it

Icknild street.

cannot have passed far from Camden to one of these towns. Entering this county it becomes well known at Bitford, from whence it runs 'Gale's Essay. " through ' Wicksford, to Alcester, and near Coughton, Studley, and Ipsley into Worcestershire, which county it enters near Beoly, and leaves it once more for Warwickshire near Edgebaston, when passing a little west of Birmingham, it crosses the river Thame at Woolford bridge into Staffordshire. Then running through Sutton Park, and by Shenston, it cuts the Watling street scarce a mile from Wall (Etoceto) then leaving Litchfield on the west, it goes by Streethay, crosses the Trent near Wichnor, takes Branston in its way, and leaves Burton upon Trent about half a mile to the east. It then passes through Stretton, and enters Derbyshire over Monksbridge near Eggington," and going directly to Derby it has there croffed the Derwent, and continued through Little Chester and a Stretton to Chesterfield. Beyond this town there is no authority to follow it, but no doubt it entered Yorkshire at or near Sheffield, where it feems to have divided into three or four branches. Some of which may have croffed the Watling street, and penetrated into the counties in the north. But I dare not attempt to trace the course of these lines, nor of several others, which must have left this road in Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and other counties, through which it has passed, for want of sufficient guides for my direction, though I see reason to believe there are several instances.

The

The three remaining roads have croffed the kingdom. Of these the course of the Foss is in general well known, and under the same denomination in all counties, through which it runs: — the name of the Icning, or Icknild street is only preserved in Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Bucks, and Oxfordshire, but many lines of roads have been traced into other counties, which appear to belong to this road, though known under other names, or being without any particular appellation: — and the Via Julia has been confined to the county of Monmouth, when the continuation of it may justly be conjectured to have extended quite across the island to the German ocean, for to that point shall we find a succession of roads leading from the acknowledged Via Julia in Monmouthshire, but not now known under this, or any other name.

The Foss shews itself first for certain below the city of Lincoln, but it has begun probably upon the fea * coast near Grimsby, or Saltfleet, or a branch may have come to Lincoln from each of those towns. Below the city it parts from the Erming street "without" Itin. cur. the most southern gate, and passing over the river Witham by Pag. 97. Bracebridge is carried with a straight ridge over the barren moory ground by a mill near Stickham. The elevation of the road is still preserved. It butts a good deal to the east of Lincoln, and between Bracebridge, and its union with the Erming street, some pavement remained, when Stukeley travelled it, of flag stones set edgewise. Near Collingham is a high barrow, or tumulus, called Potter's Hill. It stands upon an eminence, commanding a prospect both ways upon the road. To this hill the road passes from the moor through the inclosures of Hykeham, and Thorpe, and through Morton Lane, pleasantly set on both sides with woods. Half a mile beyond Potter's Hill is Brough, supposed the Crococolana of the Itinerary. From hence the road goes extremely straight to Newark, the steeple of Beyond this town it passes Queen's Sconce, which finishes the Visto. one of the great forts, erected in the civil wars, and so along the Trent fide by Stoke and an Inn, called the Red Inn. It then leaves East Bridgeford near a mile to the right, and upon the declension of a stiff clayey hill, near a lodge upon the Wolds, the pavement was

*You are right in supposing with Stukeley, that the Foss extended to the sea coast below Lincoln, I have followed it to Ludford and Ludborough in that line. Bish. Cloyne.

again manifest of great blue flag stones, laid edgewise very carefully. taken from quarries by the fide of the hill; the breadth of it one hundred foot, or more. But all the way forward it has been entirely paved with red flints, feemingly brought from the sea coast, laid with the smoothest face upwards on a bed of gravel. When arrived opposite Willoughby there is a tumulus on the right side of the road, called Crosshill. At Cossington also, near which village the road croffes the Wreak, is a vast barrow called Shipley Hill. Having passed the river the road proceeds over the meadows, beyond which is another tumulus, called the Red Hill, and going straight through Thurmaston, ends full upon the east gate of Leicester." There is an abfurd tradition, that this road has turned with a sharp angle foon after it has passed through Thurmaston, and gone by Belgrave, and round Leicester by the Abbey, but has not entered into any part No Antiquary, however, who may take a personal of that town. furvey of this part of the road, can pay any attention to this strange fupposition. The line of the road is so direct all the way from Thurmaston to Leicester, that the most inattentive traveller can fcarce help taking notice of it. Stukeley has preserved another tradition much more worthy of attention, which is, that "the Foss went through Leicester Shambles." For if it entered at the east gate, and left the town again at, or near the west bridge, which there is reason to think the real fact, it must have passed through the street called Shambles Lane, where the shambles formerly occupied the fite of the present school, endowed by one Newton, an Alderman of this Borough. Leaving Leicester through Branston gate (a street so called in the suburbs of the town) it keeps along the west side of the Soar to Narborough, which village it has left a little to the east. Here it again "crosses the Soar, and is carried over many bogs, and springs for miles together with a visible pavement of great round stones. Sharnford, so called from this causeway, it leaves at a small distance to the right, and entering enclosures again, it approaches High Cross, where it crosses the Watling street." This road passes now, I believe, through enclosures all the way from Leicester to High Cross. At this place it seems to have gone, not immediately by the Cross, but at some little distance behind the house, and here it enters Warwickshire, across the whole of which county

Id. p. 200

county the course of it is well known. Passing near Monks Kirby (in "which parish", part of it lies open like a ditch, having not "Gale's Effay, been * filled with stones and gravel, as in most other places) Street Afton, and Stretton subtus Foss, it goes through Brinklow, Bretford. upon Avon, and Stretton upon Dunsmore. Then crossing the Learn to the west of Marton, it leaves Chesterton, Lighthorne, and Combrooke a little to the east, and Stretton on Foss on the west, and entering Gloucestershire in the parish of Lemington, it continues through Moreton in the Marsh, Stow in the Wold, and North**kach** to Cirencester. In Wiltshire, which it enters near Kemble, leaving Tetbury more than a mile to the west, it passes by Easton Grey, Sherston, Alderton, Littleton Drew, and North Wraxall to the Shire Stones, from whence it is continued through Walcot to Bath." South of this city for a few miles, in the map *, this street * Cary's loses the line, which is so remarkably preserved from Lincoln, a distance of near two hundred miles, and its progress to the neighbourhood of Shepton Mallet is only marked by a Stretton. But I am informed by an Antiquary, who examined this part, that the course of it is here also very plain, and direct; — that it passes by Woodbarrow and Radstock, and a little to the east of Shepton Mallet. Immediately beyond this town the line is again very confpicuous in the map of Somerset croffing the river Brue between the Lidfords, and going direct to Ilchester. Stukeley informs us, that this road "retains" its name at Ilchester, of which town it forms pag. 148. the chief street, and the original ford across the river may be seen to the west of the bridge. From hence he traced it to Petherton bridge near fouth Petherton, and observed it paved in several parts with the original work, composed of flat quarry stones of the country, laid edgewise and so close, that it looked like a wall fallen down, and through the current of ages is not worn through. Beyond this bridge he could follow it no farther, but thinks it must have gone through Donington, and by the east of Chard to Seaton." But there feems good reason to dissent from this determination. can scarce be doubted but the Foss has gone through Chard, or very near it to the west, and from thence through Honiton to Exeter. Such

[•] Might not the materials have been dug out for the repairs of the modern roads, an occonomy frequently complained of by Antiquaries in their refearches?

² Mufgrave, Britan, Belg. Such is the opinion of a competent judge, who discovered plain vestiges of a Roman road between the Ax, and Honiton, "(ad Ischalin, et ad Axium, ad Honiton; Inter Axium, et Honiton Viæ militaris certa sunt Vestigia;") and others about Fair Mile between Honiton, and Exeter. The direction of this road from Petherton bridge to Honiton is plain in Cary's new large map. According to the earliest accounts of this road Totness has stood at one extremity of it, and this the last cited author proves not to be so improbable, as has been thought by some. He has traced a road of this kind from "Exeter' through Kenford, over Haldon Hill, and across the Teign, and through Newton to Totness." In this last stage he remarks it is very conspicuous: "quo Stadio novissime dicto, hodie eminet Via sic ut raro usquam magis."

A Roman Milliare found by the side of this noble road near Leicester, and now set upon a pedestal in that town in one of the most publick streets, has brought to light both the author, and age, of this great work. From that inscription it may be concluded, that it received its original, or at least its Roman improved state, from the command of the Emperor Hadrian in his third Consulship, a time made very remarkable by the travels of that Emperor in the island of Britain, and supposed to have been according to the Christian computation the year of our Lord 119. Almost seventeen hundred years therefore has this imperial way withstood the devastations of time without help, or repair, so far as to have the course of it in general well known, and in some particular places the original causeway still visible, and firm.

I can not speak of any subdivisions of this road, because I have not met with the description of any road, nor can I perceive any in the maps of the different counties, through which it passes, that appear as positive branches of it, but it must have some roads belonging to it, particularly to the west of it in Somersetshire, and Cornwall. It has also room to spread on the eastern side both in Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Devon.

The Ickning, or Icknild street, (for it is mentioned under both terminations) it is very generally agreed, has its rise in that part of the island, which was anciently inhabited by the British tribe, called the Iceni. And these people have been supposed on very good grounds

a Id.

grounds to have possessed the country now known as the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. An ancient account preserved by Drayton in his Polyolbion carries "this road from Gale's Essay. Yarmouth to the east, cross Watling street upon the Chiltern, and describes it as then bearing upon the Solent * sea, and stopping on the Isle of Wight." This description embraces but a very small part of this great road. As it may however form a very good introduction to all the other lines of it, the most eligible plan will be to shew first, how far this account can be verified by the real state of this road.

The want of an actual furvey of the county of Norfolk renders it impossible to speak with any certainty of the first part of this road. It is very probable, that it commences at Yarmouth, and croffes the county at no great distance from Caster (Venta Icenorum) directly to Thetford. In Suffolk between Thetford, and Newmarket the course of this road becomes so plain, as to admit of little doubt, though it does not appear to have retained its name in these parts. The map of Cambridgeshire is too imperfect to be depended upon, but this road has a strong line laid down in it by Gogmagog hills, and Little Abbington. From this village the road may have continued, by Pampsford, and Duxford directly to Royston, or it may have taken fome little circuit by Ickleton to the same place. essay mentions "Barley in Hertfordshire as the first place, near which we find this Icknild street with any certainty. From Royston the fame author describes it as leaving Odsey Grange a little to the north, running through Baldock, and croffing a rivulet, called Pirre, at Ickleford, to which town it has imparted its name. Then continuing its course to the north-west of Welbury, Little Offley and Lilley it enters Bedfordshire through Streetley to Dunstable. From Dunstable by the fouth-east of Ivingho, and Meersworth, it went again into Herts near Long Marston passing through, or near Tring into Bucks, which it croffed towards Chinnor in Oxfordshire, but not apparent to the eye in the former of these counties, except between Princes Risborough and Kemble in the Street, where it is called Icknel Way." In Oxfordshire this road must have taken

its

[•] The ancient name of the channel between Britain, and the Isle of Wight. Bede calls it by the same name. Camden. Solent.

its bend towards the Solent sea, but at what precise point has not been determined. The most probable place seems to be at a small distance beyond Watlington, leaving Watlington Park on the east, and passing near, or through Nettlebed to Reading. Beyond this town no farther difficulties present themselves. From Reading this road has proceeded through two Stratfields to Basingstoke, and from thence for the most part along a remarkable piece of Roman road, called Popham Lane, by two Strettons to Winchester. "The way between Winchester, and Southampton, fays Stukeley, we perceived plainly to be a Roman road, especially as far as the chalk reached, then we came to a forest, where the soil is gravelly all the way." In this stage are two towns of the name of Stoneham.

e Itin. cur. pag. 185.

> If this is allowed to be a fair statement of the course of this part of this great Roman way, (and it is not only probable, but has a very old tradition in its favour) it will be much easier to make out all the other lines of it, and to shew their connections with the original stem.

Icknild street.

The next line to be traced is that, which has been generally, but perhaps not justly, considered as the continuation of the principal Gale's Effay. road. This has been followed by Dr. Plot quite through Oxfordshire, which he found it entering in the parish of Chinnor, and leaving again at Goring upon the Thames. In this county it is neither cast up any where in a ridged bank, or laid out in a trench, as some others are said to be, nor does it pass through any town unless Goring. At this village it has crossed the Thames to Streetley in Berks, beyond which place its progress becomes very obscure, and uncertain. "Here I must confess myself at a full stop, says the author of the essay, the Icknild, as far as I know, being after this entirely lost, and our guides utterly disagreeing among themselves, which way to lead us." The map of Berkshire has a road in it leading from Streetly to the neighbourhood of Wantage, called the Ridge Way. It feems to have passed along Letcombe Downs, leaving Letcombe Basset a small distance on the right, and to have entered Wilts not far from Ashbury. In Wiltshire it is continued from this point under the same name, passing between Bradbury, and Liddington Castle, but has not been traced farther than Draycote Foliate, near which the line of it ceases in the maps. — But it is conjectured`

5 Cary's.

conjectured in the essay that this road proceeded from Streetley to Gale. Salisbury, on the authority of an ancient plan of these roads in a manuscript in the Cottonian library. This writer does not however appear to have given the most probable course of it. Stukeley, who favours this opinion, has proposed a much less objectionable path. To follow either of these schemes this road must have gone from Streetly through Aldworth, and through, or very near Hampstead Cary's map. Norris to Speen, or Newbury. From this point the first scheme carries it to Old Sarum by Andover, and Broughton, the latter by a more direct line along Chute Causeway, and through Chute forest. The course by Chute is certainly the most natural, but it has not been verified by the personal investigation of any antiquarian * traveller, fince the time of Stukeley, no addition therefore can be made to his account, which is, that "the Ickning freet runs pag. 175. between Haraden Hill two miles east of Amesbury, and the river Bourn to the east gate of Old Sarum, coming from Newbury, he supposes, through Chute forest, where it makes a fine terras in the garden of Sir Philip Meadows, and crosses the Bourn at Tidworth." A fmall village, or hamlet in Berkthire near Enborn, called the Street, a few miles fouth west of Newbury, is a circumstance very Cary's mapBerks. much in favour of this conjecture.

k Itin. cur.

Another line of road, the most probable continuation of the chief line of the Ickning street, shews itself in the map " of Hampshire. " Cary'smap. It begins near a village, called Ewhurst, south east of Kingsclear, and passes near Andover to the north west, near Quarley Camp into Wiltshire. Here it crosses the river Bourn at Porton, and proceeds directly to Old Sarum. From this ancient city it continues its course to the fouth west over the river Avon at "Stratford Dean". It then "Itin. cur. accends a hill, and next passes the streams of Nader, and Willy near Bemerton, where the stony ford is still very perfect. Then it goes across Lord Pembroke's race ground, and hare warren, making a Visto to Marcus Aurelius's statue in the park. brook at Stratford Tony it goes along the great downs to Cranborne Chafe." This piece of road is known by the name of the Port Way

• I believe for the best of reasons, because it never existed but in Stukeley's fancy. I endezvoured to trace it from Old Sarum in the line he describes by Ludgershall, but could see no marks of it. The terrace, which he describes in Sir Philip Meadows's park, is a ridge of a Roman road undoubtedly, but it crosses his line in the very opposite direction. Bish. Cloyne.

(beyond Sarum, Stukeley fays, it is called the Port Lane) and in the whole course of it, which must be more than thirty miles, exhibits the straight line in the highest perfection. The communication to the north east is not sufficiently clear to be distinctly described, but it must have left the part, first described as passing from Reading by Winchester to the Solent sea, at Reading, or perhaps near the three mile Cross south of that town. From hence it may have proceeded by Stratsield Mortimer, and Silchester to the neighbourhood of Kingsclere.

o Cary's map. Hampshire. From Silchester • another Roman road has gone directly to Winchester. It enters Popham Lane about five miles from Basingstoke. This branch seems to have returned into the original street at Old Sarum, turning with a right angle, and passing Bossington, and West Winterlow to that place.

Itin. cur. Iter. VII. Cary's map.

The progress of the chief road beyond Cranborne Chase, after it has entered Dorfetshire is not entirely agreed upon. Stukeley p thinks it has gone to the left through the Critchills. The map q of Dorfetshire calls the road to Blandford a Roman road, and the Itinerary' feems to confirm this idea. It may therefore be supposed, that a division has taken place in this road at Pentridge, to which place it has proceeded from Cranbourn Chase along the present publick road from Salisbury to Blandford; and that one line, as traced by our antiquarian traveller, has passed by "Glisset All Saints to More Critchil, beyond which he lost it in the woods, but was informed, that it crossed the Stour at Crayford bridge. The map of Dorfetshire supplies the deficiency in this account. It shews a line of road, Roman if we may judge from the very straight course of it, passing from More Critchil to Wichampton, and from thence through St. Margarets near Winborn Minster to Pool Harbour: — and another from near Wichampton, to Badbury * camp. But the other, or principal

• Hutchins describes this line, as continuing beyond Badbury Camp. "It crosses, he says, Badbury Down, and is traced into Shapwick field, where it has been levelled by the plough. At Shapwick it crosses the river a little south of the church, then crosses Shapwick Marsh, where the Dorsum is low but visible, and going up a grove to the top of the common field of Stourminster (called probably from it Great Street Field) turns short to the right, and runs on the highest ground, the Dorsum saint, and in some places destroyed by the plough. It then makes a short turn to the left, and runs with a bold elevation to the enclosures of Almer. From hence it passed probably to Winterbourn Kingston, where some remains of it appear. And on Roke common a few yards of it appear again, pointing towards Milbourn, from whence to

principal part of this street may have continued from Pentridge along the present publick road through Blandford to Dorchester, and from that town in general along the same road through Bridport, and Axminster, till it falls into the Foss at Honiton. Near the Glissets (Guisages in the a map) this road was found distinguished by a Cary's. the name Ickling' Dike, which approaches fo near to the appella- Itin. cur. tion it has been distinguished by in other parts, that this name must pag. 180. be admitted very good probable evidence, that it is a continuation of one and the same great road.

The fixth, and last road to be described is the Julian street. name of this street has been preserved by one of our ancient poets, by whom it is described, as passing the river Usk at Newport in . Monmouth. Monmouthshire. So Camden informs us, and he conjectures, shire, Newp. that it may have received its name from Julius Frontinus, who conquered the Silures. It appears rather an extraordinary circumstance, that several antiquaries have traced this road on both sides of Newport, and fome lines plainly connected with it, and yet no one, that I know of, except * Richard, has supposed the name to extend beyond the point, where Necham has mentioned it. But furely it may be applied with strict propriety to all the parts of the road, wherever a connection can be proved without confusion, or breaking in upon the lines, naturally belonging to the other five roads already defcribed. What Gale observes of the Erming street beyond Stilton four Roads. is equally applicable to the present road. "From this place, says he, I must own I cannot meet with it again under the same name, but as we find a great military way very apparent in several places, as we shall demonstrate, and running in a conspicuous elevation in a direct line, where we left this, so it cannot well be questioned,

Stinsford no traces of it are discovered. Near Stinsford dairy house it is again visible, but soon loft." Hutchin's Dorfet, Introduction. p. xiv. That so large a camp as Badbury should have a communication with the publick road on both fides of it must reasonably be expected, but I do not perceive that this road is a positive evidence against the Romanity of the more direct road, which lies through Blandford, and has the numbers of Antoninus in its favour.

• The perusal of Gen. Roy's Work has furnished another exception as far as the river Severn. He observes, that "from the Severn a Roman road, called by Richard, the Julian way, leads along the lower parts of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire and is found to have continued as far as St. David's in Pembrokeshire On this road several pedestals (supposed of Roman milestones) may be observed, particularly upon Stalling Down eastward of Cowbridge, and again westward from that town, the same road in passing over a height is called the Golden Mile, and there is a cross raised on steps, the pedestal and shaft of which seem to be of the same kind. On Newton Down the vestiges of this Roman way are very visible. Milit. Antiq. Book IV. C, ii.

but that it is a continuation of it, though it has had the misfortune to lose its name." On this principle the Julian street will not be found inferior in magnitude to any of the others, except the Watling street.

Higden describes two of the great Roman roads, as beginning at There is reason therefore to presume, that a road of St. David's. this kind has from very early times been discovered in that neighbourhood. That this road has not been more clearly made out by modern writers may be attributed to the prejudice, which prevailed upon Gale to suppose, that it proceeded no further west than Carmarthen, and this is, that "St. David's does not feem of that antiquity, as to claim any works of the Romans about it." Camden however speaks of a remarkable road in these parts, called the Flemings Way, which extended through a long tract of ground. He supposes it to have been made by the Flemings, who were planted in this corner of Wales, by our Hen. I. but the very dangerous fituation of these people, surrounded on all sides by the Welch, who were feeking every opportunity to drive them again out of their country, must have compelled them rather to destroy, than improve their roads, in order to obstruct the incursions of their enemies. road, it may therefore be supposed, owes its origin to the Romans, but as its direction is not given, I cannot be certain that it is a part of the road to St. David's, though it is very probable, that it is. Julian street, if it began at St. David's, must pass through Haverfordwest, one of the principal towns of the Flemings, and from thence to Narbath, and by the fea fide it may have proceeded through Laugharn, and Llanstephen to Kidwelly and Llanelthy. these towns a branch has come into it from Carmarthen. A village at a small distance from Carmarthen, where the roads to Kidwelly and Llanelthy divide, intimates such a road to one of them. called Penfarn. From Llanelthy, according to the Itinerary, this road has continued by Lwghor, and Neath, either through Cowbridge, or near it to the passage over the Usk at Newport. A writer in the Archæologia fettles Bomio at Lantwit rather than at Boverton, and assigns, as one of his reasons, the existence of "a Roman Via Vicinalis leading from that place to Ewenny, where it runs into the great road." He must have therefore thought the latter

road

" Effay. Icknild ftreet.

* Pembrokeshire.

Paterson's Itin. Vol. I. p. 115.

Harris.Vol. II.

road Roman also. And this opinion is supported by the discovery of Roman antiquities at Cowbridge, and other places upon it. From Newport the Julian street proceeds towards Caerleon, and between . this latter place, and Caerwent is mostly "very grand and confpicuous." Horsley expresses himself much pleased as he travelled along it. "Eastward from Caerwent he found it also very large Leffay. Iter XIV. and remarkable. He observed it to leave the highway to Chepstow, and inclining to the fouth to bend its course towards the Severn, but being obliged to go to Chepstow that night for a lodging, he had not an opportunity of tracing it to the fide of the river, but he concludes from the course of it, that the Roman landing place must have been below the mouth of the Wye." The conjecture of this ingenious traveller is favoured by the numbers in the Itinerary, which feem clearly to prove, that the Roman passage over the Severn could not differ much from the line of the present new passage. With this also agrees the account given by Holland in Camden's Britan- Note I. mia of Sudbrooke near Port Sewit in Monmouthshire. "The church here, called Trinity Chapel, he tells us, stands so near the sea, that the vicinity of so tyrannous a neighbour hath robbed it of half the church yard, as it has done also of an old fortification lying thereby, which was compassed with a treble ditch, and three rampires, as high as an ordinary house, cast in form of a bow, the string whereof is the sea cliff. That this was a Roman work the British bricks, and Roman coins, found there, are most certain arguments. What name this place antiently had is hard to be found, but it feemeth to have been the port and landing place to Venta Silurum." A more modern ' author adds, that " Roman coins are frequently picked up ' Harris. at Charston, or the Black Rock, a small distance from Trinity Chapel." Vol. II. This antiquary is of opinion, that the Roman passage crossed the Severn obliquely from near the ferry at Aust to the landing of the new passage at Charston, as Roman medals have been also found on the east side of the river at the former place. It will be found very probable, that there has been both an oblique, and direct passage from Charston across this river. The principal road must have passed over in the line, or nearly so, of the present new passage, and from thence continued through the city of Bristol by the northern bank of the Avon to Bath, where I shall leave it for the present to speak of

fome confiderable branches, which have gone from it in these

d Bishop of Cloyne.

A confiderable branch of this street went directly across fouth and north Wales to Chester, passing in its course through the Roman towns of the Gaer near Brecon, and Caer Sws near Newtown, and not far from Meivod, forming a regular line of communication through this part of the island.

Another branch has left this road at Caerleon, and as the ancient Ifca Silurum lay partly on the fouth * bank of the river Usk, it is probable did not cross that river in its way to the town of Usk, but kept along the fame bank of the river, till it reached that place. When this street had crossed this river so near as Newport, it can scarce be expected, that it would pass it again twice in so short a stage, if the small circuit of a mile, or two would obviate that inconvenience. But this is by no means certain. The distances in the Itinerary are not positive evidence on either side. From Usk this line must have continued to Abergavenny, and entered Herefordshire by the road to Hereford by Llanihangel Crucorne. Here it ' feems to have passed by Old Castle (supposed by many writers the Blestio of the Itinerary) and along the foot of the Black Mountain to Longtown, and thence to Door. From this village, according to Stukeley, it "goes' across the Golden Vale, and Archenfield to the river Wye, which it passes at Eaton, where is a Roman camp for fecurity, and a bridge for convenience of the passage, and from thence to Kenchester." North of this ancient town the progress of this road is pointed out by a Stretford, and a Street tending to Lentwardine, at which place it must have crossed the Teme, and met the road from Wroxeter, described by Horsley as a part of Watling street, but which seems more properly to have belonged to this road, fince from Wroxeter a road in the same direction must have continued to Whitchurch, and from thence to Middlewich, * Iters II. X. where it has fallen into the * Watling street.

c Cary's. Herefordshire.

f Itin. cur. pag. 66.

Iter XIII.

Another branch from this street is pointed out by the 1 Itinerary, as having left it at Usk, and proceeded (by Ragland I suspect) to Monmouth. From this town it has passed through Whitchurch

• It once was of so great extent on each side of the river, that they affirm St. Julians, the feat of Sir Wm. Herbert, to have been in the city. Camden.

freet to Ross and continued by the present publick road to Glocester. Between this ancient town, and Cirencester "a Roman road is described as appearing with a very high ridge, and going very time cur. straight from Birlip Hill through a Stratton to Cirencester." Here pag. 64. a division again presents itself, one line of which continues along the Ryknild street a few miles as far as Wanborough in Wiltshire, * Cary'smap. where it separates, and leaving Lambourn in Berks about a mile to 1 Id. Berks. the north 'east falls into the principal road at Speen near Newbury: the other has received a new name, from the Saxons it is supposed, and is known in its course to the neighbourhood of Aylesbury in Bucks under the appellation Akeman street. This road from Circucester passes through Coln St. Alwins in a very direct line towards Oxfordshire, which it enters a few miles south east of Burford. It foon "passes through a village called Bradwell Grove, and from "Additions thence through Astal, over Whitney Chase, by Stonessield to Blen-shire. heim Park, through which it has gone to Tackley. Here it croffes the Charwell, and keeping along by the fide of Kirklington Park, and through Great Chesterton, it leaves Bicester about a mile to the left, and proceeds along the present high road to Aylesbury," beyond which town the course of it has not been yet traced, though it is probable, that it has passed by Tring to Great Barkhamstead, supposed a Roman town from the coins found there, and from thence through Watford, and Stanmore to the Watling street at Edgware.

A fourth branch of the Julia strata has been thus described by Gale as the Ryknild street. "From Bitford on the southern edge of nild street, Warwickshire it runs into Worcestershire, and taking its course through South Littleton, goes on a little to the east of Eversham, and by Hinton and west of Sedgebarrow into Glocestershire near Afton Underhill, and so by Beckford, Ashchurch, and a little east of Tewksbury through Norton to Glocester, from whence in all probability it went to Oldbury," and might fall into this street by the oblique passage from Aust to Charston, or the Black Rock, which has been taken notice of before.

The principal road has been already supposed to continue from the Monmouthshire side of the Severn across to the opposite shore, by, or very near the line of what is called the New Passage, and from thence through Bristol by the north bank of the Avon to Bath. Stukelev

· Itin. cur. p. 140.

T Cary's. Berkshire,

Tltin. cur. Iter VII, and map of Middiefex.

· Cary's. Æssex, and Paterion's Itin. Vol. II. pag. 126.

Stukeley • thought the road between these cities to be Roman, and tells us that it is called Langridge. East of Bath nearly to Marlborough the line of this road is very conspicuous in the map of Wilt-* Cary's map. shire . It has proceeded with the Foss almost to Bathford, at which village it takes a middle course between the roads to Marlborough by the Devizes on the one hand, and Chippenham on the other. In its progress it passes by Corhamside to Laycock, and from thence through the north fide of Spy Park, and through Whetham Park, near Blackland's street, and Calston to Beckhampton House, where it falls into the old Bath road by Sandy lane. Along this road it passes between the Kennets to Marlborough, and from that town it appears to have continued through Froxfield, and through Charnam street near Hungerford to Speen, and Newbury, and from thence to Reading. Beyond Twyford the present publick road a leaves the Roman road, taking a circuit to Maidenhead, but the latter proceeds by the Walthams, at both of which Roman antiquities have been discovered, and by Paley street to Windsor, whence it probably continued to Hounflow by Staines. Another line of this road feems to have gone from Reading to Staines by the direct road through Binfield, Warfield, and the great Park. From Hounflow it has gone along the common road till near Turnham Green, when keeping straight forward, it falls into the Uxbridge road at Shepherds Bush, crosses the Watling street at Hyde Park Corner, and enters London through Oxford road, and Holborn. I expect, that it has passed through Cheapside, and Cornhill, as there are good grounds to believe, that it left the city by way of Whitechapel and Mile End. It was this street more probably, than the Watling street, which was discovered in laying the foundation of Bow church in Cheapside, as that church lies quite out of the line, which must be drawn from Holborn bridge to Watling street near St. Paul's. foon as this road leaves Mile End, the path of it is marked by feveral Stratfords', and streets, which leave no doubt of its continuance. The first is Stratford in Essex, from whence it continues through Hare street and Brook street to Brentwood, and through Mountneyfing street and Margaretting street to Chelmsford. Beyond this town the progress of it is marked by Boreham street, and Stanway to Colchester, by Stratford to Ipswich, by Melton street, Ufford street, and

and Stratford St. Andrews to Saxmundham, and by Hinton street to Blyborough. From hence it may be prefumed, that it continued to Yarmouth, but whether by Beccles, or by the sea side through Lowestoffe does not appear. Such a succession of these towns can scarce leave any doubt of the Roman antiquity of this road from London to the coast of Suffolk, but I have not met with the authority of one antiquarian traveller, who has confirmed the supposition by his personal investigation.

The following branches from it depend upon the same evidence.

A line leads from Stratford by Epping Forest through Loughton to Id. Vol. II. freet to Epping, through Linset street, Potters street, and near Church Gate street to Bishops Stortford, and may have continued from thence, through Stanstead street, and the Chesterfords to Cambridge, and through Chesterton, Stretham Ferry, and Stretham Pag. 113. to Ely, and probably it concluded on the sea coast at Lynn.

A short " line has left this near Leytonstone, and passed through "Cary's. Hare street to Ongar, and through the Rodings, and high Roding freet to Dunmow, from which town a direct road is * described, as * Additions. proceeding to Colchetter, wherein in some places are still to be feen the remains of an old Roman way, which by the country people, who live upon it, is called the fireet. And in an old perambulation of the forest in the time of king John, it is said to bound on the north "fuper Stratam ducentem a Dunmow versus Colcestriam." Tackley ' street shews a communication by this latter road between ' Cary's Effex. Dunmow and Stortford.

Another road of this kind feems to have gone from Stratford not far from the north bank of the Thames. Near Horndon to the fouth west is Baker " street, to the south east Stanford-le-hope, and " Id. to the north east Dry street. This road may have continued to the mouth of the Thames, and returned by Canewdon by one line " to the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, and by another through .Maldon to Colchester.

A communication must have existed between the chief road and Maldon, but the point of its commencement is uncertain, most probably at Widford (Cefaromagus) near Chelmsford. An early existence of this great road seems countenanced by a passage in Tacitus. "The Silures", fays he, were neither by severity, nor Camden.

mercy Romans in Britain.

mercy to be reclaimed from their resolutions to a continual war, and therefore a legion was encamped there to awe and restrain them. To further this Camalodunum, a Roman Colony was planted in the new conquests," &c. By this road a very ready communication was formed between this colony, and the legion at Caerleon.

b Cary's. Effex.

May, 1795.

Another branch may have separated at Widford also, and proceeded to Little Waltham. Here a subdivision shews itself, one line of which has gone to Dunmow through How b street, and the other through Braintree to Swan street near Sible Hedingham. this place it is joined by another piece of road, which comes from Colchester through Ford street, and two or three Villages named Gent. Mag. Coln. The remainder of this line is described by a late correspondent of Mr. Urban, as passing near Linton to Cambridge, and from thence to Huntingdon, and Alconbury into Northamptonshire, which county he supposes it to have entered a few miles south of Oundle, and after passing through or near Great Weldon, at which place pavements, and other antiquities have been discovered, to have left it again near Rockingham. In Leicestershire a well known piece of ancient road, called Gartre road, leads from the neighbourhood of Rockingham through two Strettons to Leicester. He further conjectures, that this road has concluded at Chester, and on that account wishes to distinguish it by the new name Via Devana.

d Nichol's. Leicestershire, Introduction.

Cary's. Effex.

From Colchester a road goes through Wignel ftreet to Maningtree and is continued through Ramsey street to Harwich.

The last branch to be described has left the chief street at Ipswich, and appears to have gone to Caster by Norwich through Thwaite street, Yaxley street, Long Stratton, and Stratton bridge, all towns lying upon the present great road, which may therefore be concluded to keep the track of the original road. And from this road a few miles north of Ipswich another line must have passed through two villages of the name of Creeting to Stowmarket, and from thence through Hayley new street, and Ixworth to Thetford. Gale' speaks of some remains of an old way beyond Brandon Ferry betwixt

1 Effay. Icknild ftreet.

> • The Way, called Peddars' Way, runs from the north gate of Castle Acre Castle by Fring, and Ringstead to Brancaster, and the sea. There is little doubt but this was a Roman road leading from Thetford to Brancaster. Strong traces of its form, breadth, &c. are still to be seen in many parts, particularly between Harpley Downs, and Anmer, and about a year ago on the west side of this road in the parish of Fring some labourers, in ditching, broke up the remains of a pavement apparently Roman. Coins also, and a cornelian seal with an Emperor's head have been found here. Gough. Vol. II p 117.

Weeting and Wilton, which might possibly be a continuation of this line either to Lynn, or to Brancaster on the Norfolk coast.

Besides the roads above described, and many other lines, which must be added to each of them before the account of any one can be deemed to be perfect, the Itinerary points out one other Roman work of this kind not to be omitted in this place, because the two first Iters seem to have passed along this road in the first stage of each of them. This may be called the Wall road, being constructed with the Wall, and for the immediate purpose of forming a ready Horsley on examination B. I. Ch. VIII. State of communication through all its parts. of this road found it in general about seventeen feet wide. It the Walls. extended from near Tinemouth to Bulness.

Thus much I have thought myself obliged to say respecting the Roman roads, from their being so intimately connected with my general subject, but I would be understood in no part of this account of them to speak without a considerable degree of doubt and hesitation. I have endeavoured on the best authorities I could obtain, to state what appeared to my judgement to be the most probable lines of the feveral roads, but wherever the course, or connection of any road depends upon my own opinion only, it is proposed with great diffidence, and all due respect to the opinions of those, who may have had better opportunities of judging for themselves.

As a proof of one of the Antonine towns, the Roman road applies in the following degrees. — The apparent absence of it is no positive argument against any town, because it must be allowed, that our knowledge with respect to these roads is at present very impersect.— The fituation of a town upon a known Roman road at the distance required in the Itinerary is a very good evidence, that it is the place intended.— Joined with affinity of name, as well as the distance, the argument is much stronger in its favour, indeed it can scarce be disputed. And if to these circumstances the discovery of Roman antiquities is superadded, the identity of any town seems to be then established in a most satisfactory manner, and so as to leave no reafonable doubts with regard to its being the town intended.

No other observations have occurred to me in immediate relation to the Itinerary of Antoninus, but being aware, that objections may

be raised from Ptolemy, the Notitia, Peutingers Table, and our ingenious countryman RICHARD of Cirencester, against the positions assigned to some of the towns in the following commentary, I think it necessary to add a few remarks upon each of these ancient authors, in order to prevent such objections from having a greater weight than they really deferve.

b Long's Aftronomy

i Robertson's Disquisitions concerning India.

PTOLEMY is a name so well known to every lover of astronomy, and geography, on account of the improvements, for which both those sciences are indebted to him, that it is almost unnecessary to observe, that he was a native of Ægypt, and flourished in the early part of the second century. He is supposed to have been born at Pelusium in that country, in the year of our Lord, fixty, and nine, B.V.Ch.VII. but it appears from his works, that his usual residence was at Alexandria. His very fuperior, and uncommon abilities must have foon attracted the attention and admiration, not only of his countrymen, but of the learned of other countries, who might have any connection with Ægypt. "The high opinion the ancients had of this philosopher may be learned from Agathemerus, who flourished not long after him. 'Ptolemy, this author observes, who reduced geography into a regular system, treats of every thing relating to it, not carelessly, or merely according to ideas of his own, but attending to what had been delivered by more ancient authors, he adopted from them whatever he found consonant to truth.' And Agathodæmon, an artist of Alexandria, from the same admiration of him, prepared a feries of maps for the illustration of his works, in which the position of all the places, mentioned by Ptolemy, with their longitudes, and latitudes, are laid down precisely according to his ideas." Nor have the moderns been wanting in expressing a high sense of the merits of this old geographer, notwithstanding the great improvements, made in the science of which he treats, have enabled them to discover many defects in his works.—These will however be readily imputed to the great difficulty of the undertaking, rather than any want of diligence, or ability in the author.

The Geography of Ptolemy is a confiderable work, containing in feven books fome account of all the nations in the then known world. From the great number of places, the longitude and latitude

of which are given in it, a very little acquaintance with it will convince any one, that the writer cannot have been personally concerned in taking all these observations, and that consequently it could not be always in his power to judge either of the importance or truth of them. He collected, we may suppose, the best information he could meet with, and it is not to be considered as his fault, that it is not more correct, or valuable than it is. As he could not be every where, he could not tell, except in cases of gross improbability, and palpable fiction, but the accounts, he obtained from others, might be of equal value, and consequence with those, which he had an opportunity of collecting himself.

This writer has been supposed to be the first, who determined Gen. Biog. the situations of places by the method of longitude, and latitude. Difficulty. But the learned historian Robinson shews this not to have been the Ptolemv. real fact. He attributes the invention to Hipparchus, but allows concerning Ptolemy the merit of making it more generally known, and practifed. India. " Ptolemy, he remarks, in his general system of geography, has adopted the ideas, and imitated the practife of Hipparchus, who lived four hundred years before him. That great philosopher was the first, who attempted to make a catalogue of the stars. In order to ascertain their positions in the heavens with accuracy, he measured their distances from certain circles of the sphere, computing it by degrees either from east to west, or from north to south. former was denominated the longitude of a star, and the latter the latitude. This method he found to be of such utility in his astronomical refearches, that he applied it with no less happy effect to geography. This method of fixing the positions of places, though known to the geographers between his time, and that of Ptolemy, and mentioned by Strabo, and by Pliny was not employed by any of them. Ptolemy, who had devoted a long life to the improvement of Astronomy, both theoretical and practical, perfectly discerned the advantage of it, and as in both these Hipparchus was his guide, he, in his general treatife on geography, described the different parts of the earth according to their longitude and latitude. Not fatisfied with adopting the general principles of Hipparchus, Ptolemy emulated him in the application of them. And as that philosopher had arranged all the Constellations, he ventured on what was no less

arduous,

arduous, to survey all the regions of the earth, which were then known, and with minute, and bold decision he fixed the longitude, and latitude of the most remarkable places in each of them. All his determinations however are not to be considered as the result of actual observation, nor did Ptolemy publish them as such."

m Disquitions concerning India. "The ancients" are supposed to have proceeded in determining the longitude, and latitude of places on the same principles with the moderns, but with instruments very inferior in their construction, and without the same minute attention to every circumstance, by which the accuracy of an observation may be affected. In order to ascertain the latitude of a place, they observed the meridian altitude of the sun, either by means of the shadow of a perpendicular gnomon, or by an astrolabe, from which it was easy to compute how many degrees, and minutes the place of observation was distant from the equator. When neither of these methods could be employed, they inferred the latitude from the best accounts, which they could procure, of the length of the longest day.

"With respect to the longitude of any place they must have been much more at a loss to determine it, as there was only one set of coelestial phænomena, to which they could have recourse.—These were the eclipses of the moon. The difference between the time, at which an eclipse was observed to commence on the earth at two different places, immediately gave the difference between the meridians of those places. But the difficulty of making these observations with accuracy, and the impossibility of repeating them often, rendered them of so little use in geography, that they were obliged for the most part to have recourse to actual surveys, or to the vague information, which was to be obtained from the reckonings of sailors, or the Itineraries of travellers."

From the comparison of these different methods it has been naturally inferred, that the latitude of the places, laid down by the ancients, will be found more accurate than their longitudes, but the examination of the coasts of Britain, as described by Ptolemy, does not confirm this idea.

Ptolemy has laid down the longitudes, and latitudes of nearly one hundred, and forty fituations in the island of Britain. If these were most of them from actual observation, it is difficult to conceive

by what means he could obtain fo many notices with regard to an island, not only at a very great distance from his country, but which also, when he wrote, had not been quite a century a province of the Roman empire. It must either be supposed, that it was customary with the Romans to take every opportunity of making observations of this kind in their new conquests;—or that this geographer had fufficient interest at the court of Rome to have them made on purpose for his use. Of the former practise we have no historical evidence, but the latter is a circumstance by no means improbable. Hadrian is said to have been "a great favourer of learned "Universal History." men, and to have had his court constantly crowded with philoso- Hadrian, phers, orators, poets, mathematicians, &c. for whom he always shewed a particular esteem, &c. Among these we have reason to think the Ægyptian philosopher not excepted, fince this Emperor refided a long 'time in the city of Alexandria, and bestowed many '14. favours there in rebuilding, and beautifying that city. So eminent a man could not escape his notice, and encouragement. And it was very natural for this philosopher, in prosecuting his improvements in geography, to take every advantage such a patron was capable of affording him. He might then, among other favours, obtain a general order to the commanding officers in every province of the empire to collect information for him, and to appoint proper persons to make astronomical observations according to such directions, as he might give for that purpose. These observations would consequently differ from each other according to the abilities, opportunities, and instruments of each observer. Several difficulties present themselves in the account of Britain, which seem strongly to intimate different observers. The observations along the fouth coasts of Cornwall and Devonshire, and along the northern coasts of the same counties, appear to be the work of one hand. Another set have a relation to the promontory, called St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire. This headland is assigned a longitude two degrees east of the Lizard, when it has in reality nearly the same longitude, and all the other observations to the mouth of the Severn on one side, and to the Conway river on the other, retain the same error. Again a double portion of longitude is allowed between the Conway, and the Dee, and all the longitudes to the Æstuary Ituna (Solway Frith) have the fame

fame excess. Similar connections may be perceived along the eastern coast, and possibly the distorted figure of Scotland might arise from the same cause. Gen. Roy indeed accounts for this strange figure of Ptolemy's map by supposing it formed from two * maps, one of North Britain, and the other of South Britain, improperly joined together, but it is more than probable that there could be no fuch maps of this island in the time of Ptolemy. Much praise has been supposed due to this learned Ægyptian for the new form, and great improvements, which geography has received from him by his adoption of this defignation of places by longitude, and latitude. But whatever advantages have been fince derived from his practife of this method by its being fo universally made use of, his own reputation has certainly fuffered by it. He attempted a minuteness, and particularity in his accounts beyond the power of the infant science, which he endeavoured to make the instrument of his communications, and from his failure he has seemed to deserve the character of being "the + most incorrect of all ancient authors." This would not have been his fate, had he been contented with preserving to posterity the best general information he could collect in regard to the state of the different countries in his time, The fituations he has given to the feveral people, who originally inhabited our island, agree so exactly with the Itinerary of Antoninus, that, it is plain, his information was not derived from vague reports, or the wanton furmifes of his own imagination. The blunders of the numerous transcribers of this work must be by no means forgotten in forming a just estimate of its merits.

If we accompany this geographer round so much of the coasts of Britain, as lie within the bounds of the Itinerary, we shall find ample proofs of his industry in having collected many particulars in relation to so small, and distant a province of the empire, as our island was, but at the same time satisfactory evidence, how little room there can be to depend ‡ upon his longitudes, and latitudes, as to the position of any of the cities, mentioned by him, and by Antoninus.

The

^{*} A map, that confifted originally of two parts. Roy.

[†] This was Baron Clerk's opinion. Horsley. Essay on Ptolemy.

[†] The late Dr. Bradley was of opinion, that (even in his time) there were but two places in Britain, whose longitude might be depended upon, as accurately taken. Blair's Rise, &c. of Geography.

The places, described upon the coasts are Peninsulas, Promontories, Bays, Æstuaries, and Rivers. Of these the Æstuary alone requires any explanation. This term has certainly an appropriate meaning in this author. It describes a part of the sea, which receives the waters of two, or more rivers. I cannot perceive, that it is ever applied to a fingle river, notwithstanding our best authors have not observed this distinction, as appears from Camden's p supposing Effex. Æstuary Jamensa to mean the mouth of the river Thames, and from the controversy about fixing the Æstuary Seteia at the Dee, or the Whitaker. Hist. Man. Mersey.

B. I. Ch. 5.

To begin at the most western extremity of the island, where Ptolemy places the Dumnonii, and in the present division, where the counties of Cornwall, and Devonshire lie. Here we find seven remarkable places recorded, three promontories, and four rivers. The promontories were called Bolerium, Ocrinum, and the Promontory of Hercules, and at this day their names are supposed to be, the Lands End, Lizard, and Hartland Point. The rivers were called Cenion, Tamaris, Isca, and Alaenus, and their modern names seem to be, the Fowey, Tamar, Dert, and Ex. The longitudes and latitudes of these places appear to have been laid down by one obferver, because though they greatly exceed the truth (as much as double it) yet they bear nearly the same proportion to each other in that excess.

The Cenion has been generally confidered as Falmouth harbour, but it is mentioned not as an harbour, but a river, and Falmouth differs but little in longitude from the Lizard. Even the Fowey is not much more than half a degree * from that point, where two degrees are required, but this is agreeable to the other observations in these parts. That this is the river intended seems confirmed by the fituation of Hartland point, which though it is also laid down as two degrees east from the Lizard, lies but a very little more casternly than the Fowey.

The Tamar retains the ancient name.

The Isca agrees with the situation of the Dart in respect to Exeter, which Ptolemy places at some distance to the east of it. This

The map, made use of in comparing the situations of these places, is the small general map in Cary's county maps.

This river has been always construed the Ex, which Horsley uses as an argument against Exeter being the Isca of the Itinerary, because such a position does not agree with Ptolemy's account. But this alteration will reconcile the difficulty.

The Alaenus must mean the Ex, and if Exeter does indeed lie on the east side of it, yet that town is some minutes west of the mouth of it, which is the point given by Ptolemy. This river is not so much as two degrees distant from the Lizard, though this old geography assigns that distance to the Cenion from that point.

No other observation occurs upon this coast for a considerable distance. The three remaining seem to be the work of some superior hand, as there are three places, which not only answer very nearly as to their longitudes, but also the descriptions here given of them.

Portus Magnus accords so well with Southampton water, that there could scarce be any doubt as to its being the port here meant, if there had been no other proof but its size. It appears in the maps of England the largest port, not only on this coast, but perhaps in the island. There is however another mark given by Ptolemy, which must confirm this supposition. He describes the island Vectis, universally allowed to mean the Isle of Wight, as lying south of this great Haven.

To the east of this port, and at the distance of 1°. 20'. 0" we are to look for the river Trisanton, and about that space we find the river Ouse in Sussex, a river evidently well known to the Romans by one of their great roads (Erming street) commencing at the mouth of it. The mouth of the Trisanton has its longitude represented as a few minutes east of London, and the Ouse both answers this description, and is the only river of any consequence in these parts, which has such a position.

Still further east we are to expect the Portus novus distant from the Trisanton 40' o", and here we discover the harbour of Rye, at once an evidence, that it is the port sought after, and an argument in favour of the Trisanton being properly placed at the Ouse. In these places the latitude will be in general found too large, nearly double what it is now estimated.

From this point it may be convenient to extend this inquiry along the eastern coast in the next place, as it will follow without confusion.

The

The Promontory Acantium is the nearest observation after the Portus Novus. This headland forms the north-eastern extremity of Kent, and its modern name is the North Foreland. with respect to Rye Harbour is not far from the truth, but the longitude is certainly very erroneous, as it affigns this Cape a position a whole degree east of any other part of this coast, whereas the point of Britain most easternly is the coast of Norfolk.

To this succeeds an Æstuary, called by Ptolemy "Thamesa, says Camden', and in some copies corruptly Jamesa." In Horsley's "Britannia, copy it is Jamissa. It is assigned a latitude thirty minutes north of Acantium, which must be greatly too large, though this name should be allowed to comprehend all that part of the ocean, which lies between this Foreland, and Walton tower in Essex, receiving the waters of the Thames, the Medway, the Crouch, the Blackwater, and the Coln. And that this Æstuary was considered by the ancients as filling fo extensive a space is very probable from the account given by Tacitus of the strange apparition, which preceded the destruction of Camalodunum. He represents it to have been Camalodu-Camalodufeen in Æstuario Thamesæ. Some of our best' commentators have num. indeed supposed this apparition to have been seen in the river Camden. Thames, but it is difficult to perceive how any appearance in the Briwin. Thames, at twelve or fourteen miles distance, could seem to have any immediate connection with the fate of the particular Colony at Camalodunum. But if we admit this Æstuary to have had the extent here proposed, there will be no such difficulty, because the Colony was fituated on the very edge of it. In this interpretation also due attention is paid to the distinction between an Æstuary, and a River, which do not appear in any one instance upon our coasts, to have been confounded by this geographer.

The mouth of the river Idumania follows, and has been thought to mean the river Blackwater in Essex, because Ydu in the ancient British signifies Black. But this cannot be admitted an argument of fuch weight as to overbalance the evidence of the ancient hiftoman, from whose testimony the Blackwater must be included in the Æstuary of the Thames. Of the Idumania there can be no doubt, because north of this Æstuary, and at a small distance from it, we meet with no river but the Stour, that can claim such a distinction.

But

Idumania.

* Glossarium But there are other arguments in favour of this opinion. interprets the ancient name to mean "the Mouth of two Rivers." and the map of Essex shews the Orwell, and the Stour pouring their united streams into the sea at this place. He also remarks, that part of the old name is to this day retained in Maningtree, a town fituated upon the Stour. The longitude and latitude are both wide of the truth.

> A Promontory, called Extensio, comes next. Camden considers it as Easton Ness in Suffolk, "which, he says, shoots itself eastward a great way into the sea, so that it is looked upon to be the farthest east of any part of Britain. And to put it beyond all doubt, that this is our Easton, know, that Esteney is the same in British, that Eform is in the Greek, and Extensio in the Latin."

> Fifteen minutes north of this Promontory we are to expect a river called anciently Garienis, and at about that distance from Easton Ness we meet with the Yare, and without a rival.

> To this fucceeds the Æstuary Metaris, which has been generally admitted to mean the Bay betwixt Lynn, and Boston, called the Wash. Into this run the rivers Oufe, Wisbeach, Nen, Welland, The real distance between this Bay, and Yarmouth and Witham. must be double the longitude stated by Ptolemy.

> The next observation leads to the mouth of another river, named Abus, always confidered as the Humber. This determination cannot be well disputed, because it is the only river in these parts. The longitude of this river is made the same as the Yare in Norfolk, which must lie nearly two degrees east of it, nor is this error in longitude corrected in any subsequent observation.

> The Promontory Ocellum has been generally interpreted as the Spurn, but that Headland cannot well be divided from the Humber, whereas Ocellum is represented to be ten minutes in latitude, and fifteen in longitude, distant from that river. "Ykill' in British fignifies a Promontory," and the name may be supposed to be applied in the prefent case by way of eminence. This will lead our attention to the most remarkable Promontory in this neighbourhood, which is Flamborough Head, much larger than the Spurn, and perhaps the largest in the island. The only circumstance in favour of the Spurn appears to have been the fixing Pretorium at Patrington, but

y Camden. Yorkshire. Ocellum.

it will be shewn, that it is much more probable this ancient town occupied the site of modern Flamborough.

The bay of Gabrantuici may have been fituated at Filey, but more likely at Scarborough.

Another bay, called Dunum is placed by Camden north of Whitby, where the small town Dunsley seems to preserve the name.

A river called by Ptolemy Vedra is the last place mentioned upon this coast within the limits of the Itinerary. And this is decided by the same antiquary to mean the river Were in the palatinate of Durham. Horsley prefers the Tine from its size, and consequence. And had Ptolemy himself surveyed our coasts, there would have been good reason to expect, that he would have selected the place the most remarkable, where two occurred near each other, but since his personal knowledge could not influence his choice, it is not to be wondered at, that a larger river should not be mentioned by him, while a smaller neighbour has that honour. Beyond this river the longitudes and latitudes become still much less to be depended upon, representing Scotland in a form very different from the truth.

In tracing the western coast it will be convenient to begin with that place, which has the most westernly situation. This is the Promontory Octapitarum, now called St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire. This headland is represented by this ancient geographer, as two degrees in longitude east of the Lizard, whereas later observers have found it to have nearly the same longitude. This error is not corrected in several other observations in these parts.

East from Octapitarum the river Tobius is laid down at the distance of a few minutes more than a degree, and another river called Ratostathybius one degree east from the Tobius. The Towey can scarce be doubted as the river intended by the first, and the Tave is generally thought to be the latter.

Still more easternly we are to look for the Æstuary Sabriana, which seems to be the place, called the Severn's Mouth, where the Monow, the Wye, the Severn, and the Avon discharge their currents. But its distance from the Tave can be but a few minutes of a degree, instead of a whole degree, as laid down by Ptolemy.

Returning from the Severn mouth on the fouth coast of this channel another Æstuary is to be fought, called Vexala, supposed by

Camden to be Bridgewater Bay, into which run the rivers Parret and Brue. The longitude, and latitude afford no evidence.

We must now go back to Octapitarum, and north of it look for the river Tuerobius. And here we find the Tivy, sufficiently identified by its longitude, and latitude.

Another river, in longitude more easternly, and latitude about half a degree north, Ptolemy calls the Stucia, which answers very well to the Dovey, the mouth of which lies between Cardiganshire, and Merionethshire.

The promontory of Cancani is assigned the same longitude with the Tuerobius. And nearly opposite the Tivy is Brachy Pult Point, a headland in the southern extremity of the county of Carnarvon.

The longitude of the Tifobis is laid down more than half a degree east of this promontory, with twenty minutes north latitude from it. Such is nearly the situation of the river Conway, which may therefore be supposed the place intended.

Nearly two degrees east from this river is placed the Æstuary Seteia, and with a difference of more than half a degree in latitude north. This has been by some thought to be the river Dee, by others the Mersey. But in truth it seems to mean neither of the rivers, but the large bay, which receives both of them. The longitude, and latitude are here both greatly beyond the real fact. The former is not so much as one degree, and the latter can be only a few minutes.

Lancashire. Belisama.

Another Æstuary succeeds, called in the ancient geography Beli-sama, the "old name whereof, says Camden, is not quite lost at this day, for we call it Rhibel, adding perhaps the Saxon Rhe, which signifies a river." This is a much stronger argument than can be drawn from the longitude, and latitude. This Æstuary, the modern name of which is Ribble Mouth, receives the waters of the Rhibel, and Derwent, and also of the Douglass and Yarrow.

The port of the Setantii remains so perfect in the river Loyne, that there can be little doubt of its situation. This river, it is said, will carry ships of three hundred tons burden close to the town of Lancaster.

 Walker's Tour to the Lakes.

North of this port lies a vast bay, which has been generally confidered as the Moricambe of Ptolemy. There seems no reason to dispute

dispute the truth of this opinion, unless it may be, that neither the longitude or latitude of this old author are in favour of it.

The last observation to be settled is the Æstuary Ituna; and another confiderable body of water presents itself, now called Solway Frith. It may differ nearly a degree in latitude from Moricambe, but very little in longitude, which is directly the reverse of Ptolemy's description, but the general opinion has fixed upon this place.

From this review of the coasts of so large a part of the island of Britain, it is very evident, that there can be no dependance upon the longitudes and latitudes of this ancient geographer in fixing the position of his towns. For if it is so difficult to find particular bays, rivers, and promontories by his directions, where the nature of each place affifts our inquiries, how shall we hope to fix a single town on such imperfect proof. Ptolemy has mentioned almost thirty towns in this island, which are not in the Itinerary. Nineteen of these lie north of the Wall, the remainder south of it. And among them not one will be found, the fituation of which can be depended upon.

The conclusion from these premises must be, that no real objection against the position assigned to any town, in the following commentary upon the Itinerary of Antoninus, can be drawn from the geography of Ptolemy.

The NOTITIA is another ancient work which must naturally attract the attention of a person, whose inquiries have any relation to the geography of the Roman world. It is a kind of lift of the feveral military, and civil officers, and magistrates, both in the eastern, and western empires, to the times (and something later, as the title imports) of Arcadius, and Honorius, the former Emperor in the east, as the latter was in the west, at the beginning of the fifth century.

"It is uncertain, fays Horsley, by whom, and at what time this hestia. "It is uncertain, fays Horsley, by whom, and at what time this hestia." work was composed, but it was undoubtedly written after the Itinerary of Antoninus. Pancirollus is of opinion, that it was published toward the end of the reign of Theodosius the younger. It need only be added, that it is certain from the contents of it, that it was written before the Romans abandoned this island."

The Notitia represents the Roman part of Britain divided into

five provinces: Maxima Czefariensis and Valentia under consular governors, and Britannia prima, Britannia secunda, and Flavia Cæfariensis under præsidial governors, but without any description of the fituations or boundaries of any of them. — It gives also the names, of feveral towns, where different bodies of foldiers were quartered, but with so little regard to order, and without any mark to distinguish them, that it is next to impossible to determine, which they were, except those, which we meet with also in Antoninus. Horsley indeed thinks "there is so far order, that those are placed together, which are near each other, so that if we can be sure of one or two, we may suppose with some probability, where the others stood." The conjecture is ingenious, and plausible, but its author does not feem to have placed much confidence in it. among other instances, he determines Arbeia to mean Moresby on the coast of Cumberland, whereas only one name intervenes between Arbeia, and Danum, universally allowed to be Doncaster in Yorkshire: — and Barboniacum, as Overborough in Lancashire, though it immediately follows Lavatris, and Verteris, like the Brovonacis of the Itinerary, of which it is probably a corruption. And lastly Longovicum he supposes to be Lancaster, the principal town in Lancashire, though affociated, with Magi, which he calls Piercebridge in Durham, and Derventio placed by the Itinerary near York. But admitting this rule its full consequence, it will be found of no great use, for it must be still next to impossible to allot to each place its proper name in any number confidered as one group, fince each of them must have nearly the same claim, unless some affinity between the ancient and modern names should occasion a preference.

It may be conjectured, that the author of the Notitia had no perfonal knowledge of the geographical fituations of the towns he had occasion to mention in Britain, or he would have made some use of it in giving his lists of them. But if we may judge of the remainder by the disposition of those, which are represented under the government of the count of the Saxon shore, it is plain he has not shewn any regard to this circumstance. In this collection are nine towns, three of which are mentioned by Antoninus Dubris, Lemannis, and Rutupis.

c Essay. Notitia. Rutupis. The other fix Othona, Brannodunum, Gariannonum, Regulbium, Anderida and Portus Adurni are known only from the Notitia.

In classing these towns this writer begins with Othona, considered The next is Dubris, Dover in Kent; by Camden as lying in Effex. Lemannis follows, Lyme in the same county, and not far from Dover. But from this place he appears to take a long leap back again to Brannodunum, supposed very probably to mean Branchester on the north coast of Norfolk, from its connection with the town Garriannonum, which it is natural to look for in the neighbourhood of the Garienis, already shewn from Ptolemy to be a river in that county. From hence he returns into Kent, where Regulbium is a name so much retained in Reculver, that we cannot doubt its identity, and with this is joined its neighbour Rutupis, known from the Itinerary to be Richborough near Sandwich. The two remaining towns Anderida, and Portus Adurni, are thought to have been upon the fouth coast either in Sussex, or Hampshire, or both. Now as all these towns lie upon the coasts, and would have naturally followed each other, had he begun at either end of them, it may be justly inferred, that the author was not acquainted with this their relation to each other.

From this view of the method, and arrangement of this work it may be suspected, that Horsley has been deceived, when he considered it as giving the names of the stations per Lineam Valli in a regular series. Allowing these names to mean the several forts, which he traced along the very line of the wall, what proof can there be, that these names follow each other more regularly than those upon the coast.

The Notitia affords no particular information in regard to the Itinerary, but it proves in general the necessity of a regular attention to the numbers in that work, by shewing, as Ptolemy also has done, that there were several other Roman towns in this island, besides those mentioned by Antoninus. Depending upon the same proofs, they can only be distinguished by means of the numbers.

In this work a very different representation is given of the Roman affairs in Britain from that, which is found in the Itinerary. Whence it may be inferred, that they were written at a confiderable distance

of time from each other. According to Antoninus the whole force of the Romans, confisting of three legions, were dispersed in different parts of the country. And with him agree Ptolemy, and Dio, both probably cotemporary writers. The city of York was the head quarters of one of these legions, Chester of another, and Caerleon in Monmouthshire of the third. The remainder of each legion, it may be prefumed, was lodged in the towns in the neighbourhood of these principal towns. These legions were plainly thus disposed in the island to insure the submission of the inhabitants. The enemies to be guarded against were these new subjects, not yet fo civilized, and polished, as to live in a willing subjection. But under the Notitia matters were very different. The few Roman foldiers remaining in the island were no longer planted, as before, to awe the natives, but to defend those natives, now become faithful and obedient subjects, against their external enemies, who were continually repeating their cruel invalions on every possible opportunity. These enemies were the unconquered Britons in the north, who were called Picts, from their retaining the custom of painting, or staining their bodies, which had been common through the whole island before their polished conquerors had taught the advantages, and comforts of cloathing. With these were associated a fierce, and cruel people, supposed from Ireland, called Scots, who were the companions of their depredations. To preserve the province against these barbarians, the greater part of the troops were lodged in garrifons along, or near the northern border of it. The remainder were posted along the eastern, and part of the fouth coast, distinguished by the appellation of the Saxon shore, from the piracies of that nation, who paid frequent visits to it, to the great inconvenience, and ruin of the inhabitants.

This different order of things indicates a confiderable space of time to have elapsed between the construction of the Itinerary, and this work; and that this work could not be written long before the Romans intirely withdrew their forces from Britain.

I shall only remark further upon the Notitia, that the towns mentioned in it, having bodies of soldiers described as posted at each of them, may have excited the supposition, that the Itinerary towns were also military stations, but as the works have no connection

connection with each other, there seems no reason for any such inference.

PEUTINGER'S TABLE has received its name from Conrade Peu- Ward's Diftinger, in whose library it was found after his death by the noble, Horsey. and learned Mark Velser, who sent it to Ortelius for him to publish, but Ortelius dying before he could effect it, left the care of it to John Moret, by whom it was published in the year 1598.

This very extraordinary production is thought to have been drawn up about the time of Theodosius the Great, and has therefore been called by fome, Tabula Theodofiana. The reasons in favour of this particular time are these. The word Francia is found in it, which does not occur in any author before Trebellius Pollio, who lived in the reign of Constantius Chlorus. — After the death of Theodosius, the barbarians overran several of the provinces, which if the table had been made to late, would probably have been omitted. — Among the parts of the Morini also we meet with Gessogiaco, quod nunc Bononia. Now the old name of this town was not changed for Bononia, till about the time of Constantine the Great. For Eumenius in his panegyrick on Constantius Chlorus uses the expression Gessoriacense Littus, but in another panegyrick on his fon Constantine, speaking of the same place he calls it Bononiensis Oppidi Littus. In the authors after that time, the usual name of this town is Bononia.

A more modern * writer, in a differtation on the age of this British Critick, Jan. work, carries its original to a much earlier period, but at the same 1794, foreign time furnishes a powerful argument against even the antiquity above dence. affigned it. He informs us, that "the present copy of this table is generally allowed to have been written by a monk of the thirteenth This manuscript was itself copied from one written in the fixth, or seventh century, which had been transcribed from the original, composed not under Theodosius, as has been generally imagined, nor under Aurelian, but most probably under Septimius Severus about the year 202."

It was a question asked by that great critick, Joseph Scaliger, in Ward's Differtation. a letter to a friend, What is the age of the manuscript of this table?

[•] Res Traiani ad Danubium gestæ.—Addita est Dissertatio de Tabulæ Peutingerianæ Ætate. Autore Conrad Mannert, &c. Nurembarg, 1793.

..

"I defire, says he, you will inform me, whether the copy, from which it was published, be ancient, for the author seems to me to have transcribed in a manner all Antonine's Itinerary and Ptolemy."

The answer of this learned writer's correspondent does not appear, but the question from so intelligent, and eminent a critick shews the necessity of inquiring into the age of the present manuscript, in order to form some opinion of the age of the original work. manuscript, it is afferted in the differtation above quoted, is generally allowed to be written by a monk of the thirteenth century. Here then the date must be fixed, till some other evidence can be adduced to shew its title to greater antiquity. This copy is indeed said to have been taken from one written in the fixth, or seventh century, and that again from the original, composed so early as the reign of Severus. But this last position is proved not to be well founded by the internal evidences, the name Francia, &c. before produced. And if one point may be suspected to be rash, and ill sounded, what is faid as to the fixth, and feventh century will deferve less notice, indeed can deferve none, supported by no other proof, than the bare word of any author.

That a monk of the thirteenth century should be able to invent such a map from the accounts of Antoninus, and Ptolemy, can be no longer considered either as impossible, or improbable, since the discovery of what our Richard of Cirencester has done with regard to the island of Britain, in a work written very near the same period, and founded upon the same authors. Not that I mean to draw a comparison between the labours of the German, and of the English monk. The latter has a decided superiority both in his plan and execution. It is sufficient for the present purpose, that the known existence of Richard's Diaphragmata is a positive proof, that Antoninus, and Ptolemy were at that particular time no strangers in the cloisters.

But perhaps the strange, and very singular appearance of this map may be deemed an argument of its antiquity. It might be composed before the forms of different countries were discovered. Hence we find in it no particular sigure appropriated to any of them. I do not however perceive this argument urged by any of those, who have taken the pains to prove the genuineness, and antiquity

antiquity of it. Nor would it have deserved much notice, for it is scarcely possible to believe, that the maps, even of the earliest fabrication, could have had so inartificial, and uncouth a figure, as we find exhibited in this.

This table is drawn upon skins of parchment, joined together in "Ward's Differtation. fuch a manner as to contain upwards of twenty two feet in length, while its breadth was only a fingle foot. By this means, being wound upon a roller, it was rendered portable, and easy to consult. But the necessary consequence of this form was, that the places, named in it, could not have their proper fituations, either as to latitude, or longitude, nor the mountains, or rivers be truly reprefented in their natural course, or shape. The design of it, no doubt, was to express, in the best manner such a work would admit, the Roman towns, and stations with their distances from each other, in the several countries of the empire. And though we may not admire either the plan, or execution of it, we shall not be disposed to refuse the author the praise of unwearied diligence, and a large fund of patience in its construction.

It happens unfortunately, that the end of this great roll, where the island of Britain is situated, has been so damaged, that the names of a very few towns only remain. We cannot therefore from this fmall specimen form so decided an opinion, as we should have been able to have done, had the whole of what relates to our island come down to us in a perfect state. If an opinion may be formed from this part, it must be unfavourable. The names of the towns in Britain are in number fixteen. Of these fourteen are in Antonine's Itinerary, but only three of them are spelt the same in the table, as in the Itinerary. They in general however differ so little, that there can be no doubt the same places are meant by both. Thus we read Caunonio for Canonio, Burolevo for Durolevo, &c. In some instances they do not approach so near. Baromaci, and Raribis are not much like Cesaromago, and Durobrivis, but clearly mean the fame town. The deficiency of the table in this particular is acknowledged by one of the greatest advocates in its favour, "Such is the unhappy fate of the present copy, the ingenious professor Ward observes, which has been taken by a very ignorant, and unskilful hand, that abundance of names in it are wrong spelt.—I have copied

the words with all their mistakes, as they stand in the table, which abounds with errors." It is probable, that the table might be constructed from some corrupt, and imperfect copy of Antoninus, which might occasion this difference in the names. Nor do the numbers contradict such a supposition.

Preface to his Geography. Cellarius indeed has ventured to pronounce the numerals in Peutinger more correct, than those of Antoninus. But on what grounds he could form his opinion, it is very difficult to conceive. In the small remains of the island of Britain are given the distance of ten towns. Among these three agree with the common readings of the Itinerary, and these will possibly be found accurate, but it is not a certain fact. The other seven accord neither with the Itinerary, nor the real distances of the towns intended.

Our learned professor in his dissertation apologises for the defects of this table so far as relates to Britain, by remarking, that "the west end of the table, when rolled up, was always outermost, and so most liable to be sullied, and defaced by constant use, and that it is probable, that the ancient copy, from whence Peutinger's was taken might be so obliterated in that part, as not to be legible, which might occasion the defect in this latter copy, and that disorder both in the names, and lines which we find in Britain more than in other parts of the table." Yet at the same time he very candidly consesses, that "if we pass over into the continent, we shall easily perceive too many marks either of a blind copy, or a very ignorant scribe."

That a work, which exercises the utmost industry, and ingenuity of its fr ends, and admirers to palliate, and excuse its innumerable defects, should have attained so high a degree of estimation among the learned, must be allowed a very extraordinary circumstance. The table is generally quoted by our best antiquarians, as equal in authority to Antoninus, or any other ancient geographical writer. It is true, all its imperfections are attributed to the ignorant monk, whose single copy has been the means of its preservation. But two hundred years have not yet brought to light a copy by a better hand, nor may two thousand afford more success. There seems no evidence, nor shadow of proof, that the work, found in Peutinger's library, was not itself the original; and till the contrary shall appear, there

is no reason to separate "the blind copy, and the ignorant scribe" from the original work, and the inventor of it.

Upon this subject I shall only add a few observations upon the professor's hypothesis, that "Antonine's linerary was taken from Ward's this, or some such table." His chief, and indeed only ground for this supposition appears to be, that "the names of the towns in both Itineraries are in the ablative case." He thinks "Antonine's Itinerary must have been transcribed from this table," and that "the general use of the ablative case in that work is absolutely unaccountable from any other reason." And in another place he says, "It is scarce credible to me, that the author or authors (of Antonine's Itinerary) could possibly have fallen into this method, had it been an original work."

The particular form of the names of the towns has been already considered in answer to the argument drawn from it against the early age of the Itinerary, it is therefore unnecessary to add any thing upon the subject in this place. That they were written originally by far the greater part of them in the ablative case, the best copies leave no room to dispute. But how this circumstance shews the Itinerary to have been constructed from the table, and not the table from the Itinerary, it is very difficult to understand. have both of them, it is allowed, the towns names generally in the ablative case, but how can this, unconnected with any other evidence, prove the priority of either? How can this form be a proof of originality in the table, yet not in the Itinerary?

If we might reason from another point we should draw a very different conclusion. Can it have been a work of less difficulty to construct a table of this kind, or to make a bare list of towns names, with their distances, as is the method of Antoninus? The plainest, and most simple form of any thing is generally first, and afterwards more complex operations of the same kind are attempted, as improvements of it. In the table are found not only many parts of Antoninus, but several towns from Ptolemy, and probably from many other authors, are interwoven in it. The complex nature of the table therefore may be urged as a probable evidence, that the simple catalogue of Antoninus contributed to the existence of the

table, rather than received its own being from it, as an abridgement of it, which this learned author supposes the Itinerary to be.

* History of

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER is so called from his being a native of that place. He was a monk of Westminster, and the author of Manchester, B. I. Ch. III. several historical, and theological pieces, and is supposed to have lived in the fourteenth century. In the year 1747 a work of this author was found in a library at Copenhagen, relating to the ancient history of Britain, which has given him a very high reputation in the antiquarian world. It was discovered by a Mr. Bertram, who immediately communicated an account of it to our great antiquary Dr. Stukeley. A fufficient specimen of the hand writing was at the fame time transmitted to enable the keeper of the Cottonian library to pronounce it a work of the fourteenth century. In 1758 Stukeley published a translation of the Itinerary, the part of the work probably, which he had received from Denmark. And in the beginning of the following year the whole work was published by Bertram from the original manuscript. A few copies of it were sent into England. One of them is in the Bodleian Library in Oxford. It is printed in small Octavo, and though joined with the works of Gildas, and Nennius forms but a slender Volume.

Antiquities.

AIL.

This little book has been received with an enthusiasm, that amply recompenses its long sleep. Stukeley shews, that he thought it of 1 Roy's Milit. inestimable value, as he has gone so far as to 1 assert, that " if Camden, B. IV. Introd. Burton, Gale and Horsley had seen Richard's work, there had been nothing left for others to do on this subject." Nor is this great antiquary fingular in these his encomiums. He has been followed, and exceeded by a later writer. Mr. Whitaker in his history of Manchester, speaking of this work, says "the "science of Roman antiquities received an extraordinary illumination from the discovery of a work, which contains a curious account of Roman Britain, and exhibits to us a new Itinerary for the whole. And what infinitely enhances the value to a Roman British historian is, the Itinerary is more ancient than that of Antoninus, is more extensive in its design, and is more circumstantial in its execution." And he afterwards adds, "the very discovery of a new Itinerary would have been of confiderable confiderable importance to the science of antiquity, had it been of as late a date as Antonine's confessedly is, or even as much later, as from the mention of Constantinople, and Maximianople, it actually appears to be. The very discovery of a new Itinerary would have been of considerable importance, had it been even as short as Antonine's apparently is in its notices, and as uncertain, as that is in its numerals.—But we have it with every possible advantage. The numerals are in general exact; the notices given in it are many, and curious, and the date of it equally certain, and early. It was drawn up as early as the middle of the fecond century."

No part of Richard's work is concerned in the present inquiry, except the Itinerary, here so highly spoken of. The following remarks will be therefore confined to this portion of his history, and founded upon the account given of it by the above learned historian.

And first with regard to its age. "It is more ancient, than that of Antoninus, and was drawn up as early as the middle of the fecond century."

But this by no means corresponds with the account given by Richard himself. He gives no reason to place the date of it higher than his own time, which is thought from the hand writing of the manuscript to have been in the fourteenth century. Gen. Roy * * B. IV. settles it in the year 1338, but I do not know on what authority. Richard in his introduction to his Itinerary tells us, that he himself is the author of it, and he challenges some merit in having altered the work of the Roman general, by the affiftance of Ptolemy, and some other ancient authors, as he hopes, it will be found for the better. His words are, "Ex Fragmentis * quibusdam a Duce quodam Romano confignatis, et posteritati relictis sequens collectum est Itinerarium. Ex Ptolemæo, et aliunde nonmullis ordinem quoque, fed quod spero, in melius mutatum hinc inde deprehendes."

Nor do certain internal marks in the work accord with so early a date as the second century. Richard divides Britain into fix provinces. The first division mentioned in this island is in the third century, in the reign of Severus, who named one part of it Cellarius. Britannia fuperior, and the other inferior, and placed a governor over

• Isaac Casaubon is his notes upon Strabo calls the Itinerary Antonini Fragmenta. Strabo. Edit. 1587. Comment. p. 80. E.

each. Neither Ptolemy nor Antoninus take notice of any division, when they wrote. And when the four provinces, Prima, Secunda,

P Gale's Anton. Britanniarum.

Richard.

Flavia, and Maxima were established, is not upon record. But it is certain there were only these four, when Sextus Rufus wrote towards the end of the fourth century. A part of one of them (it is supposed Maxima) was about that time named Valentia by Theodosius, in honour of the Emperor Valentinian.

observes, being recovered by the Roman army under Theodosius, 4 Roy's Intr. Extract from was called Valentia, or Valentiana, in honour of the then reigning

Richard meant this as one of his provinces. "This province, he

And it appears, that

Emperor."

From this account of the first division of Britain it is plain, this author must have had very little foundation for his province Vespafiana, which he describes as conquered in Domitian's reign, and so called in honour of the Flavian family, from which he was descended." This was an ingenious, and innocent fiction very admissible in the fourteenth century, but it cannot bear the test of historical investigation.

Another argument against the second century is the title Augusta given to London. This name does not occur in any author before Marcellinus near the end of the fourth century. Speaking of Theodosius this writer has this expression. Ab Augusta profectus,

quam Veteres appellavere Lundinium.

Stukeley thinks Richard had no acquaintance with the Itinerary of Antoninus, and Mr. Whitaker agrees with him by supposing Richard's the more ancient work. But if we may judge from a comparison of the two Itineraries, this conjecture must appear groundless.

Very few towns are feen in Antoninus, which are not found in Richard. Of the first Iter not one town is omitted. From the fecond only two are left out, Blatum Bulgium and Castra Exploratorum. The towns of the third, and fourth, and fifth Iters are all inserted, except two in the latter, Villa Faustini, and Icianos. Colonia also of the fifth Iter is confounded with the Camalodunum of the ninth. Of the fixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth Iters all the towns appear in Richard, but instead of Pontibus, he has substituted Bibracte. The five first towns of the tenth Iter have exercised the ingenuity

c Surita's Note. Londinium.

ingenuity of commentators more than any in the whole Itinerary, and to no purpose, having never yet been positively determined; no wonder then if it should have exceeded the fagacity of Richard to interweave them in his Diaphragmata. Among the towns of the remaining five Iters only Maridunum is omitted. Thus of the one hundred, and thirteen towns of Antoninus, Richard has only omitted eleven, or twelve. This must be acknowledged a very strong probable proof, that the work of the Roman General, referred to by this ingenious monk, must be that commonly known under the title of the Itinerary of Antoninus.

This is further confirmed by the manner, in which we find the towns, taken from the Itinerary, dispersed in the Diaphragmata. The disposition of them exactly answers the description given by this author in the account of his Itinerary, quoted above. Their order is changed, fometimes the towns following each other in the order they are found in Antonine, at others that order is reversed. few towns are transplanted from one Iter into another. Some Iters are composed partly from Antoninus, and partly from Ptolemy, and other authors. Among the latter may be distinguished Tacitus, and Pliny among the Romans, and Nennius, and Bede among our old English writers; and probably there are others of the latter class, whose works may have not come down to the present times. Had Richard himself been tempted to make the world believe, that the whole of this Itinerary was not only of his own fabrication, but invention also, surely Antonine's work would have been considered a complete, and convincing evidence to the contrary.

And there would have been more reason to suspect, that our countryman might have drawn the materials of his Diaphragmata from some other source, if we could be certain, that there were other sources of such kind of information; if Itineraries had been works common among the Romans. Many of our best writers indeed express themselves very incorrectly, and loosely upon this subject, as if Itineraries had been common things among that people. I can only say, that I have not met with the least trace of any such work, except the Itinerary of Antoninus, which I therefore look upon to be as singular, and original a work, as the history of Livy, or the Æneid of Virgil. If Itineraries had been common,

fome

fome specimens of them could not have escaped Strabo, and Pliny, who have so expressly treated of the geography of the Roman world. Vegetius, a writer of the fifth century, is the only old author, who speaks of Itineraria in the plural, but he seems to mean something very different from the Itinerary of Antoninus, because he describes them, as not only shewing the distances of towns, but the qualities of the roads, and the fituations of rivers, mountains, &c. Nor can any proof of the existence of even such Itineraries be drawn from this author. His words are, "Itineraria Regionum, quibus Bellum geritur plenissime debet habere prescripta." And — "folertiores Duces Itineraria Provinciarum — non tantum annotata, sed etiam picta habuisse firmentur," which seem rather to imply the usefulness of them than their existence. "A general ought to have," and " prudent generals are faid to have had, &cc." are expressions, which do not prove, that this author had any personal knowledge of the real existence of such Itineraries. The theory was good, but the practife next to impossible in those times.

Burton's Antoninus.

After the above observations were written to prove Richard's acquaintance with Antoninus, I had the pleasure of meeting with a most respectable author, who had paid considerable attention to this very subject. He agrees in this opinion, and has also extended the inquiry beyond the limits of the Itinerary, where he shews how much this monk has been obliged to Ptolemy also. This is General Roy, whose work has received so splendid a testimony of their approbation from the antiquarian society.

Milit. Antiq. Appendix. No. L "Stukeley, he observes, in his commentary on Richard of Cirencester thinks, that this British antiquary had never seen the Itinerary of Antoninus. Nevertheless though Richard deviates now, and then from the routes, which Antoninus follows, there appears to be in other places so exact an agreement between them, that we must suppose he either saw that work in the state in which we now have it, or that some more correct copy of it had fallen into his hands.

Id. B. IV.Ch. III.

"Richard" informs us, that in compiling his work, he had made use of the helps, which Ptolemy, and others had afforded him. And indeed if we compare attentively the maps of both, it will be found, that though Richard's map gives a much better representation of the island, island, especially the north parts of it, yet in other respects there is a very striking affinity between them, few people, or places being mentioned by the one, that are not in the other, with some little difference of fituation."

· "In the province of Valentia, comprehended between the two Roman walls, we meet with no nations taken notice of by Richard, either in his chorography or map, that have not been mentioned by Ptolemy, who affigns them a fituation relatively the fame.

"Ptolemy affigns the Vacomagi nearly the same relative extent "Id. B. IV. of country, the same rivers, and also the same identical towns with Sea. II. this difference only; that the Winged castle, or Ptoroton of Richard has its latin name Alata Castra assigned it by the Alexandrian * geographer," or rather, that Richard has converted the Πτερωτον of the geographer, the adjective joined with Exparimedor, into the name

of the town.

"Though' Richard's map of this part of the island (Caledonia) differs in a small degree from that of Ptolemy, yet in every thing effential, he feems to have copied from him, mentioning no new people, or scarcely any promontories, or rivers, that are not, with iome little variations, taken notice of by Ptolemy."

These sentiments shew, that the opinion, which disputes the antiquity and originality of Richard's work, is neither fingular, nor unprecedented, and they also demonstrate, that no new arguments can be derived in favour of either from that part relating to Scotland; which it was not in my power to have examined with so much accuracy without a great expence of time, and trouble. The object of the general's fearch was the military antiquities of Scotland, and this led him to an intimate acquaintance with this monk, whose new Itinerary, extending into the country become the subject of his refearches, must have presented itself, as a very excellent guide. He examined, and he made use of it, his observations therefore must deferve attention.

But "the notices in Richard are many, and curious." doubt, will prove its title to originality, fince the Iter Britanniarum of Antoninus does not contain any thing of the kind.

Of

y Id. Sect. III.

[•] The General in this place confiders Ptolemy as the author of the map, which is given in his works, which is certainly not the fact. Horsley has also done the same in one or two instances.

Of these notices the most valuable would have been those, which describe the limits of the several provinces, but as no ancient author has given any account of their boundaries, we can only allow the monk the praise really due to his ingenuity for having planned them so naturally, that no subsequent writer has been able to improve upon his scheme. He supposes, as Camden has also done, that Britannia prima was bounded by the Thames and the Severn:—that Britannia secunda contained all the country, now called Wales:—and that Flavia reached from the Thames to the Humber. Maxima contained all the counties, north of the Humber, as far as Hadrian's Wall:—Valentia all the counties between the Walls;—and his imaginary province, Vespasiana, began at the second wall, and extended along the eastern side of Scotland, as far as Inverness. These notices would have been truly curious, if there had been any probable solid soundation for them.

² Whitaker. Not. in Loc.

· Id.

Two legendary notices relative to St. Alban, and Aaron Martyr are readily attributed to Richard.

Another short notice informs us, that at Camalodunum was the temple of Claudius, a triumphal arch, and an image of the goddess Victory. This Mr. Whitaker says must have been copied from some account, that was previous to the destruction of this place by Boadicia.

The only remaining notice was probably derived from the fragments of the Roman General. It relates to the division of the road near Bennones. This notice is not now indeed in any copy of Antoninus, that I have met with. But Camden speaking of this place observes: "Antoninus tells us that the way here parted into two branches, which is also the vulgar opinion." This notice therefore must have been in his copy of the Itinerary.

These notices then add no new argument in support of the superior antiquity of our ingenious countryman's Itinerary.

It is afferted further, that "the numerals in Richard's work are not fo uncertain, as those of Antoninus."

To this it may be answered in general, that as neither of them have been proved, there can exist no reason for this preference. It will on the contrary be found, that where Richard is not obliged to the fragments of the Roman general for his numbers, their accuracy

is

is very questionable. Gen. Roy found the numbers in Scotland' very difficult to reconcile with the facts, and these were all of this kind, fince Antonine does not proceed beyond the wall in Northumberland. The copy of the Itinerary, which Richard made use of, appears to have been in no way fuperior in its numbers to the copies commonly known. .There are many obvious errors, and again some few numbers, which correct the errors of other copies. In one instance however it seems equal to the best. It might not have the confused Iter, in which the twelfth, and fifteenth are so absurdly The monk passes the Severn without any blended in most copies. hefitation to Venta, Isca Silurum, and the towns Bovio, Nido and Leucaro, which three last Horsley looks for in Somersetshire. not likely this would have been the case, if his copy had connected them with Isca Dumnuniorum. In the names of the towns Richard's copy is certainly inferior to those generally received, unless the barbarous corruptions in them may be supposed to be affected in order to hide its original. But this is improbable, because this author does not attempt to put on any difguise. He confesses honestly, that he has made use of Ptolemy, and other authors to alter the work of the Roman General, and he takes no pains to conceal them. He certainly never expected fo great an honour, as to be quoted against Ptolemy, and Antoninus.—He speaks of having received information relative to some old camps north of the Friths "from cer- Roy. tain monks of his own order, who had occasion to pass that way." Richard. And he can promise but an impersect account of Caledonia "received" · Id. from British fugitive merchants and transmitted from them to posterity." He has not invented a fingle town for the parts of Scotland, never conquered by the Romans. The most northern town in Ptolemy is Πτερωτον Στρατόπεδον, and in Richard Ultima Ptorotone.

But though I cannot subscribe to the opinion, that Richard's Itinerary is of fo great antiquity, as fome learned antiquaries have been willing to imagine, or that it is derived from any other fource than a copy of Antoninus altered, and enlarged by the affistance of Ptolemy, and other ancient authors, yet I most readily allow, that it is a valuable discovery. By means of it we are furnished with the greater part of a new copy of the Itinerary, which produces some useful various readings in the numerals, the point in which this ancient

work

work is chiefly defective. This is an acquisition, which must recommend the medium, through which it is obtained, in proportion to the value of the original work so preserved. But the total numbers are all lost by the new disposition, which our monk chose to give to the towns in his work. And the loss of these somewhat diminishes the merits of the Diaphragmata.

In another point Richard has a very just claim to our praise. By the new form he has given to his Itinerary, he appears as the first known English commentator upon Antoninus, a character of no common difficulty in those early times, but which he seems to have executed with great ability, and ingenuity. We may easily collect from his Diaphragmata the situations assigned by him to several of the Antonine towns. And these determinations will be found to agree in general with what Camden, and our best modern writers have thought upon this subject, though they could have no acquaintance with this work of Richard, and though possibly, in some instances, neither of their conjectures may be the truth. This agreement must be allowed a circumstance very honourable to this ancient author.

I shall close these remarks upon Richard with a short account of the different Iters of his Itinerary, shewing the tendency of each of them, and making some observations upon their numerals, and other circumstances.

The Iters are called Diaphragmata "from their similitude, says Stukeley, to the animal Midriff, which passes through the body from side to side." The number of them is eighteen.

Iter I. commences at Rhutupis, which is described, as the first town in Britain towards Gaul, and it is represented as taking its course along the Watling street to Carnarvon in Wales. This Iter is composed of the latter part of the second Iter, and the whole of the eleventh Iter of Antoninus, both reversed. One town also is inserted from the sixth Iter of the same work. The names of the towns are nearly the same in both Itineraries, except two in Richard's, Forum Dianæ, and Banchorio. The former is substituted for Durobrivis, and may have been the ancient name of the Maiden Bower at Dunstable;—the latter for Bovio, a proof, that this monk supposed Banchor the site of this old town, as Camden, and others

have fince done. Among the numbers in this Iter there are five, which differ from the common readings of Antoninus, but they are not found to deserve any preference.

Iter II. passes between two towns of the former Iter by a different road, Segontio, and Viroconium. The next place to Segontio is called, Heriri Mons. "Nos d'Eyriri appellamus, says Llwyd, Anglici Britannia Descripta. Snowdon." This connection shews the old town near Carnarvon to p. 82. have been at this time looked upon as the Segontium of the Romans. This road is made to pass through Mediolanum, possibly meaning Meivod, but in the tenth Iter Mediolanum is placed between Condate, and Etoceto, perhaps at Chesterton, or Newcastle under Line. This is however an inconsistency of which I do not find another instance. And he might perhaps consider two towns of this name in these parts. Horsley does so, and affigns them nearly the same position.

Iter III. leads from London to Lincoln by way of Colchester and Cambridge with a circuit through the capital of the Iceni. Colchester is considered as Camalodunum, as appears from his placing Ad Ansam on the bank of the Stour, calling it Ad Sturiam. Iter is formed from the ninth inverted, and the fixth direct of Antonine. The first number affords an excellent correction of a number, which has been always suspected. It concludes with five distances of twenty miles each, not one of which accords with the numbers in most other copies, or with the truth. Three of these towns occur again in another Iter, where their distances are made thirty miles each, and equally erroneous.

Iter IV. is a continuation of the towns from Lincoln to Grimesdyke in Scotland. It is formed from part of Antonine's fifth Iter, and a part of the first Iter inverted, with three new names added. Beyond Catarick the progress of this Iter is marked by the mention of the Tees, as also the Vinovia of the Itinerary. Beyond the latter place we find the Epiaco of Ptolemy inferted, but whether it means Lanchester, or Chester in the street is uncertain. The Ad Murum of Bede he places at Newcastle upon Tyne. Hence the Iter passes through Alnwick and Berwick into Scotland.

· Iter V. returns from the wall in Scotland to Pretorium. neither in names, or numbers from the first of the Roman Itinerary, except

except in the two first stages, which have no numbers affixed to them.

Iter VI. gives the distance between York, and Chester, and is founded upon the second Iter of Antoninus. Only one number out of the six, which belong to it, agrees with the real distance of the towns.

Iter VII. with respect to the line of it, belongs intirely to Richard's own invention. It proceeds from the port of the Sistuntii (Lancaster) to York. The numbers call for the nearest possible road, and will not then reach by at least twelve miles. Three of the towns are from Ptolemy, two from Antoninus, and one I believe from Bede.

Iter VIII. contains a part of Antonine's fecond Iter inverted. Numerals very faulty.

Iter IX. is most of it employed in the new province Vespasiana. It extends from Lugubalia to Ptoroton (perhaps Nairn.)

Iter X. returns from the same Ptoroton by a more direct line, and extends down the western side of the island, as far as Exeter in Devonshire. Some of the Antonine towns, as settled by Richard. are very plain in this Iter. Carlisle was his Lugubalia. Brocovonacis must mean Brougham castle: - Ad Alaunam, Overborough (as he had before called Lancaster Portus Sistuntiorum) Coccio, Ribchester-Mancunio, Manchester-Condate, Congleton probably,-Etocetum, Wall, confirmed by Iter XVIII, -Glevum, Durocornovium, Aquas Solis, Glocester, Cirencester, and Bath. And that he considered Exeter to be the Isca Dumnoniorum, appears by the continuation of the Iter through Ad Aquas (probably Shepton Mallet, a short distance from Wells) and Ad Uxellam, (Ivelchester) towards that city. His numerals here, as far as I can judge, are not very exact. The distance of the Walls is laid down as eighty miles, which in this point must be near one hundred, and twenty. Nor do the numbers from Antonine shew any superiority in this copy, unless the distance between Mancunio, and Condate should prove an exception.

Iter XI. is constructed from the twelfth and fourteenth Iters of Antonine, both inverted. It begins at Bath, and crossing the Severn, leads through the Venta, and Isca of the Silures to the bank of the Tave, and from thence by Bovio, Nido, and Leucaro to St. David's.

The

The distance between Leucaro (if Lwghor) and St. David's is at least twenty miles less than the truth.

Iter XII. gives the remainder of the fourteenth Iter of the Roman general from Bath to Calleva Attrebatum, and is continued to London by the feventh Iter. Bibracte is inferted in this stage, instead of Pontibus. It cannot be guessed where the monk places the two first towns from Bath, but we cannot doubt of Spinis at Speen, or Newbury. Bibracte seems as certainly Bray. The intermediate town Calleva might be Reading, which lies so directly between them.

Iter XIII. leads from Isca to Viroconium. It differs but little from the part of the twelfth Antonine Iter, from which it is derived.

Iter XIV. begins at the same town with the last, and crosses the island to the city of Lincoln. Two new towns form a junction between the parts of the sixth, and thirteenth Iters of Antoninus, from which it is taken. But as Richard's numbers will not by any means fill the space between Glevo and Bennonis, a blank line intimates the omission of one, or more towns, a device very common with this author, where he ventures to leave his Roman guide. In this case also he sometimes gives the names of towns without fixing the distances; in others he sets down numerals without the names of any towns. The names, and numbers from the old Itinerary agree in general with the other copies of it.

Iter XV. takes a confiderable circuit, and returns again to the place from which it began. No instance of this kind occurs in any one of the Iters of Antoninus. Many of them are very circuitous in their courses, but not one of them returns to the point, from whence it sets out. This Iter commences at London, and takes the line of the fifteenth of Antoninus from Calleva to Venta Belgarum. From Venta the seventh inverted continues it to Regnum. Richard's ingenuity supplies the vacancy between this town, and Ad Portum Lemanis (Lyme in Kent,) from whence it returns by the fecond Iter inverted to London. In this last stage a name occurs, (Madus) which is found also in Peutinger's table, but not in Antoninus, or any ancient author. It is substituted by Richard in the place of Durobrovis, and by the table for Vagniacis. It has been probably taken from some very old commentator, who thought R Maidstone

Maidstone the town meant. This Iter furnishes two valuable corrections of numbers.

Iter XVI. extends from London nearly to the Lands end. The names and numbers are in general taken from the last Iter of Antoninus. It is carried beyond Isca (Exeter) by some names from Ptolemy, and Richard's own invention, but without numerals.

Iter XVII. seems to have the Erming street for its basis from the coast of Sussex to the bank of the Humber and thence to York, where it ends. Duraliponte, Durobrivis, and Causennis, appear to mean the towns pitched upon by most of our writers, but certainly erroneously, if the numbers are allowed any weight. The numbers here in general neither agree with other copies, nor with other parts of this copy, nor yet with the real distances of the towns. In this Iter we have Ad Abum, Ad Fines, Ad Petuariam, and we have seen the aid of this preposition furnish many towns, where the Roman fragments have failed. If it is allowed, that Richard's work is in some sort derived from himself, I see no objection to these innocent sictions, but if the whole is to be considered as derived from sources of antiquity, and it is to be attempted seriously to six upon the towns intended by these names, their continual repetition may excite some doubts.

Iter XVIII. returns from York through the middle of the island to Clausentum, here meaning Southampton. Legeolio (Castleford) from Antoninus marks the tendency of it. An Ad Fines, and two numbers without towns bring us to a Derventio, which must be Little Chester by Derby. The next stage is to Ad Trivonam, possibly Burton upon Trent, At Etoceto we enter the Watling street and follow the second Iter of Antoninus to Benaventa. Here Richard supplies a line of towns, mostly from Ravennas. The two last towns are Antonine from the twelfth Iter. The numbers from the Itinerary agree in general with the other copies of that work, except the last, which is too large by one third, being forty six instead of thirty one.

A careful perusal of these Iters will no doubt shew, that many of the Antonine towns are assigned the same situations by Richard, which have been since ascribed to them by Antiquaries of the first repute. An early discovery therefore of his work might certainly

have

have faved some trouble to Camden, Gale, and other writers upon Antoninus. I cannot however think with Stukeley, that if they had seen it, nothing would have remained for others to do on this subject. Positive experience may be alledged against the supposition. In the situations of several towns Richard's opinion cannot be admitted, if the numbers in either Antonine's, or his own Itinerary are allowed to have any weight.

Considering Richard then as deriving his Roman information from no new, and unknown source, I have thought myself at full liberty to differ from him as from others, whenever there appeared to be sufficient reason to think him mistaken in his conclusions.

From this examination of the merits of these ancient works it must be inferred, that no real objection can be urged, on their authority alone, against the position, allotted to any particular town in the following commentary upon Antoninus. The longitudes, and latitudes of Ptolemy have been found too inaccurate to determine so small a point, as the situation of a town.—The proofs of the Notitia stations are so uncertain, that there can be no dependance upon them.—Peutinger's table, even supposing it a very ancient, and valuable map, which is the opinion of some very respectable writers, is so descrive in the part relating to Britain, as to deserve little notice. And the Itinerary of Richard is shewn to have rather the nature of a commentary, than an original work. For these reasons a commentator upon Antoninus may be right in his determinations, and yet sometimes contradict, what is contained in each of these authors.

RAVENNAS. It was not my intention to take any notice of the Chorography of this author from its not being frictly connected with my subject, but the opinion of a friend, for whose judgement I feel the greatest respect, has induced me not to pass it over without a short account, for which I shall be chiefly indebted to Horsley.

The author of this work, and the time, in which it was composed are both very doubtful. Stukeley supposes Ravennas may really have been his name, taken from the town Ravenna, to which he belonged, but he is commonly stilled the anonymous Ravennas.

The

written, or is collected from authors of that time, but it is also plain, that such is the method of it, that it cannot be in our power to settle from it the situation of a single town, since we cannot discover, what was the particular plan, or whether any, which the author made use of in the arrangement of them.

I shall now give a copy of the Iter Britanniarum, in which the numerals will appear in their corrected state, and in words to secure them from alteration. In repeating each Iter in the body of the work, the numerals will be set down in the Roman characters, with the proposed corrections, and the authorities, on which the corrections are founded; and also the modern names of the towns supposed to be intended by Antoninus with their distances in English statute miles. The copy chiefly followed in the names of the towns, and the common readings of the numbers is that, which is given in Gale's Antoninus.



with which we shall find the work exactly corresponding. I do not know, that the supposed existence of such a map would abridge too much the antiquity of this author.

The names of the towns plainly commence in Cornwall, and the progress of the first line, or rather portion of country described (for it is clear some of the towns in each division spread to a considerable distance) is eastward, and marked by the towns Tamaris, Scadum Nuniorum, Moridunum Bindogladia and Venta Belgarum to Ravimago Regentium, the Regnum of the Itinerary, where it ends. He then returns again to the west, and begins a second line, the path of which is pointed out by Venta Silurum, Isca, Magnis, Glebon Colonia, Corinium, Calleva Attrebatum, and finishes at Dubris. The next four lines pals, two of them from east to west, and the other two return from west to east. From Dubris he passes through Duroverno, Durobrabis, Londini across the island to Urioconio, and Segontio, and thence back again by way of Canubio, Diva victrix, Raticorion, and Virolamium again to Londinium, here called also Augusta. hence through Cæsaromago, Camulodulo Colonia, to Venta Cenom, and to Lindum, Camuloduno and Luguballum, returning by Vinovia, Lavaris, and Cataractonion to Eburacum, Decuaria, Devovicia (Anton. Delgovitia) and the eastern coast. So far, on the evidence of the Itinerary, we may believe, that some kind of order has prevailed in this work, and it can be no unfair inference to suppose a fimilar connection has pervaded the remainder, but beyond the bounds of that work we have no key towns to direct the fearch. From the last towns he proceeds to the Linea Valli, and, it is probable, began at the east end, perhaps first giving the towns north of it, and returning by the fouth. He then professes to give some cities in the narrowest (plus angustissima) part of Britain, from one fea to the other. These must be supposed to be situated on each fide of the wall in Scotland, and after felecting other towns in that part of theilland, he lays down a few, not more than feven, or eight, as a kind of supplementary towns, and consequently their situations impossible to be made out. The work concludes with a catalogue of rivers, but inexplicable from its generality.

From this review of it, it is rendered still more probable, that this work has a foundation in the real state of things at the time it was written,

written, or is collected from authors of that time, but it is also plain, that such is the method of it, that it cannot be in our power to settle from it the situation of a single town, since we cannot discover, what was the particular plan, or whether any, which the author made use of in the arrangement of them.

I shall now give a copy of the Iter Britanniarum, in which the numerals will appear in their corrected state, and in words to secure them from alteration. In repeating each Iter in the body of the work, the numerals will be set down in the Roman characters, with the proposed corrections, and the authorities, on which the corrections are founded; and also the modern names of the towns supposed to be intended by Antoninus with their distances in English statute miles. The copy chiefly followed in the names of the towns, and the common readings of the numbers is that, which is given in Gale's Antoninus.



RI (A) Em

P. Roberts scale

والمواجع والأراج الموالمكيد يبدرون

ITER BRITANNIARUM.

A Gessoriaco de Galliis Ritupis in Portu Britanniarum. Stadia. Numero ccccl.

ITER I.

A Limite, id est, a Vallo Pretorium usque Mill. pass. Centum quinquaginta et sex.

A BERMENIO Mil. Pass. viginti CORSTOPITUM **VINDOMORA** novem **VINOVIA** novendecim **CATARACTONI** viginti duo viginti quatuor ISURIUM. EBURACUM Leg. VI. victrix. feptendecim DERVENTIONE septem: **DELGOVITIA** tredecim viginti quinque. PRETORIO.

ITER II.

A Vallo ad Portum Ritupis. Mil. Pas. quingenta, triginta, et unum.

A BLATO BULGIO Mil. Pass.

CASTRA EXPLORATORUM duodecim

LUGUVALLIO duodecim

VOREDA

quatuordecim **VOREDA BROVONACIS** tredecim tredecim **VERTERIS** quatuordecim LAVATRIS CATARACTONI tredecim ISURIUM ~ viginti quatuor **feptendecim EBURACUM CALCARIA** novem triginta CAMBODUNO viginti octo **MANUCIO** CONDATE viginti tria viginti DEVA. Leg. XX. vict. decem **BOMIO** viginti **MEDIOLANO** duodecim **RUTUNIO** undecim VRIOCONIO **VSOCONA** novem **PENNOCRUCIO fexdecim** duodecim **ETOCETO MANDUESSEDO fexdecim** duodecim **VENONIS BENAVENTA** viginti LACTODORO duodecim **MAGIOVINTO fexdecim DUROCOBRIVIS** duodecim VEROLAMIO duodecim **SULLONIACO** novem LONDINIO duodecim **NOVIOMAGO** quindeciin **VAGNIACIS** octodecim **DUROBRIVIS** novem **DUROLEVO** octo **DUROVERNO** octodecim Ad Portum RITUPIS. decem.

ITER III.

A Londinio ad Portum Dubris. Mil. Paf. septuaginta, et unum.

DUROVERNO triginta viginti et fex Ad PORTUM DUBRIS quindecim.

ITER IV.

A Londinio ad Portum Lemanis. Mil. Pas. septuaginta, et duo.

DUROBRIVIS triginta
DUROVERNO viginti et sex
Ad PORTUM LEMANIS fexdecim.

ITER V.

A Londinio Luguvallio ad Vallum Mil. Paf. quadringenta, quadraginta et tria.

CESAROMAGO viginti octo viginti quatuor COLONIA triginta quinque VILLA FAUSTINI **ICIANOS** octodecim CAMBORICO triginta quinque DUROLIPONTE viginti quinque **DUROBRIVIS** triginta quinque **CAUSENNIS** triginta triginta sex LINDO quatuordecim SEGELOCI DANO viginti et unum fexdecim LEGEOLIO **EBURACO** viginti et unum **ISUBRIGANTUM** feptendecim CATARACTONI viginti quatuor LAVATRIS tredecim

S

quatuordecim

VERTERIS

BOCAVO

BROCAVO LUGUVALLIO tredecim viginti septem.

ITER VI.

A Londinio Lindo. Mil. Paf. Centum quinquaginta et sex.

VEROLAMIO
DUROCOBRIO
MAGIOVINIO
LACTODORO
ISANAVATIA
TRIPONTIO
VENONIS
RATIS
VEROMETO
MARGIDUNO
Ad PONTEM
CROCOCOLANA
LINDO

viginti et unum
duodecim
feptem
feptem
duodecim.

ITER VII.

A Regno Londinio. Mil. Pas. Centum et sex.

CLAUSENTO viginti
VENTA BELGARUM decem
CALLEVA ATTREBATUM triginta duo
PONTIBUS viginti duo

LONDINIO viginti duo.

FTER VIII.

Ab Eburaco Londinium. Mil. Pas. Ducenta viginti et septem.

LAGECIO viginti et unum
DANO fexdecim
AGELOCO viginti et unum

LINDO quatuordecim

CROCOCOLANA

CROCOCOLANA duodecim
MARGIDUNO quatuordecim
VERNOMETO duodecim
RATIS duodecim
VENONIS duodecim
BANNAVANTO viginti
MAGIOVINTO viginti et octo

MAGIOVINTO viginti et octo
DUROCOBRIVIS duodecim
VEROLAMIO duodecim

LONDINIO viginti et unum.

ITER IX.

A Venta Icenorum Londinio. Mil. Pas. Centum viginti et octo.

SITOMAGO triginta et unum COMBRETONIO viginti duo Ad ANSAM quindecim

CAMALODUNO fex
CANONIO novem
CESAROMAGO feptendecim
DUROLITO fexdecim
LONDINIO duodecim.

ITER X.

A Glanoventa Mediolanum. Mil. Pas. Centum, quinquaginta quinque.

GALAVA tredecim
ALONE feptendecim
GALACUM tredecim

BREMETONACIS viginti, et quatuor

COCCIO viginti

MANCUNIO viginti et septem viginti tria MEDIOLANO octodecim.

ITER XI.

A Segontio Devam. Mil. Paf. septuaginta et tria.

CONOVIO VARIS DEVA

viginti et septem novendecim viginti et septem.

ITER XII.

A Mariduno Urioconium. Mil. Paf. Centum septuaginta, et unum.

LEUCARO NIDO BOVIO

viginti undecim

ISCA. Leg. II. Aug.

viginti et quinque viginti et septem

BURRIO GOBANNIO MAGNIS BRANOVIO URIOCONIO

octo duodecim viginti et duo viginti quatuor viginti septem.

ITER XIII.

Ab Isca Callevam. Mil. Pas. Centum, et novendecim

BURRIO
BLESTIO
ARICONIO
GLEVO
DUROCORNOVIO
SPINIS
CALLEVA

octo duodecim undecim quindecim fexdecim quadraginta feptendecim.

ITER XIV.

Alio Itinere Ab Isca Callevam. Mil. Pas. Centum, et tria.

VENTA SILURUM

novem

ABONE

novem

TRAJECTUS

TRAJECTUS novem
AQUIS SOLIS undecim
VERLUCIONE quindecim
CUNETIONE viginti
SPINIS tredecim
CALLEVA feptendecim.

ITER XV.

A Calleva Isca Dumnuniorum. Mil. Pas. Centum quadraginta et sex.

VINDOMI quindecim
VENTA BELGARUM viginti et unum
BRIGE undecim
SORBIODUNI novem
VINDOCLADIA viginti et duo
DURNOVARIA fexdecim
MORIDUNO triginta et fex
ISCA DUMNUNIORUM fexdecim.

ITER BRITANNIARUM] The Itinerary of Britain is introduced by a regular title, announcing the commencement of it. Very few examples of the kind occur in the whole work. In general it is difficult to perceive the line of division between any two countries, so abruptly do the Iters pass from one to another. I find only one instance of a title in the same form, and that appears suspicious, whether it is genuine, because what follows does not answer the description given in it. This is Iter Thraciæ, which precedes two short Iters in that country, whereas all the Iters immediately succeeding, to the number of forty, are laid in Asia without any notice of the transition into a new country.

ITER] This word has plainly in this place a fimilar meaning with Itinerarium. Talbot * thinks it must have been Itinerarium

[•] Fortaffis scribebatur curte sic 17 quod vel Iter vel Itinerarium legi poterit, &c. Talbot's Annotations. Hearne's Leland. Vol. III.

in the original, and that the alteration might arise from its being written short, it. which might be supposed to mean either Iter, or Itinerarium: or that it might be written Itiner. and some ignorant transcriber might think it would be better Iter.

BRITANNIARUM] The Romans in speaking of this island sometimes made use of the singular, and at others of the plural number. Cæsar * always calls it Britannia. Here the name of it is Britanniæ. Under this latter name, according to Pliny, not only the chief island, but all the adjacent islands were comprehended. But Antoninus uses it to denote only that part of the island of Britain, which formed the Roman province.

^a Cellarius. Lib. II. Ch. IV.

A Gessoriaco de Galliis The opinions of Antiquaries are by no means agreed as to the situation of this ancient port. That it was in the country of the Morini, and that those people inhabited the part of Gaul nearest to Britain, is universally allowed, but whether it was at Bologne or Calais, or some other place:—or whether it was the same with Portus Itius, mentioned by Cæsar, and other writers, as among these people, are points not yet determined.

To form any judgement upon these questions it will be necessary to take a view of the information afforded by the ancients with respect to this place

Cæsar, in his sirst expedition into Britain, collected his army in the country of the Morini from whence he observes, the "passage + into Britain was the shortest." He sailed himself from one port, and sent his horse to another, about eight miles distant, but he does not give the name of either of these harbours. It is very probable, that Cæsar would make his first voyage from some place, whence the visible coast of Britain might direct his course, and Calais appears a very likely place.

Cæfar. B. G. Lib. V. C. II.

In his second attempt he b sailed with all his forces from one port, having before experienced some difficulties from their embarking from two separate places, at some distance from each other. This port, he calls, Itius, "from whence, he tells us, he had been ‡ informed was" (not the shortest as before, but) "the most conve-

nient

^{*} Cæsar non aliter nominat. Cellarius.

[†] Inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam Trajectus. Cæfar. B. G. Lib. IV. Cap. XVIII. † Omnes ad Portum Itium convenire jubet, quo ex Portu commodissimum in Britanniam Trajectum esse cognoverat, &c. Lib. V. Cap. II.

nient passage into Britain, and that the island was there about thirty miles from the Continent." Cæfar does not mention the distance of Britain from the Continent in his former voyage, and there is no reason to confound the two accounts. The first expedition was by the shortest, the second by the most convenient passage.

The convenience of the passage from Itius is confirmed by Strabo, Lib. IV. who relates, that "there are four passages commonly made use of Britannia. from the Continent into Britain, from the rivers Rhine, Seine, Loire and Garonne, but that the inhabitants of the parts about the Rhine did not fail from the mouth of their own river, but from the Morini, in whose country is the port Itius, made use of by Cæsar in his passage to that island, where he arrived after a voyage of three hundred, and twenty Stadia." This author informs us, that "Cæfar prepared his ships for his expedition in the mouth of Lib. IV. the Seine."

Pomponius Mela, a learned geographer, who wrote in the time of the Emperor Claudius, mentions the port Gessoriacum, as the most remarkable thing amongst the Morini. Nec Portu, quem Gessoriacum vocant, quicquam notius habent. Lib. III. Cap. II. If then Itius, and Gefforiacum mean the same place, the new name appears from this account to have been adopted before the reign of Claudius.

Pliny makes the distance of Britain "a" Gessoriaco Morinorum Lib. IV. Gentis Littore, proximo Trajectu" fifty miles. He does not mention the port, but feems to give the name Gefforiacum to the coast of the Morini in general. In another passage he calls this place "the British Haven of the Morini," possibly from setting sail thence to Camden's Britain.

Britannia. Gessoriacum.

Suetonius in his account of the expedition of the Emperor vita Claudii. Claudius into Britain relates, that he marched from Massilia to Gefforiacum, and passed over there.

Ptolemy, in his description of this part of the coast of Gaul, Wesseling. after the river Sequana, lays down a promontory named Itius, and a port town, called Gessoriacum.

Our author Antoninus is the next, who mentions this place, and had his work been perfect, or could the distances be compared with more certainty, he would have proved the fite of it beyond dispute.

But

But I suspect the numbers, in both Iters leading to it, are desective in the last stages of them, as they do not appear to agree exactly with Bologne, or any other place. The direction however of each Iter favours no place more than Bologne. The first * comes from Italy to Amiens, and thence through Pontibus (Pont a Collinis possibly) to the neighbourhood of Bologne. The whole distance between Ambianis and Gessoriaco is by the Itinerary seventy-sive According to Jaillot's map of the post roads of France, published by order of the post-master general, the Duke of Choiseul, the same distance is twenty-six French leagues. The uncertainty of the exact proportion between the league, and the English mile prevents a positive comparison of the distances. By the highest proportion, Antonine's numbers will be deficient a few miles, and by the lowest will exceed in a still greater degree. But in both cases they bring us to within a few miles of this port.—The other + Iter commences at Gessoriacum, and leads to Bagacum, supposed Bavay. The first stage is to Tarvenna, now reduced to a small place called Terouenne near Aire, but this town cannot be so little as eighteen miles from Bologne, or any part of the sea coast. The distance from Britain is equally difficult to decide upon, but if fifty-fix miles is the true distance between Gessoriaco, and Ritupis, the former can be no place nearer to Sandwich than Bologne.

1 Britannia. Gestoriacum: Camden i quotes two Panegyrics, in one of which this port appears under a new name. The first was addressed to Constantius the Emperor, and speaks of certain pirates, in the faction of Carausius, as shut up within the Walls of Gessoriacum, but in the second, spoken before Constantine the Great, the same fact is affirmed to have happened at Bononia. From this period Bononia appears as the name of this port.

k Wesseling. Not. p. 363.

Valesius mentions an anonymous writer of the life of Constantine, by whom he is represented as coming to his father Constantius at Bononia, which the Gauls before called Gessoriacum.

¹ Lib. XX. Cap. 1.

Ammianus Marcellinus¹ speaks of a general, who came to Bononia with his troops, and, having embarked them, sailed from thence with a fair wind to Rutupiæ, a port opposite to it.

From

[•] Iter a Mediolano per Alpes Cottias Viennam — inde Durocortoro inde Gessoriacum.

⁺ Iter a Gessoriaco Bagacum usque.

From this regular succession of clear historical evidence, deduced from the earliest antiquity, there is good reason to conclude, that if Bologne is the same place with Bononia; it must have been also not only the Gessoriacum, but the Portus Itius of ancient times. agree, that there was a famous port among the Morini, from whence was the most convenient passage to Britain. Mela seems to determine the unity of it by observing, that there was nothing more remarkable among that people. Nor has any subsequent writer mentioned more than one such port. Ptolemy is the only author, in whose works both the names Itius, and Gessoriacum occur, but the former name is attached to a promontory, and the latter to a town. In the times of Cæfar and Strabo this port might be called Itius from the neighbouring promontory, but afterwards the town became more remarkable than the promontory, and when Mela wrote, Itius had given place to Gessoriacum. Under this name was this town distinguished till near the time of Constantine the Great, when it received its new title Bononia, which continued during the remainder of the Roman times. When it received its present name Bologne I have not been able to learn, but I find no doubts as to the identity of the place.

ITER I.

. the Wall Fync	0 0	. 6	22	24	17		13	25
Corrected Authorities. From the Boundary, i. e. the Wall Numbers. From Newcaftle upon Tyne	to Corbridge Ebchefter	Binchester	Catarick, near	Aldborough	York	Stamford Bridge	Fimber	Flamborough.
Authorities.								
M P CLVI	XX	XIX	XXII	XXIIII	XVII	VII	XIII	XXV
A Limite. i. e. a Vallo Pretorium ufque A BREMENIO	CORSTOPITUM VINDOMORA	VINOVIA	CATARACTONI	ISURIUM	EBURACUM Leg. VI. Vict.	DERVENTIONE	DELGOVITIA	PRETORIO

ITER I.] The Iters are not numbered in the original work, but it is so convenient with respect to reference, that it scarce can require an apology. Instead of ITER in one " of Harrison's copies " Burton's ITEM appears at the head of each division. In speaking of these Presace. divisions the word Iter may be considered as an English term, and I have accordingly used Iters in the plural, for which I might plead also the authority of other writers upon this subject.

A Limite, id est, a Vallo Pretorium usque M P. CLVI. To each Iter is prefixed a title of this kind, mentioning the towns at the extremes of it, and the number of miles between them by the road, laid down in the Iter. The first and second Iters are the only exceptions in Britain. These do not express in their titles the towns, from which they commence, but only in general, that they begin at a certain Vallum, or Wall, which is described in this Iter as the Limes, or boundary of the empire in this island.

A Limite During the time of the Roman republick, there were no bounds fixed to the empire. Continual victories made continual additions to it. But under the Emperors, a different policy was adopted, and Augustus", the first of them, is said to have left it a Gibbon's as his advice in his will, which was publickly read in the Senate, Dec. & Fall. that "the empire should be confined within those limits, which nature scemed to have placed as its permanent bulwarks, and boundaries; on the west the Atlantic ocean: — the Rhine, and Danube on the north: — the Euphrates, on the east: — and on the fouth, the fandy deferts of Arabia, and Africa." Whether in consequence of this prudent advice, or from the dispositions of his successors, no new accession is known to have been made to the empire, except the island of Britain, from the days of Augustus to Trajan. That warlike Emperor revived for a little time the terror of the Roman name, carried their arms into countries, that had never been before conquered by them, and not only added Dacia, and the Parthians, but many other countries to his dominions. But though the empire had not before increased under the Emperors, no positive limits had been fixed to it. The god Terminus had never yet contradicted the predictions of the Augurs by a retrograde motion. This event was referved for the reign of Hadrian, On his accession to the imperial power, he relinquished all the conquests of his

predecessor in the east, and fixed the river Euphrates, as the boundary of the empire on that side. And in Britain he built an immense wall to separate the Roman province from the barbarians, and appears to have relinquished the country beyond it, conquered by Agricola, as unworthy his care or notice. This wall must have become then for the first time the Limes, or boundary of the empire in our island. How long it continued to be so, or whether it was ever in any subsequent period after the reign of Hadrian, in the same strict and literal sense, the boundary of the empire in these parts, are particulars, of which no positive evidence has come down to these times.

• Britannia Bremenium.

Id est, A Vallo] Camden o considers these words, as an interpolation or gloss of some transcriber, but he appears to have had no other reason for the supposition than their not according with his notion of the situation of the first town, a circumstance, which does not correspond altogether with his usual candour, and modesty. The mention of the vallum was an argument sufficient to have deterred him from sixing upon Riechester, as the first town, which lies so many miles beyond it, and to have made him look for some place more agreeable to the interpretation of the Limes. That there is a place of this kind, I hope will be satisfactorily proved, when we enter upon a discussion of the towns.

The second Iter commences at the western extremity of the wall. This circumstance renders it not improbable, that the first had begun at, or near the other end, especially as the course of this Iter tends plainly to no great distance from that point. Talbot * is the only writer upon this subject, that has adopted this idea, but he was not successful in affixing the situation of the town, or rather point upon the wall, whence it began.

P B. J. Ch. 7.

Horsley interprets "A Vallo" to mean no more than "the most advanced station on the north side of the vallum, but not very distant from it." And accordingly he has not only admitted Riechester as Bremenium, but has placed both Castra Exploratorum, and Bulgium, beyond it. But with all due deference to such authorities it must be allowed, that the most obvious meaning of A Vallo is,

Hoc Oppidum fitum videtur ad Orientalem Finem Muri five Valli.
 Talbot, Leland Itinerary, Vol. III. Bremenio.

that the Iter commences at the Wall, and the interpretation, which is most favourable to this literal meaning, must have the fairest claim to acceptance.

History speaks of several walls built in this island, and each for the same purpose, that is, to separate and defend those, who had submitted to the Roman government, against those barbarous natives, who still retained their original freedom, and ferocity.

Hadrian was the first *, who ordered such a barrier to be built. And his wall is the only one, the fituation of which has been univerfally admitted. It reached from Tinemouth, or near it, to Solway Frith quite across the island. The length of it, according to Spartian, was eighty Roman miles. It is probable this author gives a whole number, whereas it might be a few miles more, or less. Gale + speaks of a friend of his who measured it, and found it eighty-two English miles. Gordon and Horsley make it no more than fixty-eight English miles. But, it is certain, they measured it trigonometrically, which may account for the difference. They mention the number of stations, or places of observation, made horsey. use of in taking their survey, the former one hundred and fifty, and the latter one hundred and fixty-four. By this method the inequalities of the ground, and of the line of the wall, are not confidered, which must lessen the distance. The road books' make 'Ogilby and Paterson. the distance from sea to sea seventy-seven, or eight miles, but as the road again does not keep close along the wall all the way, so as to be affected by the numerous irregularities in its course, if we take off four miles between the end of the wall and Tynemouth, a difference will yet remain, which must nearly approach to the original number. This wall was built, when Hadrian was in Britain, A. D. 119, or 120, and it continued most probably the bounds of the Roman empire in this island during the remainder of his reign, about the term of eighteen years.

Under Antoninus Pius another wall was built by Lollius Urbicus. Capitolinus fays, "another t wall of turf." But though it might

Britanniam petiit murumque per octoginta Millia Passuum primus duxit. Vit. Had. Script. Hist. Aug. Horsley. p. 50. Note C.

[†] Qui nuper dimensus est hujus Valli Longitudinem a Tynæ Ostium, ad Bounesse comperit Spatium LXXXII. M P. nostrorum. Antonin. p. 31.

¹ Alio cespititio ducto. Horsley. Note. p. 50.

• Cellarius. Lib. II. Ch. IV. be of the same materials, it is generally allowed not to have occupied the same site with that of Hadrian. It was advanced farther into the enemies country. Camden at sirst 'thought, that the line of it was from the mouth of the Tweed to the river Esk, about the present division of Northumberland and Scotland. This opinion he formed partly from some old map of England, and partly from the first supposed station of Antoninus, which at that time he thought to be not far from the Tweed. Cellarius has adopted this idea from him. But Camden saw reason to change his opinion afterwards, and on the authority of certain inscriptions found in Scotland, has settled the place of it between the Friths of Edinburgh, and Dunbarton, where its claim has remained undisputed, nor can I see reason to dispute it.

t Britan. Sterlingsh.

Horsley. Chron. Tab.

E Britan.
Pict's wall.

Severus * built a third wall about the year * 208, but whether in the fame fituation with the wall of Hadrian, or of Antoninus, is by no means agreed, and some great names appear on both sides. Camden is decidedly in favour of the first opinion. "And this". he fays, if my judgement fignify any thing, was along the very fame ground, where Hadrian had before made his." This argument he supports by the opinions of Boethius, Surita, and Pancirollus, authors certainly too modern to have much weight in a matter of fo remote antiquity. None of the original ancient authors mention any thing of Severus "ordering Hadrian's wall to be repaired," or that "the wall, which was begun by Hadrian, was finished by Severus," or that "Severus repaired Hadrian's fence, which was fallen," which are the accounts of these moderns. Spartian says no more than that "Severus + secured Britain by a wall drawn across the island from fea to fea." And this description agrees equally with the fituation of both the former walls. Aurelius Victor ± adds another trait, which may affift in this inquiry, and this is, that the

[•] Mr. Pinkerton contends, that Severus did not build any wall in Britain, nor raise any rampart, because it is not mentioned by Dio, and Herodian, who lived only about twelve years after the death of Severus, and narrate his life, and smallest actions at great length. Spartian's evidence he does not think sufficient to establish the fact, as he wrote in a most ignorant age, and about one hundred years after the time of this Emperor. Hist. of Scotland. Vol I. p. 54.

⁺ Muro per transversam Insulam ducto utrimque ad Finem Oceani (Britanniam) munivit. Horsley. p. 61. Note e.

[†] Aurelius Victor—Hic (Severus) in Britannia vallum pertriginta duo passuum Millia a Mari deduxit. Eutropius in his history says of Severus — Vallum per triginta quinque Milia Passuum a Mari ad Mare deduxit. Burton's Anton.

wall of Severus was XXXII miles long. Eutropius makes it XXXV And Radulphus Dicetus*, a writer of the thirteenth century, (older than Boethius) quoting from either Victor, or Eutropius. gives its length XXXVII miles, which might be the number in his copy, and probably the true one, of which the other copies had each retained only a part. These numbers have been very generally + rejected as corruptions of Spartian's numbers, but on what account I can meet with no fatisfaction. If they do not agree with the matter of fact, they are certainly unworthy of notice, but if they do, I can see no reason to reject them. There seems no prior obligation to confider Severus' wall in one place rather than another. No positive evidence has yet appeared of the real fite of it. The length has not been objected to as an argument in regard to the place of Hadrian's vallum, and it must be equally admissible in this of Severus. The question then is, Does this measure agree with the length of either of the walls in Britain? The answer must be in the affirmative, if Gordon's measure may be depended upon. He makes the Horsey. wall in Scotland thirty-fix English miles, and eight hundred, and eighty-feven paces, which approaches so near to thirty-seven miles, as to leave very little doubt upon this subject. And general Roy in his military antiquities afcertains the length of this intrenchment to be fixty-three thousand, nine hundred, and eighty yards, or thirty-fix. English miles, and six hundred and twenty yards, which confirms the former measure, from which it differs but little.

The supposition, that the wall of Severus was in this place, agrees also very pointedly with the historical account of the enemies he had to contend with. These were not the Ottadini, and the Selgovæ, the inhabitants immediately bordering upon the Brigantes, and the wall built by Hadrian, but Xiphiline 2 expressly says, they were the 2 Id. I. C. IV. Caledonii, and the Meatæ. The former of these are placed by Ptolemy beyond, and to the north of the great Æstuaries Glotta, and Bodotria. The latter are only mentioned by Xiphiline, who speaks of them as living near one of the walls, and as allies, and therefore most probably near neighbours, of the Caledonii, which

thev

[•] Severus fecit Vallum inter Britones et Pictos - - - - per septem, et triginta Milliaria. Radulph. Dicet. de Regibus Brit. Gale's XV Script.

⁺ See Camden, Picts Wall, and Horsley. pag. 62.

they must have been, if they lived about the northern wall. These people seem to have occupied the situation assigned by Ptolemy to the Damnii. The end of this war was, that Severus, after losing great numbers of his soldiers, obliged the enemy so far to submit as to make peace with him by the cession of a part of their country. And to secure the province from the farther ravages of these barbarians, he drew a new wall across the island:—and where could this be so properly expected to be, but as near as possible to the country of the Caledonii, at once to keep them in their own bounds, and to be a curb upon their allies, among whom it might be built.

Cellarius, who considers this to be the true situation of the wall of Severus argues for his opinion the known temper of this Emperor, that "he * was too ambitious to relinquish a territory, which Agricola had been able to obtain, and which Antoninus had so lately enclosed within the pale of the empire, and thereby contract its limits, and that too in the midst of victory, and when his enemies, the Caledonians, were despirited, and conquered."

And last of all, if the authority of authors, so modern as Boethius and those mentioned by Camden deserve credit, the account of Nennius, the oldest author we have after Gildas, deserves some respect on this occasion, and he tells "us, that "Severus built his wall the breadth of the island, that is, from Pengual, a village called in Scotch Cenail, but in English Peneltum to the mouth of the river Cluth, and Caer Pentaloch, where it ended." Now this is the very line, which the wall of Antoninus had before occupied

Nor will it feem extraordinary, that these walls should be repeatedly erected on the same ground. We may be assured, that these walls being raised as barriers against these sierce people, their first vengeance would fall upon them, and whenever they could obtain the upper hand, they would destroy them as much as possible, at once to secure their retreat, and to leave room for future invasions. Nor would this be very difficult, as there is no proof, that even this wall of Severus was of more durable materials, than the two others.

• Cupidior etiam Gloriæ Sept. Severus, quam ut ea, quæ Agricola tenere cæperat, quæ Antoninus, ut partem Provinciæ Romanæ, præsepserat, post tot victorias, quum fræcti et territi ipsi Caledonii essent, desperabundus desererat, nulla cogente necessitate, et sines Imperii contractiores sieret. Cellarius, Lib. II. Cap. IV.

* Gale's XV. Scr. Nennius others, which had been erected against them, and which were certainly only turf rampires.

This circumstance renders more probable the account given by our most ancient historian Gildas of two other structures of the 1 Id. Gildas. fame kind. The Romans had withdrawn their armies from Britain, but the "miserable natives, not being able to stand against the Picts, and Scots, fent mournful letters to Rome to pray, that some military affistance might be sent to them." A Legion was accordingly difpatched to their aid, and drove their dreadful enemies out of the province. But as they could not stay to defend them, they advised them to make a wall to keep them out. This was done accordingly, but not being built under a proper director, and by skilful hands, it proved of no use, and was soon destroyed by the renewed incursions of their enemies. The site of this wall is not mentioned by this very old author, but Bede, who wrote two hundred years after him, supposes it to have been in Scotland:—on what authority does not appear. This however is improbable, because in the time of the Notitia, the Linea Valli seems to have been removed back to Hadrian's wall, which could not be long before this period, and the stone wall built afterwards for the same purpose was in that fituation.

The renewed depredations of their old enemies excited another and more earnest petition than before to their former masters for help.

Again another Legion was sent them, which performed the same services, as the other, sent before, driving all their enemies out of their country; and that they might have no occasion for another such laborious expedition, they encouraged the natives by every method to defend themselves, and to enable them to do so, assisted them in building a strong stone wall from one sea to the other, and then took their final leave of the island.

This is the only wall, that is positively said to be built of stone. And this is probably the wall, of which such evident traces remain to this day. It has been indeed very generally attributed to Severus, but perhaps erroneously, and certainly without any direct proof.

Horsley does not think this relation of Gildas worth notice. He Book I. says, "he does not depend upon what Gildas has tacked to the C. V. p. 75. Roman history beyond Sozomen, and the Notitia," But surely in

the

4 Gale's XV. Scrip. Gildas.

the relation of a matter of fact so near his own time, as the building of this stone wall, Gildas may deserve as much credit, as any other historian. This wall is thought to have been built about the year 450, and it is supposed by some, that this historian wrote as early, as the year 5124, though others place him as low as 580. It is plain he must have written a short time after the departure of the Romans, from his addressing himself to so many of the petty kings, who still had the government of different parts of the island. And the remains of a stone wall are to this day sufficiently visible to give credit to his testimony, at the same time, that there is no historical evidence, that any wall was before erected of the same materials.

The wall here intended is that, which was built by Hadrian. This appears clearly, because the numbers, to whatever place applied, will reach but a little way beyond it.

Wesseling.
p. 5. Note
Tingi.

M P. LVI '] Surita * expresses his astonishment, that in all copies of this work, except one very old one, some ignorant, and as he is pleased to call him, silly fellow has interpreted these letters, M P, to mean Millia plus minus, miles more, or less, though it is a well known fact, that all the roads were measured, and the diftances exactly marked by mile stones. Wesseling observes, that the Vatican copy agrees with that, to which Surita refers, except that in its total numbers it has this form. He has no doubt but that the roads were exactly measured, yet he is of opinion, that this way of speaking was not unknown in pretty early times. He gives a quotation from Gregory the Great, Lib. VII. Epif. 6. In Territorio Lunensi Milliario ab Urbe eadem plus minus secundo.—And another instance occurs in a marble tablet explained by F. Blanchini in his preface to Anastatius; in which appears M. PL. M. XI. He adds, "I can scarce think the Romans could measure their journies so exactly, that the distances between any two cities should always agree so, as neither to have more or less than a certain number of paces. The distance between any two particular cities might be found exactly XXX miles. But this could not be always the case. And this was probably the reason, that in some very good copies plus

[•] Illud mirum videri debet, in omnibus exemplaribus, unico vetufissimo excepto, ineruditum, ae dicam, ineptum aliquem Virum, &c.

plus minus may be added to the total number, though not to the particular numbers."—It is very evident, that the distances between the towns in this work do very feldom agree exactly with the numerals. In some stages they are less by a part of a mile, and in others more. Thus there may be perhaps nothing improper in this expression, but I think with Surita, that the original meaning of M. P. is Millia Passum, or miles, because I do not perceive, in any stage, or Iter, where we can depend upon the numbers, an excess, which amounts to a whole mile. The M. P. unlimited would destroy all usefulness in the numbers. If we should say, that such a place is distant from another ten, or eleven miles: — ten or twelve miles: — and ten or fifteen miles, which would all be within the limits of this phrase, the use of the numbers would be intirely done away.

BREMENIUM

Newcastle upon Tyne. Northum.

This situation has never yet been assigned to Bremenium by any writer, but the arguments, which support its claim, are such as can not be adduced in favour of any other town, and must give Newcastle the preference.

The Antiquity of Newcastle has never been disputed. had no doubt of it. He allows it to have been a Roman town, when he fays, "what it was anciently is not discovered. I am Britannia, very inclinable to think it was Gabrosentum."

And Horsley agrees with him in this idea, though he differs B. I. Ch. from him with respect to the ancient name. He ventures to assign it the name Pons Ælii, as he supposes a bridge must have been here in those times. In proof of its Roman antiquity this ingenious author gives it as his opinion, that "there are certain, and visible remains of a military way over Gateshead Fell, pointing directly towards the part, where he supposes the station to have been at Newcastle, and coming as he apprehends from Chester in the street. This opinion he had the pleasure to have confirmed by a Dr. Hunter, who assured him, that he had also observed the remains of this way." This road, he informs us, "tends to the place, where the bridge now stands. There must then have been a bridge in the Roman times over the Tyne near the part, where the bridge is at present

Newcastle upon Tyne.

fituated.

fituated. And this communication by a military way, and bridge does further confirm to us the station at Newcastle."

h Camden. Newcastle. The ancient name also of this town is good evidence of its Roman antiquity. The termination *Chester* is very generally admitted as a positive proof of a Roman town. "About the time of the conquest this town was called Monkchester. Soon after it got its modern name of Newcastle, from a new castle built there by Roger, son of William the Conqueror."

The title of Newcastle, as a Roman town, being thus established, (for whether it was an Antonine, or Notitia town, the proofs must be the same) it remains to be proved, that it was the Bremenium of Antoninus.

¹ Britan. Bremenium. The only argument of any consequence, alledged against it, is an altar found at Riechester, which occasioned Camden to suppose that place Bremenium. And this opinion has been adopted by many other writers upon this subject, since his time. But his editor Gibson and also Gale, do not coincide with him on this point. And upon a more particular examination of this argument, I have no doubt, it will appear, that this very altar is more in favour of Newcastle than of Riechester.

k Northumb. No. XCV.

The part of the inscription, on which the evidence in favour of Riechester is founded, is thus given by Camden, and since copied by Horsley, who saw, and examined this old altar now preserved at * Connington, the seat of Sir Robert Cotton, in Huntingdonshire.

DRS
DUPL. N. EXPLOR
BREMEN. ARAM
INSTITUERUNT
N. EIUS, &c.

The word BREMEN is certainly very plain in this inscription. But the circumstance of the altar being found at Riechester must excite a suspicion, that this place was not Bremenium, rather than

• This Altar, and that below, found at Risingham, are removed from Connington and are placed in the space at the foot of the stair case, leading to the library of Trinity College in Cambridge. As is likewise the altar taken notice of under the article Cambodunum.

that it was. It feems by no means natural to put the name of a town upon an altar erected there. Nor have I met with one inscription, that will bear such an interpretation with certainty. Horsley lays great stress on two inscriptions, one found * at Rising- 1 Pag. 354ham, and another at Burgh by Bainbridge in Yorkshire. The first has great probability, but does not appear positively conclusive; the other is more uncertain, because impersect. He mentions also two, or three others of a more doubtful nature. To these inscriptions we may add two others found in this island, in one of which a town's name is mentioned, and the other was supposed for some time to give the name of another town. The first was found at Bath, inscribed to the memory of a Decurion belonging to the colony at Glocester DEC. COL. GLEV ". but no one, that I know of, was Bath, ever led by this inscription to doubt, whether Bath was the ancient Aquis Solis, or Glevo, which might be equally inferred from this inscription, as Bremenium from the one under consideration. The other was an altar found at Piercebridge, in which the word CONDATI raised frome scruples as to the position of the Old Con- Additions. date. But it was found to be the name of a man, not of a town. I do not then admit, that these inscriptions can confirm the interpretation, given of this altar at Riechester.

Camden, and Horsley explain the inscription in this manner, Duplares Numeri Exploratorum Bremenii Aram instituerunt, as if certain unknown Bands of explorators erected the altar at Bremenium, that is, here at Riechester. The interpretation I would propose is Exploratorum Bremeniensium, a band of Explorators belonging to Bremenium erected this altar. The word BREMEN is clearly a contraction, and much more likely to be an adjective to EXPLOR

This is by far the strongest instance, but the force of it is considerably diminished by its being capable of two, or three different interpretations. It was found in the river Read near Rifingham, and is supposed to have been dedicated to a topical God of the Gadeni, by a beneficiarius, or attendant on some principal officer of the army in these parts. BFCOSHABI-TANCI PRIMA STA PROSE ET SUIS POS. Camden reads Beneficiarius Consulis Habitanci Primas tam Prose, &c, as if this Beneficiarus of the Consul had been also chief magistrate of Habitancum, either this town, or some other in the neighbourhood. Horsley interprets these words: Benefic. Cons. Habitanci prima Statione, and supposes this town might be at that time the most northernly station. And they may mean, that an attendant of the chief magistrate, the Consul of Habitancum (either here or elsewhere) erected it prima Statione. The first Magistrate at Thetford in Norsolk is said to have been called Consul at the Conquest. This interpretation would refer Prima Statione to Rifingham, and give reason to look for Habitancum within, or near the wall. From this view I think this proof probable, but not conclusive.



than the name of the town, though I presume, if it is read Bremenii, the inscription may be interpreted in the sense here proposed. If this is admitted, we may consider Bremenium not as Riechester, but some other place in the neighbourhood of it, from whence such a detachment might be occasionally sent, or perhaps placed there as an advanced guard: and this might be done equally conveniently from Newcastle, as from any other town in these parts. I cannot therefore but consider this inscription as friendly rather than inimical to the claim of Newcastle, and I shall endeavour now to give more positive proof, that this town was really Bremenium.

The British name of this town is not so much disguised by its latin dress, as not to leave very sufficient evidence of its original. Described as it is by Ptolemy as one of the principal towns of the Ottadini, we cannot doubt its existence prior to the invasion of the Romans, and consequently its having a name without their intervention. Wherever these British names can be made out, they generally prove descriptive of the situation of the place they belong to. BRE and MAEN, the origin of Bremenio, according to Mr. Whitaker, signify the High Stone, and agree extremely well with the known situation of Newcastle on a steep rocky hill. The ancient poet Johnson describes it Rupe sedens celsa. And Camden speaks of this town, as climbing, and very uneven on the northern bank of the Tyne.

 History of Manchester.
 Appendix.
 Vol. I. p. 38.
 P Britannia.
 Newcastle.

4 Geography of Albion.

Ptolemy, as far as his evidence may be admitted, can favour no place more than Newcastle. He lays down Bremenium as only a few minutes in latitude more northernly than the mouth of the river Were, and with a longitude more easternly, which shews, that he understood it to lie near the eastern coast.

But the circumstance to be next mentioned is of the greatest importance, indeed a very material share of the evidence depends upon it; and this is, the position of this town upon the * very line of the wall. This Iter is represented as beginning AVALLO, and it could not do so more literally than at Newcastle. "It is most certain, that the Rampire, and afterwards the wall passed through this town: and at Pandon gate, there still remains, as it is thought, one of the little turrets of that very wall." If then the Iter begins from

r Camden. Newcastie.

^{*} Ratio ipsa docet Bremenium Oppidum in Valli Limite. Surita.

from Newcastle, it may be said in the strictest sense to begin from the wall, and therefore this town must be intitled to a preference before any other, where this circumstance is wanting.

A writer in the Harleian miscellany gives a particular account Vol. III. of the most ancient part of this town. "It is called Pampeden, Newcastle. and was probably a Roman station, having an ancient Roman tower, and another old building, called the Wall Knowl, a part of the Picts wall. This town is of great antiquity. The kings of Northumberland had a house in Pampeden, which is now called Pandon Hall. This town, and the town of Newcastle were made one by the grants of the kings of England. The Picts wall came through it. It was a fafe bulwark, having the Picts wall on the north, and the river Tyne on the fouth, The place of Pandon is of such antiquity, that if a man would express any ancient thing, it is a common faying, 'as old as Pandon.' The place, called the Wall Knowl is fince called St. Michael upon the Wall Knowl, having a high, and strong tower, now called Carpenter's tower, adjoining to that place upon the wall. In this part of the town are many narrow streets, or chairs, and ancient buildings. Through the midst of it the river Tyne flows, and ebbs, and a Burne, called Pandon Burne. This part, called the Burne bank, stands very low. It is recorded, that in Edward the Third's time one hundred. and forty horses were drowned here, by the overflowing of the waters. In the upper part of this old town is an ancient religious house, where the kings of Northumberland are interred. The town of Pampeden was granted to the beloved burgesses, and good men of Newcastle in king Edward the First's time, as by his charter appears."

The eastern extremity of Hadrian's wall, yet visible, ends at this town. Horsley could not discover traces of it any further. But 'Pag. 130. it does not positively follow from hence, that it might not extend itself nearer to the sea coast, if not quite to Tynemouth.

The argument of distance is intirely in favour of this place, but this will be discussed under the next article. Riechester is not only "Horsley. beyond the wall, but at least two "English miles beyond the required Essay. Corstopitum. distance.

As

As the distance is the great proof infisted upon in this work, an inquiry into it will be made a separate article under every town, that in every stage the ground may appear, upon which it rests.

CORSTOPITUM. M P. XX

near Corbridge. Northumb.

* Horsley. Essay. Corstopitum.

This place has been fixed upon by the united consent of all writers upon this subject for the situation of this ancient town. I see no reason to dissent from the general opinion, and shall content myself with giving some account of it from those travellers, who have visited the spot. "The old town lay about a quarter or half a mile west from the present village of Corbridge. The station here Horsley tells us, is now almost intirely levelled. But abundance of medals, inscriptions, and other Roman antiquities have been found at this place. And not long ago a fine medal of Hadrian was thrown up by the plough, which is in the hands of a person, who lives not far from it. Pieces of Roman bricks, and pots were lying every where on the furface of the ground in tillage. And feveral of the stones are yet remaining at Corbridge. There has been a Roman bridge here over the Tyne, some vestiges of which may be seen. Watling street still continues visible. This place is called Corbow, or Colcester, and contains several acres. I am much of opinion, that the name has been Corcester and Corburgh.

y No. 330.

Dr. Todd, in the philosophical transactions, speaking of this place says, "Colchester lies a mile west of Corbridge upon the north bank of the Tyne, at present a cornsield, nothing of antiquity remaining but some walls, and rubbish, which shew it to have been a large place."

* Cary's County maps. This observer seems to have made the distance of this old town too great from Corbridge, but probably he did not mean to be very accurate. By the map of Northumberland the Watling street appears to cross the Tyne about half a mile west of Corbridge.

M P. XX] The road, by which this distance is given between Bremenio and Corstopitum, may be supposed to have passed by the side of the wall, till the Watling street crosses it, which has gone through Colcester. By this way the distance cannot be less than 20

miles. Paterson in his Itinerary makes the distance between New- Vol. II. Cross Roads. castle, and Portgate, near which the Watling street crosses the wall, p. 3. feventeen miles, and by his scale, and the scale of the map of Northumberland, from the wall to the Tyne is full three miles. This measure commences from the west side of Newcastle, but Pandon lies on the east side, and must increase it at least half a mile, which must be amply sufficient to supply the space wanted between the Watling street, and Portgate.

By what is called the Old road through Pigshill, and Ovingham, measured by Ogilby, the distance is no more than nineteen miles. Gale's XV In Gale's copy of Surita's notes is a various reading XIX, but I Scrip. have not made use of it, because in this Iter the total number agrees with the particulars, and the new road, just constructed with the wall, was so likely to be preferred. We shall seldom find this traveller going the nearest road.

VINDOMORA. M P. IX

Ebchester. Durham.

The line of the Watling street is so clearly described in the map of Northumberland, and the distance by the scale of the map accords fo well with the numerals of Antoninus, that, with the addition of the termination of the name of this town, I was fully convinced Ebchester must be the place, before I had any acquaintance with Horsley, or I knew, that any antiquities had been found there; and notwithstanding Camden, the only guide I then had, was decidedly of another opinion. Not fettered, as I am, by a flavish attention to the distances of each town, and having not so much confidence in the numerals of the Itinerary, this learned antiquary confiders a fmall village, a few miles east of Newcastle, as Vindomora. "The e modern name of it is Wall's End, which, he fays, corresponds Entannia. exactly with its ancient name. This, in the provincial language of the Britons, had the very same signification." But the distance from Corbow, which is more than double the Itinerary numbers, is a fufficient objection to this idea.

Horsley fixes upon Ebchester, and has given a description of a Vindomora. Roman station here. "The ramparts of it are still very visible, and the church, and part of the town stand within it. The people



told him of two, or three loads of burnt ashes found here, with some large bones and teeth."

e No. 278.

In a paper in the philosophical transactions a more particular account is given of this town. "It has been furrounded with a wall of hewn stones, and seems to have been an exact square of about two hundred yards on every side. Here have been suburbs towards the west, south, and east of a considerable extent. But towards the north, the wall stood upon the top of a high bank, under which is the river Derwent. The inhabitants informed this traveller, that in digging they could plainly discern two different foundations of ruined houses, and that many of the stones were tinged of a deep red colour, as if done by fire. Watling street passes by this place about a hundred yards to the west. It could not be conveniently brought through the town by reason of a brook to the fouth, whose banks are not a little uneven; and a steep hill to the north makes a passage that way next to impossible. He could not be certain, whether the Romans had a bridge here over the Derwent, but the affirmative feemed the most reasonable, both from the number of foldiers, who must pass this way, as also from the largeness of the river."

Horsley. Corstopit. Ad. fin. The Roman road between Colcester, and this town is described as very evident. It crosses the Tyne at Colcester. About half a mile north from Wittonstall is a remarkable turn in it, and at this turn an exploratory fort of about thirty yards square. The situation of it was high, and the prospect large. Near it is a tumulus, which was found to consist mostly of stones covered with a green turf.

M P. IX.] The distance in this stage deserves particular notice, because the road has been examined by a very competent judge, and the interval measured by a chain under his immediate direction. It was found to be near ten measured miles English. The Roman number is IX. The Itinerary mentions no parts of miles, and however small the desiciency, the whole number only is set down. The excess runs into the next stage. Had this indesatigable antiquary attended sufficiently to this, he would not have so hastily adopted

adopted the horizontal mile, and he would have then probably left very little opportunity of improvement to those, who might follow him in this work.

VINOVIA. M P. XIX.

Binchester. Durham.

Commentators are very generally agreed, as to the situation of Binchester has produced such abundant proofs of its Roman antiquity, that it feems to have been confidered from very early times, as standing upon the ruins of it. I think we have every reason to believe this spot the situation assigned to this old city by Richard. Camden was of the fame opinion. "From Auk- Iter IV. land, he tells us, the Were goes northward, and foon comes within b Britan. fight of the reliques of an old city, feated upon the top of a hill, which is not in being at this day, but dead, and gone many years At present it is called Binchester, and consists only of one or two houses, yet much taken notice of by the neighbours thereabouts upon the account of the rubbish, and the ruins of walls yet extant, and also for the Roman coins often dug up in it, which they call Binchester Pennies, and for Roman inscriptions."

Horsley adds other particulars relative to this place. "The Kifay, Itin. station here has been large, and nearly equal to that at Lanchester. The river makes a remarkable turn, and so happens to run almost east, and west, and so to lie nearly south of the station, though Binchester be in general on the south side of the river. The outbuildings, as usual, have been between the station, and the river, or to the fouth-west of the station. Several Roman antiquities have been found here, as urns, coins, and a cornelian. Dr. Hunter is of opinion, that there has been a confiderable pottery at this place. He has feveral pieces of pots, found here, with some imperfect figures on them. One piece had AMANDUS upon it, probably the name of the potter, now in possession of the Earl of Oxford." Here too were dug up some altars described in the Britannia Romana. And lately, it is faid, two other alters have been dug up importing, that the LEG. XX. was formetime stationed in this place.

M P. XIX.] The Watling street does not preserve the same remarkable line in the map * of Durham, as in that of Northumber- * Cary's map.

land.

X 2



land. This irregularity, with some other local circumstances, may make this distance greater than could be expected between these towns from the scale of the map. By this it appears to be about seventeen miles. But a writer in the philosophical transactions speaks of Lanchester, which lies upon the road between these towns, as "being about twelve miles from Binchester, and seven from Ebchester." This proportion agrees very well with the spaces in the map, and therefore this proof has been thought worthy of notice.

m Essay, Itin.

Vinovia.

No.

Horsley found "the number of English miles to exceed here too the number of Roman." He does not positively say, that he measured this stage, but it may be inferred from the manner in which he speaks of it. And it may be also conjectured from the expression "here too," that the excess was of the same kind, as in the last stage, that is, that he found the distance more than nine-teen, but not quite twenty miles. This road is not laid down in the road books, I can therefore produce no additional proof of this distance.

CATARACTONI. M P. XXII.

Near Catarick. Yorksh.

So much of the ancient name of this town remains in the village of Catarick, that the attention of antiquaries must have been naturally attracted to that point to look for the site of it. And there can be no doubt of its situation at that place, or at a small distance from it.

Britannia.

"Three miles below Richmond, says a Camden, the Swale flows by an old city, which Ptolemy, and Antoninus call Caturactonium, and Cataracton, but Bede Cataractan, and in another place, the village near Cataracta, which makes me think that name given it from Cataract, seeing here is a fall of water hard by, though nearer Richmond, where the Swale rather rushes, than runs, its waters being dashed, and broken by the Crags it meets with. And why should he call it a village near Cataracta, if there had been no Cataract of waters there? That it was a city of great note in those times may be inferred from Ptolemy, because an observation of the heavens was taken there. For in his Magna Constructio he describes the twenty fourth parallel to be through Cataractonium in Britain. But at this day, as the poet says, it has nothing great but

the

the memory of what it was. For it is but a very small village; called Catarick and Catarick bridge, yet remarkable for its fituation by a Roman highway, which croffes the river here, and for those heaps of rubbish up, and down, which carry some colour of antiquity. Under the Saxon government it seems to have flourished (though Bede always calls it a village) till the year 769, when it was burnt by Eanredus, the tyrant, who destroyed the kingdom of But after his death Cataractonium began to Northumberland. raise its head again, for in the seventy-seventh year after, king Ethelred folemnized his marriage here with the daughter of Offa, king of the Mercians. Yet it did not continue long flourishing, for in the Danish outrages which followed, it was utterly destroyed."

This most respectable author speaks of this town indefinitely as at Catarick, or Catarick bridge, but his editor Gibson is more N.R. Yorksh. decided as to the exact foot, and observes, that "the remains are tobe met with about three flight shots from the bridge at a farm house, . called Thornborough, standing upon a high ground, where, as well as at Brampton upon Swale on the other fide of the river, they have found Roman coins. Upon the bank of the river, which is here very steep, there are foundations of some great walls, more like a castle than any private building; — and the large prospect must have made it very convenient for a frontier garrison. It is credibly reported, that, almost a hundred years ago, these walls were dug, out of hopes of finding some treasure, and that the workmen at last came to a pair of iron gates. Overjoyed at this, and thinking their business done, they go to refresh themselves, but before their teturn a great quantity of hanging ground had fallen in, and the wast labour of removing the rubbish discouraged them from any further attempt. The level plot of ground upon the hill, adjoining the farm house, may be about ten acres, in several parts of which Roman coins have been ploughed up. Within this compass also they have met with the bases of pillars, and a floor of brick, with a pipe of lead passing perpendicular down into the earth. vants of one of the owners of the estate ploughing, the plough share stuck fast in the ear of a great brass pot, which upon removing the earth they observed to be covered with flat stones, and on opening it found it to be almost full of Roman coins, mostly copper,

but:

but some of silver. The pot was so large as to contain twenty-four gallons of water, and was afterwards used as a vessel to brew in. From all these circumstances it may be concluded, that Thornburgh was the Vicus juxta Cataractan."

F Essay, Itin. Cataracto.

Horsley pintirely agrees with this opinion. "The Roman town of Cataractonium, says he, has been undoubtedly in the fields of Thornborough about half a mile from Catarick bridge, and on the south side of the water. The coins, frequently found, are called Thornborough Pennies. Stones have been dug up here, and ruins of walls, and houses, all over the ground."

Roger Gale, in a rough sketch with his pen in the margin of Burton, of a part of the river Swale in this neighbourhood, shews, that Thornborough lies much nearer than the village of Catarick to the fall of water above described; — and between the fall, and Thornborough he inserts another place, where he says Roman coins have been found, which he calls Burghall. This might be possibly a portion of the old city.

The position here assigned to Cataractoni is very much favoured by the distances on both sides, as will be made appear under that head in this, and the next article.

¶ Cary's Durham. MP. XXII.] The Roman way, after passing Bishop's Aukland, appears by the map to have continued along the common road about half way to West Aukland, where it leaves the road, and that village to the right, keeping a very direct line to Piercebridge. The distance in this stage I cannot lay down positively, but am well assured from the scale of the map, and a comparison of other distances in these parts, that it is exact. From Piercebridge to Merrington, Paterson' shews to be twelve miles, and the map makes Binchester the same distance as Merrington from Piercebridge. From Piercebridge to Catarick bridge is ten miles and a half according to Paterson, to which the half mile to Thornborough, being added, must make the whole distance fully equal to the numbers. It is possible here may be an excess of part of a mile.

· Ray, Itin.

· Pap. 478.

Horsley thinks the "Roman road left the present road within about a mile before it reached Catarick bridge, and bent its course directly to Thornborough, though the highway hereabouts is so stony,

stony, that it is difficult to distinguish the modern from the ancient This opinion feems founded on the prejudice, that these Antonine towns always lay upon the roads, but this will be found contradicted in many instances. And at the same time he shews, that he has very flight grounds for his conjecture.

ISURIUM. M P. XXIIII.

Aldborough. Yorksh.

This town is called in the fifth Iter Isubrigantum, which may be thought to intimate, that it was the metropolis of that great tribe, generally supposed to have occupied all the northern parts of Britain between the German ocean, and the Irish sea, from the Tyne to the Humber in the east, and from Solway Frith to the Mersey in the west, except the east riding, of Yorkshire, which is looked upon as the country of the Parisi. But if it was their capital, its consequence was probably soon diminished by the great predilection of the Romans for its rival Eburaco. The only present symptom, that it has been greater than it now is, is the privilege of fending two members to parliament.

Part of the name of this town is retained in the river, near which it stands, called the Ure, or Yore.

"This city has been demolished many ages since, but there is 'Camden. still a village upon the spot, which carries antiquity in its name, being called Ealdburg, and Aldborough. There are now little, or no figns remaining of a city, the plot thereof being converted into arable pasture grounds. So that the evidence of history itself would be suspected in testifying this to be the old Isurium, if the name of the river, the Roman coins digged up here, and the distance between it and York, according to Antoninus, were not proofs convincing, and undeniable."

Another account adds, that the whole circuit of this old city Horsey. is about two miles, and that it is longer from east to west, than from north to fouth, though the ramparts have not been exactly directed to the cardinal points. The remains of Roman antiquities are very confiderable. The coins are called Aldborough Halfpennies." The writer of this account took a draught of a tessellated pavement, and heard of another of a different form, which could not then



be come at. The pavement he copied was about two yards broad, and it lay not far from the northern rampart.

Id. p. 403.

M P. XXIIII.] The distance between this, and the last town, Horsley wished to have had carefully measured with a chain. "The road, and the towns are so certain, and the ground in the main so level, that he thinks no stage more proper for determining the proportion of the Roman Itinerary miles to our computed, or measured ones." Under this persuasion it is extraordinary, that he did not employ some person to measure it, especially as he had not fucceeded in his former experiments to his fatisfaction. unfortunate for him, that Ogilby left this road at Boroughbridge, and proceeded to Durham through Darlington. But it has been fince measured, and no part of it is now doubtful. The greater part of this stage is along the remains of a well known Roman road, called Leming Lane. Horsley here again thinks, that the ancient road left the present road before it reached Boroughbridge, passing to the east of Kirkby Hill, and going from thence directly to Aldborough. It is certainly prefumptuous to diffent from so eminent an author, and particularly when he speaks from the evidence of his own eye-fight, but I think him mistaken for the following reasons, — that his judgement might be in this point also affected by the prejudice above taken notice of:—that the numerals in this stage do not call for this shorter line: — that Boroughbridge from the number of antiquities found near it must stand on a spot well known to the Romans:—and lastly and principally, because Camden afferts, that the Roman road passed through or very near Speaking of the large pyramidal stones near that Boroughbridge. town he supposes them, "fome Roman trophies raised by the highway, which he adds, runs along here."

Britann.Boroughbrid.

* Road B. Pag. 167.

From Boroughbridge to Catarick bridge Paterson *shews to be twenty-three miles. Each of these old towns lies half a mile from their respective bridges, which makes the whole distance XXIIII miles, the sum required.

EBURACUM.

EBURACUM. M. P. XVII.

City of York.

That York is the Eburacum of Antoninus, no author, that I have met with, has expressed any doubt of.

"With submission to other mens judgements Camden derives Britannia. Eburacum from the river Ure (called by the Saxons Ouse) upon which it stands. This river runs gently from north to south quite through the city, dividing it into two parts. He dare not derive its original higher than the Romans, seeing the British towns before the coming in of the Romans, were only woods fortified with a ditch, and rampire, as Cæsar and Strabo (who are evidence beyond exception) affure us."—

No doubt our British towns, when Cæsar was in this island, were not to be compared with the towns in Italy, and more polished states, but they were possibly much better than he has represented them. Cæsar's testimony could not be founded on much experience, or observation of his own. His stay here the first time was but a few days, and his knowledge of the country confined to a very small distance from the sea coast. In his second expedition his progress was greater, but perhaps did not even then extend beyond St. Albans, and his whole time was pretty well employed by the activity of the Britons. His acquaintance then with the country must have arisen from information, that might be often partial, and must be frequently misunderstood. On this account we are not to place an implicit confidence in what he has said of our island, or what Strabo has copied from him. This was the opinion of Cellarius with 11 Lib II. Ch. regard to the towns in Britain. "Strabo, fays he, drew most of his information respecting Gaul, and Britain from the commentaries of Cæsar, from whence he gives the description of a British town being 'a wood fortified with a ditch, and rampire.' Such were no doubt their fortresses, and places of security in time of war, but it is not to be denied, that they had also other towns, and habitations. It cannot be thought that London could rife fo all at once in the time of Nero, or Claudius, as to be remarkable for its merchants, and trade. Nor can it be supposed, that the twenty cities, which Suetonius relates were reduced by Vespasian in the reign of Claudius, were mere woods, and had in no respect the form of towns."

Ptolemy

^c Geography of Albion.

Ptolemy ementions Eburacum among the towns of the Brigantes, and I can see no grounds to deny it a British original.

d Camden. Eburacum. But whether first constructed by the Britons, or Romans, it certainly was a favorite spot with the latter people. "A colony was planted here, and it was made the quarters of the sixth Legion. Here Severus resided, when he visited Britain, and at this town he died. And about a hundred years after, another Emperor, Constantius Chlorus, died in this city. He was the father of Constantine the Great, who attended him in his sickness, and was here first acknowledged Emperor."

From these circumstances may be inferred the importance of this place in these early times. I do not find any account of the particular fite, or limits of the ancient town, and it must be expected, that the flourishing state, and extended boundaries of the present city have long obliterated all vestiges of this kind. And to this end would also greatly contribute the many misfortunes, which have befallen this place from the various invaders of the island after the Romans retired from it. "When the Romans had left Britain a prey to barbarous nations, Camden inform us, such a weighty share of miseries fell to this city, that toward the end of the Scotch, and Saxon wars, it was nothing but the mere fame, and echo of what Under the Saxon government it again flourished for some time, till the Danish storms from the north began to rush on and spoiled its beauty a third time by great ruins, and dismal flaughter. And after the Normans had got possession of it, the fons of Sueno the Dane, coming with a large fleet, and landing near it, the garrison, which were placed in two castles in the city, fearing lest the houses in the suburbs should be serviceable to the enemy, let them on fire, which was so increased, and dispersed by the wind, that it spread presently through the whole city. In this disorder the Danes got possession of it, but William the Conqueror drove them out, and again set fire to it, and as Malmesbury relates, to spoiled all the adjacent territory, that a fruitful province was quite disabled, and useless, and the country for sixty miles together lay to neglected, that a stranger would have lamented at the fight of it, considering, that formerly here had been fine cities, high towers, and rich pastures, and that no former inhabitant would

• Id.

fo much as know it." Under fuch a feries of continued devastation. and ruin, all traces of the ancient Eburacum must have been long ago destroyed.

Horsley gives a hint, that the station was possibly near North Pag. 303. fireet, not far from the river, but he does not pretend to prove the Situation of it.

M. P. XVII.] The distance between these towns is a pretty good proof, that the present road proceeds along the line of the Roman road, which may the reasonably supposed to be generally the case, where no distinct remains of the old road can be made out. From York to Boroughbridge is according to Paterson 17 miles, and as Aldborough does not lie upon the road, the distance can be very little, if any less. But if it should prove the half mile less, the Iter does not conclude at York, and the distance must be completed before it can get through the city.

Several copies read XVI. MP. here, but I am unwilling to change any number in this Iter for the reason before given, unless it should prove positively irreconcileable with the real distance.

DERVENTIONE. M.P. VII.

Stamford Bridge. Yorksh.

This town does not appear to have produced any Roman antiquities in support of its pretensions, but its situation upon the river Derwent is very agreeable to the ancient name of it; — its distance from York corresponds with the number in the Itinerary; and lastly it lies upon a certain, and known Roman road, which crosses the east riding from York through this place, Garraby street, and Kilham to Flamborough.

This road had not been discovered, when Horsley wrote, for he Eburacam, observes. "it is evident, and universally agreed, that a military way has gone out from York to the east, or south-east. But it is strange, that neither tradition, nor remains, nor other evidence have hitherto been sufficient to ascertain the particular track of it." It is distinguished in Cary's county maps, as a Roman road. E. Riding.

In his map of the Itinerary, in his Itinerarium Curiosum, Stukeley follows Camden's opinion as to the fite of this old town, and places

it at Aldby, but in his comment upon Richard he seems to have changed his mind, and preferred this town, as it appears opposite to Derventione in Mr. Whitaker's copy of Richard at the end of his history of Manchester.

¹ Essay. Itin. Derventio.

E Camden. Stamford Bridge. Horsley expects the Roman town "would be found, wherever the military way should appear to have crossed the Derwent, and met that from Weighton, and thinks the ground near Kexby very favourable." I have no doubt, that the road from York to Weighton is Roman, and a part of the Erming street, but as by this road the Derwent is not more than six miles from York, no town upon it can have an equal title with Stamford Bridge. Here "Harald Haardread, the Norwegian (who with a fleet of two hundred sail had infested this kingdom, and had marched thus far with great outrage, and devastation) was encountered by king Harold of England, who in a fair battle slew him, and a great part of his army, and took so much gold among the spoil, that twelve young men could hardly bear it upon their shoulders, as we are told by Adam Bremens. This battle was fought about nine days before the coming of William the Conqueror."

M P. VII.] Paterson has given the measure of this road from York to Flamborough Head, the first stage of which is Stamford bridge seven miles and a half.

DELGOVITIA. M. P. XIII.

Fimber. Yorksh.

Weighton has been very generally pitched upon as the fituation of this old town, but I believe on no other evidence than some affinity in the ancient, and modern names, which however must be allowed to be very slight indeed. Horsley saw some stones here, which he thought Roman mill stones. He observed also a tumulus, or exploratory fort in a field near the mill. And it is above allowed, that it lies upon a Roman road. It may be therefore of Roman antiquity, but the distance does not favour the idea of its being Delgovitia. It is only eighteen miles from York, and the difficulty is increased by there appearing no town on one side for Derventione, nor on the other for Pretorium, at the distances specified in the Itinerary.

¹ Essay. Itin. Delgovitia.

Itinerary. Patrington is certainly beyond all distance, and I cannot make out that Heberstow * fields are much more within bounds.

The road to Flamborough is a more probable line, but from its late discovery, and its not having been suspected of being known to Antoninus, I have met with no author, who has looked for antiquities in these parts, and consequently find it difficult to point out the situation of this town with any certainty. The village of Fimber is the true distance by Cary's large map from Stamford bridge, and that it should lie near a mile from the road forms no objection. In this place it is rather a proof in its favour, as from the next stage there is reason to expect an excursion here for about At no great distance from this village a road crosses this Flamborough road, which in a few miles passes through Warham le street, and may therefore be suspected to be also Roman. This intersection of two roads near it is an argument in favour of this village. By Cary's large map the turnpike road to Bridlington passes along this Roman road to the neighbourhood of Fridaythorpe, when it leaves it, and takes a circuit to the left through that village, and this of Fimber, and has no farther communication with it.

M P. XIII.] By the map this distance is exact, but by the Cary's large Roman road it would be increased three quarters of a mile, which would still be agreeable to the numbers.

PRETORIO. M P. XXV.

Flamborough. Yorksh.

Antiquaries have never yet attributed fo high an original to this place, as to suppose it existing in the Roman times. But the name of it occurs early among the Saxons their fuccessors, under the name it now bears, and this it probably received from Camden. them instead of its ancient one. "Their authors call it Fleam-Flamboburgh, and they tell us, that Ida the Saxon, who first subdued rough. these parts, arrived here." This circumstance is a sufficient proof of its having a Being before their arrival, which must at least carry it into the Roman times, if not so early a part of them, as is ascribed to the Itinerary.

The

· Hibalstow. Cary's map of Lincolnshire.



The ancient name of this town is undoubtedly Roman. Whether any fimilarity between the fituation of it, and the Pretorium of a camp might occasion this appellation, I am not sufficiently acquainted with either of them to determine. The termination Borough * is common in Roman towns, which received their new names from the Saxons. It is not of equal weight with Chester, and Caster, but seems to come very near it. For we find feveral positive Antonine towns with this title, as Aldborough, Littleborough, Richborough, &c. &c.

of Albion.

tion. Ptolemy. Ocellum.

The position here assigned to this town is very agreeable to • Geography Ptolemy's • delineation of the coast. The Promontory Ocellum has the same latitude with Petuarium, or Pretorium, for I see no reason to doubt but these names mean the same place. This Promontory I have already endeavoured to prove must be Flamborough Head, and not the Spurn, which has been the general opinion. By some indeed this Promontory is thought to comprehend the whole of Holderness, but this does not correspond with Ptolemy's usual application of that term in other places. A Promontory seems always understood by him to mean literally a Headland.

> But the proof most in favour of this situation for Pretorio is a line of road of more than forty miles in length pointing directly to it. This is a very strong probable evidence, that there was some considerable town, to which it led. roads generally end at fome remarkable point, and a more remarkable Promontory there is not in this island than this near Flamborough.

M P. XXV.] The distance from York to Flamborough Head ^q Road Book. is shewn by Paterson ^q to be exactly forty-five miles, the Itinerary Pag. 375. distance between Eburacum, and Pretorio. But Flamborough lies more than a mile short of the head, which is made up by the deviation to Delgovitia. Pag. 205. Ogilby, who generally gives the

Verstegan's Antiquities.

Burgh or Burugh, whereof we yet say Borough, or Bourrow. It metaphorically fignifies a town having a wall, or some kind of closure about it. All places, that in old time, had among our ancestors the name of Borough were places one way, or other fenced, or fortified.

oldest tracks of the roads before the improvement of turnpikes, makes the distance from Bridlington to Flamborough five miles. This would bring the distances still nearer. The ancient town might also stand nearer to the Head than the present town, and this might increase the distance. But a small circuit for Delgovitia solves the difficulty in a manner sufficiently satisfactory.



ITER II.

A Vallo ad Portum Ritupis	1	1		From the Wall to	Eng.
MP. CCCCLXXXI	M P.	Corrected			120
······································		Numbers.	. ties.	531 Miles.	
					Ĭ,
A BLATO BULGIO	ļ		1	Bulness	1 .
CASTRAEXPLORATORUM				Carlisse	12
LUGUVALLIO	XII			Plumpton Wall	I 2
VOREDA	XIV		İ	Whelp Castle	14
BROVONACIS	XIII		1 .	Brough	13
VERTERIS	XIII		1	Bowes	13
LAVATRIS	XIIII		1	Ovynford	14
CATARACTONI	XIII		j	Catarick, near	13
ISURIUM	XXIIII		}	Aldborough	24
EBURACUM	XVII		J .	York	17
CALCARIA	IX		L.,	Tadcaster	9
CAMBODUNO	XX	$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}$	Distance	Eland	30
MANUCIO	XVIII		Distance	Manchester	28
CONDATE	XVIII	XXIII	Richard	Middlewich	23
DEVA Leg. XX. Victrix	XX		ļ	Chester	20
BOMIO	X			Queen Hope	10
MEDIOLANO	XX			Whitchurch	20
RUTUNIO	·XII	· ·		Wein, near	12
URIOCONIO	XI			Wroxeter	11
USOCONA	ΧI	· IX	Distance	Oconyate	9
PENNOCRUCIO	XII	XVI	Diftance	Penkridge	16
ETOCETO	XII			Wall	12
MANDUESSEDO	XVI			Mancester	16
VENONIS	IIX			Claybrooke	12
BENAVENTA	XVII	$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}$	Distance	Daventry	20
LACTODORO	XII			Towcester	12
MAGIOVINTO	XVII	XVI	Iter VI.	Fenny Stratford, near	16
DUROCOBRIVIS	XII			Dunstable	12
VEROLAMIO	XII			Verulam by St. Albans	12
SULLONIACIS	IX			Brockley Hill	9
LONDINIO	XII			London	12
NOVIOMAGO	X	XV		Holwood Hill	15
VAGNIACIS	XVIII			Northfleet	18
DUROBRIVIS	IX			Rochester	ĺ
DUROLEVO	XVI			Newington	9
DUROVERNO	XII	XVIII		Canterbury	18
AD PORTUM RITUPIS	X	Į		Richborough	10

ITER II.] This is by far the longest, and most circuitous of any in this part of the Itinerary. It is the chief Iter in Britain,—the fundamental line, by which all the other Iters are connected.

It commences at the western extremity of the Picts wall, and at first takes a direction to the south-east as far as York. From that city it turns to the south-west to the city of Chester, and perhaps one stage farther. It then resumes its tendency to the south-east, and finishes near the sea shore, on the coast of Kent.

In this long course it passes in general along roads, which have been long acknowledged to be Roman, a circumstance to which may be attributed the success, with which it has been traced, since there are very sew towns in it, for the positions of which the authority of some eminent writer cannot be alledged, though so much more numerous than in any other Iter. The number of the towns in it are thirty-seven, of which three have occurred in the first Iter.

A VALLO] This Iter begins a Vallo, like the first, and it appears from the same wall, but from the western extremity of it. The term A Vallo is equally capable of a literal construction in this Iter, as in the other, and the commencing point is marked by the name of a town, from which it sets out, in the same manner.

M P. CCCCLXXXI.] This total number must have suffered from transcribers, because it neither agrees with the particular numbers in their present state, nor after they are corrected by the various readings, and real distances of the towns. The sum of the present numbers exceeds it considerably, and that of the corrected numbers in a much greater degree. But the latter in one point approaches much the nearest to it, as the change of one numeral will adjust the difference. The total of the present numbers is CCCCIIII, which is fo diffimilar from the present reading, that it cannot well be supposed to have been the original and true num-But the fum of the particulars, in their corrected state, comes so near to it, that it cannot but appear a strong argument in favour of the new readings, which it has been found necessary to adopt. If a fingle numeral is changed, the true reading appears to be restored, which \mathbf{Z}

which there is good reason to think was indeed CCCCXXXI, for that is the sum of the corrected numbers, and not CCCCLXXXI, which is the present reading. This mistake might very easily be made, if the Romans did not originally use letters for the expressing their numbers, but characters, and that the character for one hundred had a square form (\Box) and not a circular (C) as is now the case. The omission of the upper line has occasioned the present confusion. The supposition that an L had unwarily supplanted a C would have offered a solution scarce objectionable, but the old form of the numeral seems persectly satisfactory.

Thus a difficulty is completely removed, which appeared infurmountable, until the correction was pointed out by collecting the fum of the amended numbers.

 Blair's Rife and Prog. of Geography. The reading five CCCCC for five hundred is not very common, but I doubt not many instances will be found in manuscripts. I have met with two instances in a small compass in a modern printed work. They are given in a quotation from Polybius. "Ab codem Initio (Gaditano Freto) ad Orientem recto Cursu Siciliam XIILX Mill. CCCCC Passum. — Rhodum CLXXXVI Mill. CCCCC Pass." This reading therefore cannot be objected to.

BLATUM BULGIUM.

Bulness. Cumberl.

Camden's determination as to this town is so agreeable to the struction described by Antoninus, that I cannot hesitate in preferring it to the opinion of Horsley, which has not that recommendation. It cannot be easily assented to, that this author, when he tells us, that this ster began from the wall, could mean, that his expression should be extended to the distance of twenty-four miles beyond it. But it is probable the error of this very respectable writer has arisen from his having admitted Riechester as Bremenium in the former ster without sufficient examination. It is true, our other learned antiquary has adopted the same position for Bremenium, because he could not find another place, which seemed to him to have such evidence in its savour, and he thought "a Vallo" added to "a Limite" in that passage a gloss of some transcriber, yet he does not presume upon the same liberty, when he finds A Vallo alone, and a town upon the very wall answerable to the ancient town.

Speaking

Speaking of this place 'Camden observes, that "from it as from Blatum Blatum the most remote place and limit of the province of Britain, Anto-Bulgium. ninus begins his Itinerary. The inhabitants call it Bulness, and though it is but a small village, yet has it a fort; and as a testimony of its antiquity, besides the tracks of streets, and pieces of old walls, it has an harbour now choked up, and they tell you, that there was a paved causeway, which ran all along the shore from hence as far as Ellenborough."

Leland " had before taken notice of this place. " It lies, he tells " Itinerary. us, at the point, or plain of the river Eden, where is a little poor p. 52. steeple, and a fortlet for a brunt. About this town is part of the Picts wall evidently remaining, and it may be supposed, that it is called Bolness, as who should fay, the Wall's Point, or End." He does not speak of it as a Roman town.

Horsley considers it as a station per Lineam Valli, that is, a Notitia station, but not belonging to the Itinerary. According to this writer "coins, and other antiquities have been found here, as also an inscription, a copy whereof is yet at Appleby, and he adds, there are yet visible remains of a station at this place." In his plan of the wall he has depicted this village as nearly in the line of it, and the fort as a part of it, a sufficient proof, how exactly the fituation agrees with the description of the Itinerary. The map of Cumberland also shews this village at the very extremity of the wall.

CASTRA EXPLORATORUM. M P. XII Carlisle. Cumberl.

In this, and the following towns in this Iter, as far as Catarick, I find myself obliged to differ from the opinions of all my predecesfors, but as it is only in the names of the towns, and not the towns themselves (except in one instance) I shall hope to give such reasons for my diffent, as will prove, that it does not proceed from a love of fingularity, or any other improper motive, but folely from that fuperior regard, which is due to what appears to be the truth.

The idea, that Carlisle was Luguvallio, and not Castra Exploratorum, seems to have originated with Bede. But it is very possible, a writer, whose materials, and sources of information must have been so imperfect, might be mistaken, or rather misled by the

traditions

traditions of the times, in which he lived. Bede did not write till near three hundred years after the Romans had left this island, and "in the very worst times of barbarity" is an expression of Camden. The great distance then, as well as darkness of his times, very much weakens any argument founded on his testimony alone. "Egfrid's* Gift of Luguballia, and fifteen miles round, to St. Cuthbert" determines nothing as to the particular town, because whether this, or Plumpton wall, was Luguvallium, they both must have been included in the Donation. If any argument may be drawn from this history, the mention of the fifteen miles round must seem to imply a town, that had lands for that distance on all sides of it. The sea, and Solway Frith must have made considerable abridgements of the royal munificence. Or it is not improbable, that both Castra Exploratorum, and Luguvallium might be destroyed by the incursions of the Picts, and Scots immediately after the Romans had withdrawn from this province, and that one of them never recovered again, but the other from more fortunate circumstances foon obtained some degree of its former consequence. Nothing could be fo easy in those days of ignorance, when learning was among the qualifications of a very few persons, and the means of conveying knowledge difficult, and uncertain, as that after some length of time, the living town, if I may fo speak, should obtain the name of that, which was intirely destroyed. Some tradition remained of a great town in these parts, called Luguvallium, and it was very natural for Egfrid's ministers, as well as Bede, or the writers of his time, to imagine the only town of any importance they found there to be that great city.

And that this ancient author, or whoever gave rife to this opinion was mistaken, may be inferred from the distances on both sides agreeing with the Itinerary numbers, which will not be found the case, if Carlisle is considered as Luguvallium.

Again, its fituation so near the frontier was very natural for a camp of Explorators, who seem to have been a kind of soldiers, whose office it was to make excursions into the enemies country, and to go upon scouting parties to gain information concerning

[•] The words of the Gift are, "I have also bestowed upon him the city, called Luguballia, with the lands fifteen miles round." The date of this donation is said to be 619. Camden. Carlisle.

them. A detachment of the same kind has been already taken notice of, as erecting an altar, at Riechester. And it is by no Bremenium. means improbable, that the foldiers in general in the frontier garrifons might have this title.

The ancient name of this town may excite fome doubts, whether it was a town, or camp only, when the Itinerary was written, but as it is the only instance in the work, and in all other places it certainly means towns, we may believe it to have been a town, but inferior to Luguvallium, which is afterwards made the Terminus of an Iter, an honour conferred only on towns of some consequence.

Carlifle supports its claim to Roman antiquity by the usual evidence of coins, inscriptions, and other reliques.

William of Malmibury mentions a Roman triclinium or Camden. dining room of state arched over, which neither the violence of the weather nor fire could destroy." And Bede speaks of "a wall of curious workmanship built here by the Romans."

Leland visited this town. He thinks it Lugubalia, observing Vol. VII. that "the Irish call Bale a town, and so peradventure did the old p. 54. Scots. Thus might be faid, that Lugubalia foundeth Luels town. In digging to make new buildings in the town oftentimes hath been, and now of late, found foundations of the old city, as pavements of streets, arches of doors, coins, stones squared, painted pots, money, hid in pots, so old, and moulded, that, when it was strongly touched, it almost went to Molder. The whole site of the town is fore changed, for where the streets were, and great edifices, now be vacant spaces, and garden plots."

That this city flourished in the times of the Romans plainly appears from these evidences of its antiquity dug up from time to time. And from its name it may be thought to have received its Being from that people.

Camden b describes "this town as of an oblong form from east b Britannia. to west, situated in a delicate pleasant situation, bounded on the north by the river Eden, on the east by the Peterel, and on the west by the Caude. And besides these strong natural sences, it is armed with a strong stone wall, a castle, and a citadel, the former on the west, built by Richard III. and the latter toward the east, erected by Henry VIII. Even after the ravages of the Picts, and Scots,

Scots, this town retained fomething of its ancient beauty, and was reckoned a city. Afterwards being miserably destroyed by the Danes, it lay buried for about two hundred years in its own ashes, till it began to flourish again by the favour, and assistance of William Rufus, who built it anew with a castle, and planted there a colony."

pag. 254.

M P. XII.] The distance between Bulness, and Carlisle, is in 'Pater-Road Book. fon thirteen miles, but he remarks, that the road crosses the wall no less than five times, which must unavoidably lengthen the present distance more than by the Roman road, which, no doubt, kept within the wall. It must be always remembered, that the deficiency of a small part of a mile is sufficient to reduce a distance to agree with the numbers. This excess, if any, will be lost in some future stage.

LUGUVALLIO. M P. XII.

Plumpton Wall. Cumb.

The place of Luguvallio has been so long, and so generally. established at Carlisle, that it is almost a hopeless undertaking to endeavour to prove, that it was at another place. But the principle, on which the present work proceeds, imposes the task. In the last article Carlisle has been allotted to Castra Exploratorum, which has opened the difficulty, and it is my present business to shew what other arguments may be adduced in favour of the change.

The ancient name of this town is supposed to be British, and is interpreted to mean "a fort upon the water," from Lug water, and Bal or Val a fortress. This name is descriptive of situation, and would have certainly been exactly answered in Carlisle, but neither will it be found inapplicable to this place. The map does not shew any water near this village, except the little river Peterel, but

Horsley tells us, that this town lies by a small lake.

d Book I. Ch. VII. p. 3.

• No. LI. Cumberland.

Vestiges also of its ancient name Luguvallium plainly remain at A part of it is called the Lough to this day. this village. inscription 'is preserved in the Britannia Romana, which is described as "found at the Lough, a part of Plumpton wall." village been called Loughwall, so much of Luguvall would have

appeared

appeared in it, that there would have been little reason to dispute its name in the Roman times. And even in the manner in which the name is divided, the argument appears not to be unworthy of notice.

A particular description of this place is given in the work above of Id. Book I. referred to, in which it is supposed to be the Bremetenracum of the p. 3. Notitia, as well as the Voreda of the Itinerary. "The fort is now called Castlesteeds, and is above fix chains, or one hundred, and thirty yards in length, and five chains in breadth, containing about three acres, which is of the middle fize. It lies about two hundred yards from the river Peteril, which runs on the west side. ramparts are still very high, and the ditch round them pretty perfect. The four gates, or entries are very visible, and just in the middle of the ramparts. The Pretorium also appears, though by working Romes out of it, they have spoiled its figure, On the west side there is a descent, as usual, towards the river, and great ruins of a town. The ruins of buildings also on the other sides, particularly on the east, and south, are very remarkable. The situation of the fort gives it a prospect every way terminated by hills, and rising grounds, overlooking the vale in the middle." This traveller was informed, that "the pavement of the military way was fometimes found to be above the foundations of the houses at a part, which lies between the station, and Carlisle. The place near the station is called Plumpton Wall, being a long, and scattered village. And a house, that stands nearest the fort, is called the Lough, probably from a small lake just before it."

From this account we may justly infer, that here are the ruins of some confiderable town. The ruins are spoken of as extending to the west, and east and south of the fort, and yet another part of them towards Carlifle, and the whole so visible, as to warrant the idea, that it was a Notitia station, that is, one of them, which, from their existence in the very latest times of the empire, may be expected to have left larger, and more remarkable evidences of their existence. All which circumstances accord exactly with the opinion, that this town was indeed Luguvallium, the most eminent and considerable in these parts near the wall.

The

The distances on both sides of this town cannot be omitted, since they afford a strong additional argument in favour of this village being the remains of Luguvallium. If Carlisle is allowed to have been Luguvallio, and this place Voreda (the title of the next town) the distance between these towns is too small for the numbers. But if Luguvallium is placed here; the distance from Carlisle will be found exactly agreeing with the Itinerary. The next stage also will appear equally conformable. I cannot therefore consistently seek for this town in any other situation.

This ruined town is known likewise by the name of Old Penreth, and the destruction of it probably gave rise to the present Penreth, at no great distance south of it. The importance of Carlisle might increase too from the same cause.

Vol. II.pag. 36.

M P. XII.] This stage deserves again particular notice as to the distance. The Roman road is described to be conspicuous, and seven yards broad. "Paterson's Itinerary shews the distance between Carlisle, and this village to be exactly twelve measured miles. The map of Cumberland in Cary's county map gives the same distance. The town is there called Petriana without the modern name. In his new large map this village is called Plumpton Foot. Camden supposed it the Petriana of the Notitia.

VOREDA. M P. XIIII.

Whelp Castle. Westmor.

Britannia.
Wheallop
Caftle.

"Below Kirbythore Camden" met with the ruins of an old town, where Roman coins are now, and then dug up, and not long ago an inscription" which he gives a copy of. "Age, he says, has quite worn away the old name, and they call it at this day Wheallop castle. This was without doubt a place of considerable note, seeing an old causeway, commonly called Maiden Way, runs almost directly from this place to Caervorran near the Picts wall, along moorish hills, and mountains for some twenty miles." This excellent antiquary supposes it "might be the Galatum of Antoninus, and that the other towns of the tenth Iter might lie upon this Maiden Way."

Additions.
Westmorland.

His learned editor Gibson adds, that "what his author has said of the antiquity of Kirbythore has been further confirmed by urns, inscriptions,

inscriptions, &c. The name is not Wheallop, but Whelp Castle. And this reading is justified by its belonging to one Whelp, who was lord of it about the conquest, and no doubt left his name to it."

That this town could not be the Galatum of the Itinerary will appear by the * Iter, in which that name occurs.

Horsley considers this old town as Brovonacis, and accordingly Essay, Itin. admits it to have belonged to this Iter. Gallatum he removes to Appleby.

In the present scheme Luguvallium being placed at Plumpton wall, by the feries of the towns the name of this place must have been Voreda. The present town, adjoining to these ruins, is called Kirbythore. An older commentator would have been allowed to have intimated the Vore of the ancient name, and the Thore of the present, as an argument, that this is the site of Voreda. Kirbyvore may have been the original name of this town. This derivation is full as fatisfactory as that, which supposes the name taken from the god - Thor, who might have a temple here.

Additions. Westmorland.

The exact situation of this ancient town, if a distinct place from Kirbythore, I cannot make out from any author, that has mentioned it. Camden tells us "it lies below Kirbythore," which feems to imply, that it is between that town, and the river. If this is its fituation, the space will admit but a short distance from Kirbythore. The Roman road is described as passing through the Down End of Kirbythore.

M P. XIIII.] According to Paterson " the distance between "Itinera Vol. II. Plumpton Wall, and Kirbythore cannot be less than fifteen miles p. 35. and a half by the common road through Penreth, and by Emont Bridge. But he shews, that a full mile must be saved by passing the river at Lowther bridge, and by Brougham castle, which is the course of the Roman road. This leaves the distance of fourteen miles and a half in this stage, possibly it may be near fifteen miles, the excess of which will supply the deficiency in the next stage.

BROVONACIS.

Αа



BROVONACIS. M P. XIII.

Brough. Westmor.

The first syllable of the ancient name of this town, preserved in the modern one, is so conformable with many other instances in this work, that it feems not only a proof of the identity of the place, but that the plan also, here adopted in adjusting the order of the towns from the wall, is agreeable to the truth. Had this plan required the removal of Brovonacis from Brough, I should have confidered it as a very forcible objection. The proof of any town from its name is by itself of no consequence, but supported by distance, it becomes of some weight, and still greater, if the discovery of antiquities is added in confirmation.

Here are two towns of the name of Brough, one lying immediately upon the road, called Market Brough, and the other at a short distance from it, commonly distinguished as Upper, or Church Brough.

· Additions.

"At this Upper town, Gibson informs us, stands the Castle of Westmortand. Brough, and a tower called Cesar's Tower, which he supposes the fort (Propugnaculum) mentioned by Camden, because the castle was in his time razed to the ground, the walls of this tower only remaining, but has been fince rebuilt by a Countess of Pembroke."

This Upper Brough feems the most likely site of this old town, though it may be at the distance of half a mile from the road. The numbers allow for a small deviation. I do not indeed meet with any account of any coins, urns, or inscriptions found at this place. Cefar's tower is the only piece of antiquity, but it is not absolutely said to be Roman. Its name however, and its durability intimate, that it was supposed to be so.

M.P. XIII.] The distance between Kirbythore, and Brough is P Road Book. by Paterson made twelve miles and a half. The excess in the pag. 167. last stage will supply the other part of a mile.

VERTERIS. M P. XIII.

Bowes. Yorksh.

< Camden. Lavatris.

The antiquity of this town, though now only a small village, has been inferred from its situation on a Roman road, the ridge of which is very visible in its neighbourhood. And this is farther confirmed

confirmed by an old stone, which in the time of Camden lay in the church, and had been used for a communion table, with an inscription upon it in honour of the Emperor Hadrian.

The copying of inscriptions is in the present work generally avoided as unnecessary. The mention of their being found at any place is fufficient in evidence of its antiquity. But I shall beg leave to transcribe this inscription, because I expect to have occasion to refer to it under a future article. The original is now lost. Horsley inquired after it when he was here, but no one could give him any account, what was become of it.

> IMP CÆSARI DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI FIL DIVI NERVÆ NEPOTI TRAIANO HADRIA NO AVG PONT MAXM - - - -COS I... PP COH IIII F IO SEV

By another inscription discovered here it appears, that in the reign of Severus, when Virius Lupus was Legate, and Proprætor of Britain, the first Cohort of the Thracians was in garrison at this town, for whose sake he restored the Balneum, or Bath, which had been burnt down.

Camden, and all writers fince his time, have confidered this town as Lavatris. "Some critics, he observes, from the mention of the Bath, called by the Latins Lavacra, may imagine, that this place was called Lavatris, but he is rather inclined to derive it from a little river running hard by, which he heard was called Laver. The old town was destroyed by fire, according to tradition among the inhabitants, from which accident he thinks the modern name may be derived. For that which is burnt with fire is called by the The suburbs of Chester, burnt down in a Welch Inroad, is called by them Treboeth, a little burnt town."

Horsley adds with regard to this town, that "there is an old Estay, Itin. castle here, and he thinks the castle, and the church both stand in the north part of the old Roman station, and no doubt have been built out of the ruins of it. The fouth rampart seemed about six

AA2

chains.

chains, and the gate, or entry in the middle is yet to be discerned. The situation has been mostly on the ground, which lies south from the church, and castle, and is now called Chapel Hill. The castle has had a mote about it, the north part of which probably coincided with the ditch of the station. There is a gentle descent from the station to the river Greta, which runs on the south of it about two surlongs distant, and here probably the Roman town stood." This author accedes to the general opinion, that the name of this town was Lavatris.

But according to the present arrangement of these towns, this could not be Lavatris, but Verteris. Nor is there a single argument of any weight against this conclusion, and the distance is positively in its favour.

M P. XIII.] Here is another stage upon an acknowledged Roman • Road Book. road. From Brough to Bowes, thirteen miles. Paterson . pag. 167.

LAVATRIS. M P. XIIII.

Ovynford. Yorksh.

A Roman road proceeds from Bowes by Greta bridge directly to Catarick bridge, and this has been hitherto always looked upon as the basis of this Iter in the next stage. But a determined attention to the numbers will not admit this opinion. The interval between Bowes, and Catarick bridge is very near twenty 'miles, whereas the highest Itinerary number in this stage calls for no more than eighteen. In the present Iter the number is XIIII in the most common readings, but in the fifth Iter this distance is made XVIII miles. Both numbers cannot be right, and the corruption is very plainly occasioned either by the addition or loss of a part of a V. The present number seems most agreeable to the real distance of the towns, if we take a small circuit for another town, which, by the scheme here proposed, is found to be necessary.

The town of Lavatris, I was long of opinion, must be situated at Gainford in Durham, but I at last met with a Roman town in the Archæologia, described as lying nearly opposite to Gainford, but on the other side of the Tees. It is called Ovynford, and Old Richmond. At this place a large Roman station has been discovered containing about sixty-one acres: — the form nearly square, rather inclining

* Paterson. Road Book. pag. 167. inclining to a paralellogram, with a ditch to the east, south, and west sides, the Tees being the barrier northward. On consulting the ingenious author of the account, published in the Archæologia, 'J. Cade, Esq: he was so obliging, though labouring under the pressure of a terrible complaint, which rendered such an exertion very troublefome to him, to furnish some additional observations relative to this town.

He thinks it " not improbable, that it may have been the Lavatris of the Itinerary. Opposite to it, he informs me, are two places called Delghill, and Sellaby. The former has been a British fortress. -7 And after all the ravages of time, there is still a grandeur, and I folemnity, attached to the place. The fituation is eminent, and commands a delightful prospect along the winding banks of the Tees, which forms its fouth barrier. To the east, and a little northwards it has the advantage of Langley Brook gliding by its furface, and the view westward extends to Crossfell Mountain in Cumberland. Delghill has been strong by nature and art. fecured eastward by the great Lade, or outlet of water formed by a fluice before its influx into the Tecs, from which the mansion of Sellaby derives its name. This must have made Grants Bank, and bridge a very strong pass to the west in Yorkshire Via' Ovynford, and northwards, where the country was fecured by woods, and a morafs. The Romans had a bridge over the Tees at this place, as may be perceived by a remain of the fractured road opposite Grants Bank, which possibly derived its name from the great pass over the two rivers. On the Yorkshire side, the Tees seems to have been fortified, as far as Hegham. Such a circumvallation of antique remains, as Ovynford, Hegham Agger, Winston, Alwent, and the great Lade at Sellaby, with Delghill in the center, exhibit, is rarely to be met with, and deserves the attention of the learned antiquary, and draughtsman. Time has not effaced the appearance of the great Lade at Sellaby. An extra flood of the Tees, and Langley Brook (called also Grants Beck) displays a very just representation of its former appoliteness for commanding the Traject of Lavatris, the country being deluged almost to Car House, and Staindrop. The ruins of Ovynford are in a large pasture by the mansion of Barford. The inhabitants were transplanted to Richmond, when a castle



castle was built there: — and nothing remains of Ovynford but an old chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence now in ruins." In both Cary's maps this place is called Old Richmond.

M P. XIIII.] The Itinerary communication between Verteris, and Lavatris appears to me to have proceeded along the road from Bowes through Barnard castle, and Streetham toward Binchester, to the point, where the road from Winston falls into that road. must have been at, or near Staindrop. It is objected, this approach to Ovynford would form too large an angle, and the Tees be croffed twice without necessity. But the conveniency, and goodness of the road might make a circuit of a mile, or two of no consequence, as

E Cary's map

of N. Rid.

also create a necessity of twice crossing the Tees. There might be no direct communication between Greta bridge, and Ovynford. * Road Book. The distance from Bowes to Staindrop is according to Paterson * ten miles, and I have the authority of my correspondent above quoted to fay, that it is four miles from Staindrop to Ovynford by the most direct road, and by Winston nearly five miles.

CATARACTONI. M P. XIII

Near Catarick. Yorksh.

See Iter I.

M P. XIII.] Ovynford does not lie upon the road, which croffes the Tees at Winston, but at some distance east of it towards Piercebridge. It is therefore by no means improbable, that this Iter has proceeded to near Piercebridge, and there fallen into the road used in the former Iter. The map * of the north riding shews a line of road from Old Richmond to the neighbourhood of Piercebridge. From this place to Piercebridge my correspondent states to be three measured miles. And from Piercebridge to Catarick bridge has been shewn to be ten miles and a half, but the present road appears to join the other at least half a mile south of Piercebridge. This leaves an excess of the half mile between Catarick bridge, and Thornborough in this stage.

ISURIUM. M P. XXIIII.

Aldborough. Yorksh.

See Iter L.

EBURACUM.

EBURACUM. M P. XVII

York City.

See Iter I.

CALCARIA. M. P. VIIII.

Tadcaster. Yorksh.

Such is the opinion of Camden, and he thinks its ancient name Britannia. might be derived from the great quantity of limestone, found in this neighbourhood. Those employed in burning this stone are in the Theodosian Code called Calcarienses. Bede calls it Calcacester. And by the town is a hill called Kelchar, which still retains something of the old name. "For other proofs of its antiquity, he adds, not to mention its fituation near a Roman Confular way, there are many coins of Roman emperors digged up, the marks of a trench quite round the town, and the platform of an old castle remaining."

Of this castle, Leland observes, that "a mighty great hill, dykes, p. 45. and garth may yet be feen a little above the bridge. It feemeth by the plot, that it was a right stately thing."

Others think the fituation of this old town is now occupied by a village not far from Tadcaster, called Newton Kyme, where Roman coins, and antiquities have been discovered. Gibson favours this Additions. W. Riding. opinion. But the termination of the name, supported by antiquities, and the distance, seems fully sufficient to justify the more general preference given to Tadcaster.

M P. VIIII.] York to Tadcaster nine miles. Paterson.

Book. pag. 169..

CAMBODUNO. M P. XXX.

Ealand. Yorksh.

Commentators by no means agree as to the fituation of this ancient town. Camden has placed it at Almondbury near Huddersfield, and he is followed in this opinion by Gibson, Burton, and others. Mr. Whitaker has discovered a place in the parish of Huddersfield, which he thinks a more probable position of this old town than Almondbury.

"There are four closes, he informs us, in the township of Hist. Manc. Vol. I. p. 87. Longwood, and within the parish of Huddersfield called the Eald, or Old Closes. They contain an area of twelve, or fourteen acres, and are watered with a couple of brooks, that meet just at the town,

and

and curve round three fides of it. And along the extended area of these fields have foundations of buildings been discovered, some of them being a yard in thickness, and composed of strong stone, and Two of the fields have been lately cleared of their crouded foundations, but the other two still remain intirely filled up with them, and the farmers have frequently broken their ploughs in all of Several foughs have been discovered, pieces of thick glass, urns, bones, and slips of copper. That the town was Roman is absolutely certain from the coins, and inscriptions found here. — Thus plainly are the remains evinced to be Roman. And thus clearly have we found, what industry has vainly toiled, and genius has ineffectually schemed to discover through the long extent of a century, and half, the real fite of Cambodunum." fituation may lie about a mile, or somewhat more, west of Almondbury, and nearly fouth of Huddersfield about the same distance, and it must deserve a preference from the great number of antiquities, which it has produced. Almondbury has no fuch evidence in its favour.

But the principle of the present comment will not permit me to acknowledge either of these places to be the true site of Cambodunum. The distances are against both opinions. It becomes necessary therefore to propole another situation for this ancient town. fortunately such a town has been pointed out by a note of the last learned antiquary respecting the name of the fields, where the Roman remains have been discovered in the parish of Longwood. "Their name, he tells us, is vulgarly called the Yeld Fields, as the neighbouring Ealand is popularly denominated Yellen." From this hint it was a natural inference, that if Eald (old) was a term expressive of antiquity in these closes, it must be equally so in the name of the town, and it might be worth the inquiry to know the distance of Ealand from York, and from Manchester, and whether any antiquities had been found there. The result has produced a decided preference to the town of Ealand.

d Id. p. 93. Note 7.

The road within a few miles on each fide of this town has been allowed to be Roman, particularly on the Manchester fide. The historian, above quoted, describes this as passing "through street-field in Moston, Streetbridge in Chatherton, and Street Yate in Ryton,

and

e Id. Vol. I. p. 138.

and pointing evidently for Littleborough, and Blackstone Edge." The place last mentioned is about fix miles from Ealand, and in the direct road from thence to Manchester. "The three appellations of Street in this road, it is very justly remarked, supply the absolute want of actual remains, and even of any traditional notices concerning it." Between York, and Ealand, the traces of Watling street are visible upon Bramham Moor, and the discovery of Roman remains in the parish of Birstal upon this road, and again at Ealand, and Gretland, strongly intimates its continuance to meet that, which has been already followed from Manchester to Blackstone Edge. — This road was also measured by Ogilby, which shews it to have been the most ancient way from York to Manchester in modern times. His commission was to survey all the principal roads in the kingdom, and he would certainly prefer those most in use. According to this furvey, the distances on each side Ealand are exactly what might be expected from the numerals of Antoninus.

At Ealand "Roman' bricks have been discovered, having inscribed W. Riding. The Calder, Camden tells us, with Calder. upon them COH. IIII. BRE. supplies from other currents, is now become larger, and therefore made passable by a very fine bridge at Ealand, where bricks have been dug up. For the Romans wisely took care to preserve their ioldiers from effeminacy, and floth, by exercifing them in time of peace in draining the country by casting ditches, mending the highways, making of bricks, building of bridges, and the like."

Mr. Gough adds that "a number of bas empire coins have been pag. 36. found in a rock in Ealand Hall Wood."

This fituation agrees with Horsley's conjecture, that Cambodu-Cambodu-Cambodunum has been near Gretland, and Stainland. He thinks the station num. may have been half a mile, or a mile farther from Tadcaster than Ealand. He supposes it may have been upon the rivulet, which runs into the Calder under Gretland bridge. But Ealand lies at the utmost extent of the distance, and I see no reason to prefer any other place.

Gretlard, and Stainland, two villages about a mile each from Ealand, have both produced Roman antiquities. At the latter several coins have been found, and at the former an altar with an inscription, from which it has been very generally supposed to have Вв been



been dedicated to some local delty of the Brigantes, but as the existence of this god rests solely on the evidence of this single inscription, it is by no means impossible, that the inscription may not have yet received its proper interpretation.

¹ Effay, Itin. Cambodu-

Horsley' looks upon this altar, as a positive proof of some town "Such votive altars, he fays, are never found, but where a Roman fettlement has been." He further considers that settlement as Cambodunum, and yet he agrees with Camden in his account of this inscription, that it was dedicated to a tutelar god of the Brigantes, named DVI. The following interpretation is therefore proposed with dess confidence, because it has escaped a very intelligent antiquary, who admits the very principle upon which it is founded.

The two first lines of the inscription are fusicient for the present * No. XVIII. purpole, and they are copied from the stone by Horsley k, thus

DV₁ C' BRIG

ET NVMM GG

interpreted by Camden, Horsley, and I believe in general to mean DVI CIVITATIS BRIGANTVM ET NUMINIBUS AVGVSTORVM.

In English "To Dui of the city of the Brigantes, and to the deities of the Emperors," or "of the state of the Brigantes," for it seems Civitas is used by the best authors in the latter sense. obviously a difficulty arising from the connection of Civitatis with Dui.

But this difficulty vanishes, if we allow the first letters to express the name of a Brigantian town, and the near neighbourhood of Cambodunum gives great plausibility to the conjecture. DVNI CIVITATIS, the interpretation will be found perfectly easy and natural. As foon as I found Cambodunum might have been fituated fo near the spot, where this altar was dug up, I suspected that the name of that town must be referred to in the first word of the inscription. But I should not have presumed to have proposed a new interpretation, if I had not met with a plenary fanction in The Vois there plainly a ligature, which may express Horsley's copy.

the

the three letters VNI. That the N is reversed in this case forms no objection, there being many instances in inscriptions of other letters in the same position, as & . A., E., bf, el, le, &c. This altar seems then to have been dedicated by some officer, quartered at Cambodunum, "To the gods of Dunum, and to the Emperors." Gretland, where this altar was discovered, is described as "fituated on Camden, the very top of a hill, and accessible but on one side," a very likely fituation for a fummer camp.

" Iter VI.

M P. XXX.] The common reading of the numerals in this stage is in all copies, except Richard's, XX M. P. but the real distance according to Ogilby is thirty miles. An X then must have been Survey. omitted by the carelessness of some very ancient transcriber. Innumerable instances of such omissions may be expected in this work. And here it cannot be doubted, because no other means can remove the difficulty; at the same time that the addition exactly fills up the interval. In Richard's "copy the numeral is XXII.

MANUCIO. M P. XXVIII.

Manchester. Lancash.

The identity of this town has never been disputed, notwithstanding the numerals call for a fituation twenty miles nearer York. But there seem no real grounds to doubt, whether Manchester is the The numerals in these two stages from York are place intended. most plainly erroneous.

This town retains the first syllable of its ancient name, a distinction common in these Antonine towns. And the name of this town being of British original is thought to shew its existence before the coming of the Romans: "It is supposed, says" Horsey, to • Estay, Idia, come from Maen, a stone, for such is the ground on which this Iter II. town is built."

This author adds, that here has been a Roman station, and that "it lies about a quarter of a mile out of the town, being fouth, or fouth-west from it. It now goes by the name of the Giants, or Tarquin's Castle, and the field, in which it stands, is called Castle Field. The river runs near it on the fouth east."

Mr. Whitaker describes "the figure of the Old Castrum to be Hist Manc. an irregular paralellogram, with parallel fides in equally right lines,



Vol. I. p. 204.

and equally long, but the corners rounded. The area of it was much smaller than the compass of the British town. And while the latter contained nearly thirteen acres of our statute measure, the 4 Hist. Manc. former only included about five acres, and ten perches. was not originally constructed, as the central parts of it now are, at the distance of nearly a mile from the Castle field, but nearer to the station. No tradition, however, ascertains the particular site. there is a small district, which encompasses the Castle Field upon three fides called Old Port, or the Old Borough, within the compass of which the town must have been originally planted."

¹ Id. p. 19.

"The dimensions of Mancenion are still very discernible. It filled the whole area of the present Castle Field, except the swampy part of it to the west. Terminated by the windings of the Medlock on the fouth, fouth-east, and fouth-west, it was bounded on the east by a Foss, on the west by a lofty Bank, and on the north by a long, and broad Ditch."

This account of the fituation of this old town agrees with the numerals of the Itinerary in the stages on each side of it in this Iter. By them it appears, that Manucio must have been situated in, or near the part of the present Manchester, which is farthest from Ealand, and nearest to Middlewich. And this must have been the position of it, if it lay near the Medlock, which is laid down in the map at a small distance south from Manchester.

Ample testimonies of the Roman antiquity of this place in coins, and inscriptions, have been found in the last, and present century.

Road Book. p. 293.

M P. XXVIII.] The distance from Ealand to Manchester, both Ogilby, and Paterson make twenty-eight miles. The common reading is XVIII and must be an error. And the omission of an X appears here again as in the last stage.

Horsley found these distances between Calcaria, and Manucio one of the principal difficulties in this Iter. He thought of many things to lessen it, but found nothing satisfactory. The horizontal distance is his most favorite solution. But the distances already noticed afford fufficient evidence for believing, that the Itinerary miles were measured upon the surface like our present road miles. Nothing then can reconcile the numbers in these two stages, but the suppolition

position that a ten has been omitted in each of them. And it must be allowed a very strong argument in favour of this conjecture, that the addition in the first stages brings us to a place so likely to be Cambodunum as Ealand, and that this distance by the same correction should exactly reach to Manchester, the acknowledged Manucio.

CONDATE. M.P. XXIII.

Middlewich. Chesh.

This town has been placed by Camden, and the older commentators in general, at Congleton, induced no doubt by the feeming affinity between the ancient, and modern names, but they do not pretend to support this conjecture by any proofs of antiquities found here; — and the distances in every direction are positively against it. Horsley, and Stukeley with much greater probability consider Northwich to be the town intended. And Mr. Whitaker feems to have advanced still nearer the truth, placing it at Kinderton near Middlewich. For the town of Middlewich, I expect, will be found the very place.

"These salt towns, Camden remarks, were not unknown to Britannia. Weever Riv. the Romans." And this opinion he founds upon a line of road, which runs from near Northwich to Middlewich, and appeared to him a Roman work. "Nor do I question, he says, but these towns were known to the Romans. For there was a noble way from Middlewich to Northwich, which is raifed so high with gravel, that one may eafily differn it to be Roman, especially if he considers, that gravel is scarce in this country, and that private men are even forced to rob the road of it for their own uses."

The line of this road is very visible in the map of Cheshire. "Cary's. Cheshire. The fouthern extremity of it does not stop at Kinderton, but reaches to Middlewich, and concludes there. The other end does not appear to approach nearer to Northwich than about two miles. It there bends with a fudden, and confiderable angle towards Lostock Green, and Manchester. The road, traced by Mr. Whitaker from Manchester to beyond Meretown, into a lane called Holford Street, points directly towards Lostock Green, but the line disappears for a small distance. The conclusion of the above mentioned piece





* Gent. Mag. Oct. 1795.

of road at Middlewich gives it a preference to Kinderton. A camp' is mentioned as visible upon Bell Pool Hill in this parish; upon which Hill some have supposed this ancient town to have stood.

7 Horsley. Essay. \ ondate. The ancient name of Condate, which has been interpreted to mean "a confluence of rivers," agrees exactly with Middlewich, which is not only near the junction of the Croke and the Dane, but also of the Dane, and the Wheelock.

E Hift. Manc. Vol. I. p. 103.

Mr. Whitaker gives another interpretation of this name. "It is composed, he tells us, of Conda.te, which signifies the principal abode, and therefore he thinks this town has been the capital of the Cornavii, and superior to Deva before they were in possession of Urioconium." Deva, and Urioconium are the only towns mentioned by Ptolemy, and they have consequently positive claims, as the principal towns at that time. Whether prior to this period Condate was superior to them, is not determined by any historical evidence. Antoninus makes it a principal town, which may answer the meaning here assigned to the name.

Kinderton must be farther than Middlewich both from Chester, and Whitchurch, for which addition in distance there does not appear to be any room. Indeed the distances will be found to agree with no town better than Middlewich, connected with the three towns Manucio, Deva, and Mediolano.

In regard to Roman antiquities I do not learn, that any have been discovered either at Middlewich, or Kinderton. The camp at the latter place is equally in favour of Middlewich. Such military works are often mentioned in the neighbourhood of the Antonine towns.

· Iter X.

b Itin. Cross Road. Vol. II. pag. 50. c Id. Direct Road. p. 144. M.P. XXIII.] This is the reading in Richard's copy, and feems to be the true one. The common number XVIII brings us to no probable fituation, and the correction is very natural. The distance from Manchester to Northwich, according to Paterson', is nineteen miles and three quarters, and from Northwich to Middlewich, by the common' road to the west of the Weever, is six miles. By this circuitous line therefore the distance is no more than twenty-sive miles. But the present Iter leaves the road to Northwich, at least

two

two miles before it reaches that town, and takes a much more direct course to Middlewich. I have no doubt but twenty-three miles is as near as possible the true distance.

He Vol. I. p. 101. Mr. Whitaker's account agrees with this calculation. reakons "the distance from the cross in Manchester to Buckley Hill to be twelve measured miles, and from thence by Meretown to Middlewich about the other twelve." He does not speak with strict accuracy, but must be near the truth. When he has deducted three quarters of a mile for the distance between the cross, and Castle Field, the remainder will be twenty-three miles and a quarter.

Paterson " makes it twenty-four miles from Middlewich to Man- Road Book. chester through Knutsford.

DEVA. LEG. XX. VICTRIX. M P. XX. City of Chester.

This city has been, with the consent of all antiquity, from the earliest times considered as the Deva of the Itinerary. And there appear no grounds to dispute this determination. Situated on the bank of the Dee, a part of its ancient name is retained in the name of the river, and very numerous Roman antiquities have been, from

time to time, discovered at this place.

Camden gives the following account of this old town. "Not Bertan. far from the mouth of the Dee stands that noble city, called by Ptolemy Deunana, and by Antoninus Deva, from the river, by the Britons Caerleon, and by way of emimence Caer, as by our ancestors the Saxons Legeacester, from the legions camp there, and by us more contractedly, West Chester, from its westwardly situation, and simply Chester. And without question these names were derived from the twentieth legion, called Victrix. For in the confulchip of Galba the Emperor with Titus Vinius, that legion was transported into Britain, and, in the time of Vespasian, seated in this city for a check, and barrier to the Ordovices. That this legion called Valeria Victrix, was quartered in this city, appears from Ptolemy, Antoninus, and the coins of Septimius Geta. And these coins shew farther, that Deva was a colony, for the reverse of them is inscribed COL DIVANA LEG XX VICTRIX. And though at this day there remain here few memorials of the Roman magnificence, belides tome pavements of chequered work, yet in the last age it afforded many,



many, as Ranulph a monk of this city tells us in his Polychronicon. He speaks of ways here underground, wonderfully arched with stones, vaulted dining rooms, huge stones engraven with the names of the ancients, and fometimes coins digged up with the infcriptions of Julius Cæsar, and other famous men. When I beheld, says he, the foundations of vast buildings up, and down the streets, it feemed rather the effect of Roman strength, or the work of giants than of British industry."

"This city is of a square form, surrounded with a wall two miles in compass, and contains eleven parish churches. The buildings are neat, and there are piazzas on both fides along the chief street. Upon a rising ground near the river stands the castle, wherein the courts palatine, and the affizes were held twice a year. This city was demolished by Egfrid the Northumbrian, and again by the Danes, but repaired by Ædelfleda, governess of the Mercians."

Itin. cur. pag. 56.

When Stukeley visited this city "a Roman hypocaust had been lately discovered, lined with bricks. The Rows, or Piazzas, he thinks very fingular through the whole town, giving shelter to foot people. He fancied them a remain of the Roman porticos. walls round the city are kept in very good repair at the charge of the corporation, and serve for a very pleasant walk."

M P. XX.] The road books do not give the distance between

Middlewich, and Chester, but the distances of Northwich, and Namptwich, with the affishance of the map, leave little doubt of its agreement with the Itinerary numbers. From Northwich to Chester * Road Book. Paterson * makes eighteen miles, and from Namptwich to the same city nineteen miles and a half. The comparison of either of these distances in the map ' of Cheshire with the distance of Middlewich from Chester gives good reason to think Middlewich the exact distance required by the numbers. Whether the line of communication lies through Sandy Lane, or more directly through Delamere Forest, leaving Oak Mere a short distance on the right hand, and entering the Northwich road about the ninth milestone from Chester,

can only be ascertained by the correspondence of one of them with

p. 261. 117. 1 Cary's.

the numerals.

BONIO.

BONIO. MP. X.

Queen Hope. Flint.

Commentators are by no means agreed as to the situation of this ancient town, nor can it be determined with fo much certainty as many others from the want of evidence of its distance with relation to the towns on each fide of it. Camden the fettles it at Banchor on Bonio. the Dee, as Richard of Cirencester had done before him. The ingenious monk has even changed the name to 1 Banchorio, but this 1 Iter I. proves nothing, unless it be, that his Itinerary is not so ancient, as it appears to be the fashion among antiquaries to allow it. The distances on both sides are inimical to this opinion. From Chester this place cannot be less than fourteen or fifteen miles.

Horsley " dissents from this decision, primarily on account of the " Rstay, Itin. distance, and also because he could not learn, that any Roman antiquities had been found here, though afferted by Gale and other writers. He inclines to "move it to Bunbury in Cheshire, and at last fixes it at Stretton in that county, till some fitter place can be found."

But the argument of distance is not more in favour of Bunbury or Stretton than of Banchor. The same objection lies in part against Holt Castle, where Roman antiquities have been found.

If any attention is paid to the numbers this town must be looked for farther to the west. And Queen Hope presents itself very nearly in the situation expected. Here Camden inform us, while he was Britan. there "a certain gardener digging near it somewhat deep, discovered a very ancient work, concerning which several have made various conjectures, but whoever consults M. Vitruvius Pollio will find it no other than the beginning of a hypocaust of the Romans, who, growing luxurious, as their wealth increased, used baths very much. It was five ells broad, four long, and about half an ell in height, encompeffed with walls hewn out of the live rock. The floor was of brick fet in mortar: — the roof was supported with brick pillars, and confifted of polished tiles, which at several places were perforated. On these were laid certain brick tubes, which carried off the force of the heat. Whose work this was, appears by this inscription on some tiles there, LEG XX, for the twentieth legion, which was stiled Victrix, as we have already shown, and lay in garrison at Chester, **scarce**



fcarce fix miles hence." From this circumstance there is good grounds for concluding, that a detachment of this twentieth legion might be quartered at this place. Such a convenience as a bath implies a length of residence, and not a sudden, or occasional visit.

"To a castle here, the same author informs us, King Edward I.

retired, when the Welch had furprized his army."

"The form of this place, fays Dugdale, viewed from the fummit of the adjacent rock, befpeaks it to have been a Roman station, rectangular, one side formed by the slope of the river, with three broad parallel streets, intersected by three narrow ones at right angles."

• Vol. II. pag. 596.

Mr. Gough adds, that "other proofs have been discovered, fince Camden's time, of the antiquity of this town. Roman bricks have been found in the old house at Hope, and large beds of iron cinders, supposed works of the Romans, near Caer Estyn in this parish. A Roman road points from this village towards Mold, visible more than once in the fields on this side Plas Tog. — Another road points towards Hawarden. — And there might be a third on the Wrexham side; Croes street there passing over Cesny bedd, or the Hill of Grace, and leading to the Castle. This village is called in Welch Caergorle, and Mr. Edwards conjectures the etymology to be Caer Gawr le, or the camp of the Giant Legion, Lleon Gawr, the Britons bestowing that title on the twentieth legion, analogous to Victrix, giving it the strength of a giant."

M P. X.] Camden's calculation of Hope being fix computed miles from Chester is very favourable to the supposition, that it may prove to be ten measured miles from that city. Cary's map of North Wales in his county maps is so small and imperfect, that it is impossible to guess at a distance from it. By the scale of this map Hope is not more than eight miles from Chester. But by his large map, in which this part of the country is given on a much larger scale, this distance is made full ten miles, and a road laid down almost direct from this village to Chester by a small place in Flintshire not far from it called Kinnerton, and another in Cheshire of the name of Dodlestor.

MEDIOLANO.

MEDIOLANO. M P. XX

Whitchurch. Shropsh.

"I am fully persuaded, says Camden, because it seems a certain Paritannia. truth, that the Mediolanum of the Ordovices, celebrated by Antoninus, and Ptolemy, stood in the county of Montgomery, the footsteps of which I have diligently endeavoured to trace out, though with no great fuccess, so far doth age consume even the very skeletons, and ruins of cities. However if we may conjecture from its situation, seeing those towns, which Antoninus places on each side are well known, one of which he places at twelve Italian miles. and from the other twenty, the lines of position (if we may so term them) or rather of distance, cross each other between Mathraval. and Lhan Vylhin, which are scarce three miles asunder, and in a manner demonstrate to us the situation of Mediolanum. For this method of finding out a third place from two known places cannot deceive us, when there are neither mountains interposed, nor the turnings of the road discontinued." Of the two towns he prefers Lhan Vylhin, but leaves the reader to determine for himself.

His reverend continuator Gibson does not intirely agree with Montgo him, but proposes a village called Meivod about a mile distant from mery, (e) Mathraval.

It is remarkable, that neither of these learned antiquaries seem to have recollected, that Mediolanum occurs again in the tenth Iter, and that in that place it is affigned a distance of eighteen miles from a third town, which is Condate, placed by them, and all old commentators, at Congleton in Cheshire. The third distance cannot be reconciled to the situation assigned by them to Mediolanum. Mathraval, and Meivod must be near thrice the required distance from Congleton.

This confideration induced Horsley' to look for a position more * Essay, Itin. favourable to all the three distances, and he pitches upon the neighbourhood of Draiton, a small market town upon the river Tern in the eastern part of Shropshire.

Mr. Whitaker appears to fix this town at Whitchurch in Shrop- Hift. Mané. fhire. He does not expressly mention Whitchurch, but can mean 148. no other town. "The Ordovices, he fays, certainly possessed the county of Shrewsbury, the town Mediolanum, Med Lhan or Fair

Fortress in the north of it being particularly ascribed to that nation by Ptolemy, and Richard."

The distances on all sides are very much in savour of Whitchurch, but unfortunately not one of them can be positively ascertained, because the roads, by which the other towns originally communicated with it, cannot be laid down with certainty.

* Additions.
Monmouth.
(b).

The name may be alledged as another argument, that this town was Mediolanum. "Lhan, according to Gibson, signifies a yard, or some enclosure, as may be observed in compound words. However, as Giraldus observes, it denotes separately a church, and it is of common use in that sense through all Wales: probably because such yards or inclosures might be places of worship in the times of heathenism, or upon the first planting of christianity, when churches were scarce." "Med." Mad. Mat. signify Fair," Mr. Whitaker has observed, in giving the derivation of the name of the river Modlock near Manchester. Admitting then Med to mean Fair and Lhan a Church, we shall find the ancient name so exactly preserved in the modern Whitechurch, as almost to forbid every doubt of its identity.

Vol. I. p. 219.

" Hift. Manc.

To this may be added a very probable conjecture, that Whitchurch is fituated upon a Roman road, a branch of the Watling street. "I have been informed, says Horsley, that Watling street, or some branch of it goes by Newport, and Whitchurch from Wall beside Litchfield to Chester, and that it appears in several places."—Again between Whitchurch and Chester Stukeley' remarks, that the "Watling street from Dover came originally thither through Stretton and Aldford," and must consequently have passed through Whitchurch and Malpas.

* Essay, Itin. P. 417.

y Iter. III.

p. 56.

* Horfley. p.418. Nct. a

Dr. Tilston* thought Whitchurch to be Roman, but on what evidence it does not appear.

• Road Book. p. 108.

Dictionary.

M P. XX.] Paterson' gives the distance between Queenhope, and Wrexham six miles, and between Wrexham, and Whitchurch through Banchor sixteen' miles, in all twenty-two miles. But it is probable, that the present Iter did not pass through Wrexham. Leaving that town to the right, it crossed the Dee at Holt Castle, near which the Watling street from Aldford must have passed through Stretton and Malpas to Whitchurch. By this more direct course

course the distance, I am persuaded, will be reduced to an exact correspondence with the numerals.

RUTUNIO. M P. XII.

Near Wem. Shropsh.

This town must be naturally expected to occur somewhere in the direction between Whitchurch, and Wroxeter. And not much out of this line has been discovered "a spot of ground, where Camden Britagnia. was informed, that a finall city once stood, the very ruins of which Wem. Salop. are almost gone, but the Roman coins found there, with such bricks as they used in building, are evidences of its antiquity, and founders. The people of the neighbourhood call it Berry from Burgh, and affirm it to have been very famous in King Arthur's days."

"This place is according to "Horsley (who thinks it the Rutu- "Essay, Itin. nium of the Itinerary) near Wem, and on the bank of the river Rutunium. Rodan, the found of which, he observes, is not unlike to Rutunium, so that affinity of name makes for it."

But neither of these writers have described the situation of this ruined town so exactly, as to enable the test of distance to determine its identity. A correspondent of Mr. Urban's however has supplied Gent. Mag. this deficiency. He shews, that "it lies near Hawkestone," the Sept. 1795. beautiful feat of Sir Richard Hill." It cannot be therefore more than eight, or nine miles at most from Whitchurch, and this distance is against it, notwithstanding the antiquities it has produced. But to obviate this objection it may be alledged, that the whole distance between Whitchurch and Wroxeter by this route cannot exceed the fum of the numbers on each fide of Rutunio, that is, twenty-three miles, and that there are instances in other parts of the Itinerary, where the whole distance between two large towns is exact, and yet the intermediate town does not divide the numbers according to the proportions of Antoninus.

There is however another town in this part of the country, the name and fituation of which entitle it to a rivalship with this ruined town. This is a village called Broughton, which appears in the map near three miles fouth of Wem, in the road from that place Cary's. to Shrewsbury. The name is very agreeable to these kind of towns, and the distances on both sides seem to correspond with the numerals.

On the latter account I feel myself obliged to give the preference to this village, though I do not find that it has produced any other evidence of its antiquity.

Road Book. pag. 241.

M P. XII.] Paterson t lays down the distance from Whitchurch to Lee Bridge ten miles, and a half. This being compared in the map with the distance of Wem, it will be found, that the latter town is about a mile nearer Whitchurch. The distance of Broughton from Wem is by the " map two miles and a half, making the whole distance between Whitchurch, and Broughton twelves miles, the distance required.

b Cary's. Shropshire.

URIOCONIO. M P. XI.

Wroxeter. Shropsh.

Wroxeter is another town, the Roman antiquity of which has That it had an existence been admitted by a very general confent. in the Roman times is fully evinced by their coins, and other anti-Hift. Manc. quities often discovered there. And its name being, according to Mr. Whitaker', of British original, intimates its existence prior to the coming of the Romans. Y. Ricon. Caer, fignifies the City of Kings. Ptolemy speaks of it as one of the two principal towns of the people, called by him Cornavii.

Effay, Itin. Urioconium.

Vol. I. p. 148.

" I spent the greatest part of a day, says " Horsley, with much pleasure in viewing this place, and the antiquities of it. I had seen feveral medals at Shrewsbury, most of which were found here. The people call them Wroxeter Dinders. The town has been very large, as also the fortified ground. It is situated on the north, or north-east side of the Severn, and on the other side of it runs a small rivulet, so that this (as many other of the Roman stations) has been fituated on a Lingula, near the confluence of a rivulet. and a larger river. There is a piece of old wall yet standing, which has in it three regular Strata of Roman brick, each stratum confisting of the thickness of two bricks. It is about eight yards high, and about twenty yards long. The whole city feems to have been encompassed with a rampart, and ditch about half a mile square, the vestiges of which may still be discerned. It takes in the whole fields, in which the stones, coins, and other antiquities are found. I was informed that a Balneum or Sudatory has been discovered here

fome

fome years ago, but was then destroyed. Shrewsbury arose out of the remains of this ancient city."

The ancient wall mentioned in the above account is, I believe, a part still in being, and is the piece of ruins, which appears at a fmall distance from the road on the right hand in going from Atcham to the Iron Bridge. Wroxeter village is feen not far off behind it,

Camden fupposes this city to have been damaged in the Saxon Britannia. wars, and quite destroyed by the Danes.

Giblon = thinks the destruction of it must have been at latest by = Additions. He draws this conclusion from the coins found there. "Amongst these he tells us, (as he had the account from a person, who had been an eye-witness,) there is not one, but what is Roman. From whence we may infer, that the destruction of this city was before the coming over of the Saxons, or at latest in their wars with the Britons, for if it had continued till the Danish times, there would certainly have been fome of the Saxon coins mixed among the Roman. And the Saxon name Wrekencester (from whence the present Wroxeter flows) perhaps may imply, that it was, when they came, wrecked, or destroyed."

This author gives a curious account of the ancient mode of burial discovered at this place. "But whenever it was demolished, he adds, it has certainly been a place of great note, and antiquity, for upon fearthing into their places of burial, there has been teeth taken out of the jaw bones of men of a very large fize, and thigh bones have been lately found by the inhabitants of a full yard in length. Their way of burying their dead here (when they did not burn their corpses, and put their ashes in urns) has been observed to be this. First they made a deep wide grave, in the bottom whereof they fixed a bed of red clay, and upon that laid the body. With the same fort of clay they covered it, fencing the clay with a fort of thin flats against the earth or mould, which would have been otherwise apt to break through it to the dead body. Lastly they filled the grave, and covered it with great stones, sometimes five or fix upon a grave, which are now funk into the earth. Some part of the bones thus interred, that have happened to lie dry in the dust, or clay, remain pretty sound to this day."

M P. XI.]

Cary's. Shropshire.

M.P. XI.] According to the "map, from Broughton to Shrewf-bury is eight miles, and from Shrewfbury to Wroxeter five miles, in all thirteen, but the present road would leave Shrewfbury three miles to the right, passing through Usington, and Berwick directly to Wroxeter. This would reduce the distance to a conformity with the numbers, as it cannot exceed eleven miles.

USOCONA. M P. IX.

Oconyate. Salop.

Britannia.
 Uíocona.

Camden finds no difficulty in fixing upon this village as the fituation of this Roman town, though he produces no proof of any remains, or antiquities found here. "Not far from the foot of the Wrekin, he observes, by the Roman highway lies Okenyate in the depth of the valley, a small village of some note for pit coal, which by reason of its low situation, and that distance, which Antoniaus says it is both from Urioconium, and Pennocrucium, undoubtedly must be the same with Usocona. Nor does the name make against the conjecture, for it is compounded of the word Us, which in Welsh signifies Low, and seems to be added to express its lowly situation."

P Effay, Itin. Uxacona.

Horsley' takes no notice of this determination, but gives a new position to this town, and thinks it must have stood by the side of a rivulet near Sheriff Hales. This decision however has nothing remarkable to recommend it. The somer seems to deserve the preference, though I cannot learn, that any certain evidence has been yet produced in confirmation of it.

The name of this town is in most copies Uxacona, but in some Usocona which is here preferred, because the second, and third syllables seem to be still retained in the present name of this village. It is true, the common mode of spelling it is Oaken Gates. Camden writes it Okenyate, but if the derivation from the Roman name is admitted, it cannot be doubted but the name has been originally, and ought to be written Oconyate, in which we have a strong argument of its identity.

This village cannot be supposed to retain any marks of its Roman splendour, the whole face of the country being dissigured by misses.

I have met with the following notice relating to this place in the Gent. Mag. "My friend Mr. Pennant concurs with me in opinion, that a ruin, which we both faw at Oconyate about thirty years ago was the remains of a Roman Hypocaust." Feb. 1797.

coal roads, and vast heaps of earth, and ashes from the immense works, carrying on in the very spot, where from the distance it is reasonable to suppose the Roman town was situated, but a stranger will not even now approach it without admiration, particularly if his acquaintance should commence in an evening after sunset, which was the case with myself. The road to it from Weston lies over a hill of fufficient height to hide intirely the prospect on the other Having attained the top of the hill, the eye is all at once affailed with a view, tremendous as well can be conceived. The whole country appears in a blaze, as far as the fight can reach. The immense iron works, which lead from this village, and neighbourhood to Coalbrooke Dale, fill the whole valley with fire, and form a spectacle, that cannot be described equal to the first sensation they excite. The vast furnaces illumine the air for many miles round, and as we draw nearer to the works, the rattling of the chains of the fire engines, the beatings of the vast hammers, and the roaring of the blafts compose an assemblage of sounds, which add not a little to the terror of the scene.

At this village also the traveller may amuse himself with an exhibition of the mechanick powers of an inclined plane on a pretty large scale. Boats of ten, or twelve tons pass down it, and it is furprizing to see the facility with which they are managed in their One that I saw going down was stopped in a moment, on the appearance of fomething not in exact order, in the middle of the plane.

What could the Romans exhibit equal to these noble monuments of British industry? And how must the magnificence of the Roman city be exchanged for the better in the footy habitations of these laborious fons of Vulcan!—

M P. IX.] The common reading here is XI but the real distance of this place from Wroxeter is no more than nine miles. We Paterson. may therefore presume a transposition in the numerals, an error by p. 165. no means uncommon in this work. In Paterson's Itinerary, Wombridge marks the place of this town. In the map of Shropshire the two villages appear as joining each other.

PENNOCRUCIO. M.P. XVI.

Edward the fecond."

Penkridge. Staff.

This is another of those towns, wherein we find the first syllable of the ancient name retained in the modern one. Indeed the whole of the present name is so near the ancient British, not disguised by its Latin form, that I cannot refuse it a presence before any other town in the neighbourhood, notwithstanding neither its distance from the last town, nor its situation (being two miles from the Watling street) are in favour of the supposition. Nor yet has it produced any Roman antiquities, that I can learn. I have been informed by a friend, a native of Wales, that the British name of this town must have been Pen crych, which means a rough Head, and is perfectly expressive of its situation on the rough heathy ground, which covered so large an extent of this part of Staffordshire.

Camden is the only author, who assigns this position to Pennocrucio. Among the proofs of the antiquity of the next town (Etoceto) he alledges, "but that' which mainly makes for this point is, that the military way continues from hence very fair, and plain, and almost without any break, till it is crossed, and interrupted by the river Penk at Pennocrucium, (so called from the river) at the same distance, which Antoninus has made. This town has not quite lost its name at this day, being from Pennocrucium called Penkridge. At present it is only a small village, samous for a horse fair, which Hugh Blunt, or Flavus, the lord of it, obtained of

This town is here described as standing on the Watling street, but in this circumstance our great antiquary was certainly mistaken. Had he travelled the other way he could not have thought so. But this old highway has been in no part more difficult to trace than in its course over Cannock Heath, where a deep sandy soil, cut in all directions by the different roads over it, had obliterated all marks of the rampart, and the distinguishing peculiarities of such roads. A very excellent new road now leads across the heath from Wall to Norton, but this is an improvement of very modern date, being executed within the last ten years. The line of the road was before so obscure, that a stranger was directed from Wall to a single tree, which grew upon the heath at a considerable distance, as a guide

Britan. Etoceto.

guide to keep the road. In the infancy of this kind of knowledge therefore a mistake might easily be made in tracing this part of the road, but it is now well known, that Penkridge is not nearer than two miles to this old street.

And this circumstance has appeared to commentators in general so forcible an objection, that no one has adopted Camden's opinion, but new fituations have been proposed more intimately connected with the road. Dr. Plot fixes upon Stretton. Horsley supposes Penkridge might arise from this ancient town, but that the latter stood by the road. Stukeley proposes the side of the brook, which crosses the Watling street between Stretton, and Water Eaton. it appears by the map is the Penk, and had not Penkridge been fo near, I should have had no doubt, but the old town had been either at Stretton, or Eaton, which lie at a small distance on each fide of this rivulet.

But these opinions are all founded on the long established prejudice, that all the Antonine towns are feated close to the roads, whereas it will be proved, that many of them lie at some distance from the roads and in more than one instance, as far from them as Penkridge.

I suspect however, that a Roman road from Worcester by Wolverhampton has croffed the Watling street at the Spread Eagle, and passed through Penkridge to Newcastle, and Chesterton.

M P. XVI.] If Penkridge is allowed to occupy the fite of the Roman Pennocrucio, the common reading of the number in this stage, which is XII must be an error. The omission of a single stroke occasions the difference, a mistake very easily made. Paterson's Itinerary it is thirteen miles and a half from Oconyate Vol. L. to the Spread Eagle, and by his road book from the Eagle to Pag. 128. Penkridge twelve miles and a half, in all fixteen miles.

ETOCETO. M P. XII.

Wall. Staffordsh.

This is now no more than a very poor village, but all writers upon the topographical antiquities of our island agree in their opinion of its ancient consequence.

Richard

" Compare. ItersI.XVIII. Richard of Cirencester plainly supposes this old town to have had this situation.

And Camden, who had first fought it in some other place, on a more careful survey found reason to change his mind, and fix it here. "I examined the road, he tells us, very accurately, and with great luck have at last found it, and must ingenuously own myself to have been quite wrong before. Scarce a mile south from Litchfield are the ruins of an old city near this way (Watling street.) The name of the place is Wall, from the ruins of the walls there extant, which encompass about two acres of ground, called the Castlecrost, as if one should say, the Castlesield. Near this stood another little city on the other side the way, which was demolished before William the Conqueror's time, as the inhabitants from an old tradition tell us. And they shew the place, where a temple stood, guessing it to be so from the greatness of the foundations. And they produce many coins of the Roman Cæsars, which are always the most infallible proofs of antiquity."

z Itin. cur. pag. 58.

Stukeley, who visited this place, adds, that the Watling street, and "Ricning street cross each other near it, and that it stands high."

Near this village the line of the Watling street is not used as a road for about half a mile, but by the map it appears to have passed very near, if not through it.

Horsley agrees with his predecessors as to the position of this old town, but adds nothing new upon the subject.

M P. XII.] In adjusting this distance some difficulty arises from the uncertainty, whether this Iter returned into the Watling street at the Spread Eagle, or by another course through Cannock. The distance favours the latter direction, by which it cannot exceed twelve miles.

MANDUESSEDO. M P. XVI.

Mancester. Warwick.

The name, the antiquities found, and the distance all conspire to confirm the situation of this town, and to these may be added its position near a road certainly Roman. Mancester lies about a mile

mile fouth-east from Atherstone, the mother church of which place stands here.

"A little higher upon Watling street, Camden, observes, where Manduessethere is a bridge of stone over the river Anker, Manduessedum is dum. seated, a town of very great antiquity mentioned by Antoninus, which, having not yet lost its name, is called Mancester. Which name (since a quarry of Freestone lies near it) it is probable, was given it from the stone there digged and hewed. For in the Glossaries of the British tongue we learn, that Maen means a Stone, and foswad in the provincial language digging, which being joined together seem aptly enough to express the name Manduessedum.

"But of what note, or how great soever it was in former times, it is now a poor little village, containing not above fourteen small houses, and has no other monument of antiquity to shew, but an old fort, which they call Oldbury, that is, the Old Burrough. Atherstone on the one side (where the church of the Friars was converted into a chapel, which nevertheless acknowledges that of Mancester to be the Mother Church) and Nuneaton on the other side have by their nearness reduced Mancester to what you see."

Gibson adds, that "divers coins both of silver and of brass have Additions, been by ploughing, and digging brought to light at this place." Warwicksh. The fort at Oldbury this author describes as "quadrangular, containing seven acres of ground. In the north part of it there have been found several slint stones about four inches in length, curiously wrought by grinding, or some such way. The one end is shaped, like the edge of a pole axe, and by Sir William Dugdale, they are thought to have been weapons used by the Britons, before the art of making arms of brass, and iron. They must have been brought hither for some extraordinary purpose, because there are no slints to be found within forty miles of the place."

M P. XVI.] The distance between Wall, and Mancester is reckoned sixteen measured miles, I was informed by a person, who had travelled this road many years. And this information I find supported by the road books, and maps. Litchfield appears in the map about the same distance from Atherstone, as its neighbour the willage of Wall. Witherly also is very near Mancester, and about

the

*Road Book. the same distance from Atherstone. According to Paterson, from Litchfield to Tamworth is seven miles, and from Tamworth to Witherly nine and a half. In all sixteen miles and a half.

VENONIS. MP. XII.

Claybrooke. Leicest.

Antiquaries agree very generally in the opinion, that this town was situated at the intersection of the great Roman roads the Watling street and the Foss, about two miles north-west of the present village of Claybrooke in Leicestershire. The spot is well known in the neighbourhood by the name of High Cross, from a Cross formerly erected there, which in Camden's time had given place to a high post, set up with props to support it. This has been since succeeded by a new erection, still called a Cross, raised in the beginning of the present century, as appears by the inscription, at the expence of the neighbouring gentry of Warwickshire, and Leicestershire. At this point there is at present only a single house, which has been, and I believe, continues a small inn, frequented chiefly by drovers for the accommodation of the cattle brought this way out of Wales.

Britannia. Benones.

On this spot it has been supposed the old Roman city stood. Camden was informed by "the beneighbouring inhabitants, that the two principal ways of England did here cross, and that in this place stood once a most flourishing city, called Claycester, which had a senate of its own, and that Claybrooke, near a mile distant from hence, was part of the Old Claycester. They said also, that on both sides of this way great foundations of square stones have been discovered under ground, and Roman coins frequently cast up by the plough. In the Watling street a few miles from this place is a bridge, called Bensford Bridge. These things considered, this eminent antiquary thinks sufficient inducements to believe, that the Venones, or as it is called in some copies, Benones, which Antoninus places next after Benaventa was settled here. And the rather because Antoninus tells us, that the way here parted into two branches, which also is the vulgar observation."

This notice with respect to the division of the road is very remarkable, as I have not been able to find the least traces of it in any copy of the Itinerary, except in that preserved by Richard. In the Diaphragmata

• Diaphragmata this note occurs after the mention of Benonis: " Iter I. Hic bisecatur Via; Alterutrum ejus Brachium Lindum usque, alterum versus Uriconium protenditur.

d Itin. cur.

Stukeley d agrees with Camden, but is rather more particular, "Benones, he tells us, stands in the intersection of the two great Roman roads, that traverse the kingdom obliquely, and seems to be the center of England, and highest ground in it, for from hence rivers run every way. The Foss went across the back of the inn, and so towards Bath. The ground hereabouts, the site of the ancient city, is very rich; and many antiquities, stones, Roman bricks, &c. have been dug up. Roman coins were found, when they ploughed the field west from the cross. In the garden before the inn was a tumulus lately taken away. Under it they found the body of a man under the plain furface, as likewise under several others hereabouts upon the Watling street. Foundations of houses have been frequently dug up along the street here, all the way to Claycester. Here is a cross of a handsome design, but of a mouldering stone through the villainy of the architect, built at the expence of the late earl of Denbigh, and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. It consists of four Dorick columns regarding the four roads with a gilded globe, and a cross atop upon a sundial. On two sides between four Tuscan columns, that compose a sort of pedestal are these inscriptions, &c. The city was of a square form probably, humouring the croffing of the roads, and had confequently four Affects and four quarters. Many foundations are dug up all along the roads. It commands a charming prospect all round."

As to this account I shall only observe, that this traveller supposes Claycester a different place from Benones, which Camden fpeaks of as the fame.

Burton, in his Leicestershire, assigns nearly the same position ead. Edit. to this Roman town. "Near this place (Claybrooke) many ages fince stood a great city (out of the ruins of which this village might feem to fpring) called Benones, but by the Saxons afterwards Claycester, through which went the great street way, called Watling street, for on both sides of the way have been ploughed, and dug up many ancient coins, great square stones and bricks with the other rubbish of Roman buildings, not far from a beacon standing upon

the

the way, now called High Cross, of a cross which stood there fometime upon the meeting of another great way."

These are very high authorities for fixing the precise spot upon which the old Venonis was situated, but the numbers in the Itinerary positively contradict the opinion, that it stood at High Cross.

Pag. XXVII.

Horsley in his preface acknowledges his obligation to a gentleman of Northamptonshire for a communication, relative to this part of this Iter. He had received in a letter a draught of that portion of Northamptonshire, through which the Roman way passes, done by a Mr. Eayre. By this draught (which must also have contained the progress of this road between Leicestershire and Warwickshire to Witherly by Atherstone) He found, that Claybrooke was about a mile east from Watling street, and more than a mile distant from High Cross. He supposes Claycester mentioned by Camden, and Stukeley, where Roman antiquities have been found, must have stood on Watling street, or near it, at the distance of about a mile from the cross. He expects this situation will make the space from Manduessed equal to the numbers, which at High Cross it would not be. For Mr. Eayre had observed in his draught, that from "Benones, (meaning High Cross,) to Manduessedum, measured by the wheel, was ten miles, and a quarter."

Claycester, I expect, originally occupied the ground upon which both Over, and Nether Claybrooke now stand. At the former village, I am informed, that Roman coins, and other antiquities are sometimes found in making cellars, and laying foundations of new buildings. This village, to which the other is a hamlet, retains some marks of its ancient consequence, having three or four hamlets dependant upon it. I see no cause to suppose the Saxon town to be a different place from the Roman.

That there may have been several houses at the very intersection of the roads, after the above accounts of the foundations, &c. found there, I shall not presume to dispute. But it is very possible, that the commonly received opinion of the situation of the town there, has been adopted only on the supposition, that the Romans would certainly build a town at the intersection of two such roads. Whereas it is equally probable, that the town might have its existence prior to the formation of the second road, and its position

fo near the intersection be a circumstance intirely accidental. the same time its distance might create a necessity for those buildings near High Cross, the remains of which have been mistaken for marks of the old city.

M P. XII.] From Mancester to High Cross has been above shewn to be ten miles and a quarter. And from High Cross to Over Claybrooke Paterson makes two miles. Total twelves miles Road Book. and a quarter.

BENAVENTA. M P. XX.

Daventry. Northamp.

When it is recollected, how much the decisions of Camden are influenced by the comparison of the ancient, and modern names of these towns, and how much of BenAVENTa is retained in DAVENTRY, it must seem extraordinary, that he could give the preference to the village of Weedon, five miles from it. But it may be the distance of this town from the road might appear to him an infurmountable objection.

Stukeley follows the opinion of Camden, and again with more Itin. cur. confidence, for he speaks of the claim of Weedon as indisputable.

¹ Effay, Itin.

Horsley comes nearer to the idea here adopted, but doubts Bennavenna. whether to prefer Daventry, or Ledger's Ashby, where Stukeley tells of an old town, great ditches, causeways, and marks of streets. In fixing the distance however he determines rather for Daventry.

And the name, the distances (particularly that, on which we can the most depend, between Daventry, and Towcester) with every other circumstance favour this town more than any other.

The name in the present copy is Benavenna, but in the copies of Aldus and Simler it is Benaventa, which is here adopted from its greater fimilarity to the modern name. In all copies two syllables are plainly retained.

This name is supposed to be of British original, and consequently descriptive of some circumstance relative to the situation of the town, to which it belongs. The map of Northamptonshire shews, that one of the fources of the river Nen has its rife close by Daventry. And this river has been thought by most writers to have been called in the ancient times Aven or Avon. Pen Aven means the Head of

Aven,

Aven, and therefore suits exactly the site of this town. Stukeley applies this argument to Weedon, but it is certainly much more strictly applicable to Daventry than Weedon.

The coins of Roman Emperors are faid to have been found here. And on Borough Hill, half a mile from the town, are still to be seen the remains of a large Roman camp, three miles in compass, which has been sometimes used as a race course. "The whole hill top appears to have been fortified, but the principal work upon the end of it, double ditched, of about twelve acres. The inner ditch is very large, and at one corner has a spring. The Vallum is but moderate. A squarish work within, upon the highest ground, looks like a Pretorium. This camp appears to have been originally Roman, but since occupied by some other people, perhaps the Danes, who have new modelled it, and made new works to it."

Itin. cur. pag. 107.

k Stukeley.

I Bridges. Northamptonshire. Vol. I. pag. 42.

"On the fouth fide of the hill, almost a quarter of a mile below the rampire, is a place by the country people called Burnt Walls, where many loads of stones, of ruined walls, and foundations have been dug up. It takes up about fix acres of ground, feems to have been moated round, and perhaps had water conveyed to it from the old pools in Daventry Park. The banks in the park refemble those of ponds, and canals. Here, as tradition goes, stood a large house, or castle of John of Gaunt. But the appellation of Burnt Walls was given to this place long before the time of John of Gaunt, for it is mentioned in an agreement between the convent, and Fitzwalter lord of Daventry, in the thirty-eighth year of Hen. III. Dictus. Conventus fimiliter in Defenso habebunt Culturam suam ad Brende Wallis, &c. From the coins found upon the hill Moreton thinks it evident, that the camp there was originally Roman, and probably a fummer camp, for the forces wintered in Daventry." Possibly Burnt Walls might be a Roman station.

Such a combination of evidence can scarce leave a doubt of the identity of this town.

M P. XX.] The common reading of the numerals in this place is XVII. In Iter VIII the same distance is made XVIII, and in some copies XIX M. and in that Iter, to make the particular numbers agree with the total, it appears necessary to correct the numerals

in

in this particular stage to XX. This seems to be the true reading, and it is accordingly adopted here. In Iter VI, where Tripontio intervenes this distance is XXI miles. The communication between Daventry, and the Watling street has most probably proceeded by the most direct line by the camp, and through Norton. By comparing the maps of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire together, it is plain this distance cannot be less than twenty miles.

LACTODORO. M P. XII.

Towcester. Northamp.

The order of the towns, the discovery of antiquities, the name, and the distance all unite in proving Towcester the remains of this Roman town. Horsley has already fixed it here. But Camden very inconsistently supposes this place to be Tripontio, notwithstanding he has placed Venonis at High Cross, and Benaventa at Weedon, between which towns Antoninus mentions Tripontio. He indeed thinks it wrong placed in the Itinerary, but as he gives no reason for this opinion, his determination can form no just objection against the name here assigned to this town.

This antiquarian " traveller informs us, that " there is a mount Tripontium. still remaining here, cast up in ancient times. It is called Bury Hill, now taken up in private gardens. Certain persons of good credit told him, that Torcester is the true name of the town. In Marianus we read, that this town was so fortified in the year of our Lord 917, that the Danes were not able to take it, and that King Edward the Elder afterwards encompassed it with a stone wall, yet no figns of fuch a wall are discoverable. And time itself has so ruined the town, that it is beholden to the fituation, the name, and the ancient coins, every now, and then found here, for its reputation of antiquity."

Stukeley " has no doubt of the Roman antiquity of this town, but " Itin cur. he thinks it is not mentioned in the Itinerary. "Towcester, he observes, is a considerable town between two rivulets, but what its Roman name was, time has envied us, the Itinerary passing it by."

Horsley · suspects that "the ancient name of this place may have Lactodoro. been Dorcester or Todorcester, retaining a part of its original name."

M P. XII.] From Daventry to Towcester, twelve miles. Paterson. P Road Book. MAGIOVINTO. EE2

Near Fenny Stratford, Bucks. MAGIOVINTO. M P. XVI.

The exact fituation of this town I have not been able to make out, but the distance requires, that it should be in the neighbourhood of Fenny Stratford. The distance is at the same time against 4 Essay, Itin. its being at that place, where Horsley 4 fixes it, and "is inclined to pay so much regard to authority and etymology as to suppose a transposition of names, and to place Durocobrivis in this place near the water, and Magiovintum at Dunstable, where there is a chalky hill, and no river near it."

Magiovint.

pag. 115.

Fenny Stratford is not a parish of itself, but lies in two other parishes Bletchley, and, I believe, Sympson. One of them perhaps may occupy the fite of old Magiovintum. Or if it may be supposed, that this Iter was originally measured from London, the difficulty would be in a great degree done away. Ogilby, who first measured the roads in this kingdom, makes the distance of Daventry from London the same as Antoninus had done before him. Hence it is possible the small deficiency in this stage may arise from the present position of the last town not being perfectly the same with that of the Roman town. If Lactodoro stood half a mile nearer Daventry than Towcester now does, this interval would be very nearly filled up agreeable to the numbers.

But fince it does not appear, that Stratford, or any town near it has produced any kind of evidence of its Roman antiquity, it may be better to refer the positive settlement of this town to future discoveries. And it may excite the industry of some neighbouring antiquary to demonstrate the true situation of it, when it is determined to the compass of so small a space. Water Eaton is a fituation, that would accord extremely well with the present plan, as to distance, and position.

M P. XVI.] All copies read in this place XVII, but they equally agree in making this distance no more than XVI miles in both the VI and VIII Iters. In the VI Iter, which commences from London we shall find this stage approach very near to fixteen miles by an excess in the second interval between Brockley Hill, and Verulam. Road Book. Paterson' makes it fifteen miles from Towcester to Fenny Stratford. DUROCOBRIVIS.

DUROCOBRIVIS. M P. XII.

Dunstable. Bedfordsh.

All the names of the towns, compounded with the British word Dur (Water) are supposed to imply, that the situations of such towns are damp, and low, or at least by the fide of some river. But this is an exception, and Horsley was on that account induced to propose the transposition taken notice of under the last article. But if this transposition is not allowed, perhaps even this town might not be originally without some claim to the title of a Water town. Camden describes it as in his time consisting of four Britan. ftreets, and having in each street, because of the dryness of the soil, magnetic in the soil, mium. four large public ponds, which though supplied only with rain water are yet never dry, for as to springs they can come at none without digging twenty-four fathom deep." These receptacles might be made by the Britons, the original constructors of this town.

This place has been however very generally considered as the Magiovintum, or Magiovinium of the Itinerary.

"There is no doubt to be made, we are told, but that this was 'Id. the station, which Antoninus the Emperor mentions under the name of Magioninium, or Magiovinium, nor need it be fought elsewhere. For setting aside, that it stands upon the Roman military way, the fwineherds now and then in the neighbouring fields find coins of the Emperors, which they call to this day Madning money, and at a little distance upon the very descent of Chiltern Hills, there is a round military fortification, fuch as Strabo has told us the British towns were. It contains nine acres, and is called Madning, or Maiden Bower, a name wherein with a little variation one may eafily discover Magintum. But after Magintum either by the storms of war, or time, was destroyed, Hen. I. built another town here with a royal feat called Kingsbury, and planted a colony, that should be a curb to the insolence of robbers."

Stukeley "visited Maiden Bower, but does not think its name has "Itin. curany relation to the ancient name of the town, which however he pag. 108. looks upon to have been-Magiovintum. This antiquarian traveller will have "Berkhamstead" to be Durocobrivis, which, he says, has "Id. p. 109.

been

been evidently a Roman town from the coins frequently dug up there."

But there can be no foundation for this opinion. Dunstable must have been certainly Durocobrivis, unless the other name should be annexed to it by transposition, a liberty however, which ought not to be admitted, unless the necessity for it be first well ascertained.

P. 115.

M.P. XII.] The distance between Fenny Stratford, and Dunstable is no more than eleven miles and a half, according to both Road Book. Ogilby, and Paterson. This seems a confirmation of the conjecture, that the last town must lie at some little distance from the road, but if the Iter was measured from London, the excess in the first stages will be sufficient to make this twelve miles.

VEROLAMIO. M P. XII.

Verulam near St. Albans. Herts.

² Britan. Verolamium.

"The situation of this town, fays "Camden, is very well known to have been close by the side of St. Albans, for it is still commonly called Verulam, although nothing of it now remains, but ruins of walls, chequered pavements, and Roman coins, now and then digged up. It was feated on the fide of an easy hill, which faced the east, and was fortified with very strong walls, and a double rampire with deep trenches towards the fouth. And on the east part it had a small rivulet, which formerly made on that side a large Mere, or standing water, whereupon it has been conjectured, that this was the town of Cassibelinus, so well defended by woods and marshes, which was taken by Cæsar. For there is not, that I know of, any other mere hereabouts. In Nero's time it was esteemed a Municipium, a kind of town, whose inhabitants enjoyed the rights, and priviledges of Roman citizens. In the reign of the fame Emperor, when Boadicia, Queen of the Iceni, out of an inveterate hatred had raised a bloody war against the Romans, this town, as Tacitus writeth, was by the Britons entirely ruined. Yet afterwards it flourished again, and grew to a very great eminency. If I should lay any great stress on the stories, common amongst the people, and should upon that bottom tell you, what great store of Roman coins, how many images of gold, and filver, how many vessels, how many marble

marble pillars, how many capitals, in fine how many wonderful pieces of ancient work have been here fetched out of the earth, I could not in reason hope to be credited. However this short account, which follows, take upon the credit of an ancient historian.

"Ealred the Abbot in the reign of King Edgar fearching out the old subterraneous vaults of Verulam, broke them all down, and stopped up all the ways, and subterraneous passages, which were arched over head very artificially, and very firmly built, some whereof were carried under the water, which in old time almost encompassed the whole city. This he did, because they were the ordinary lurking places of thieves and whores. He also filled up the ditches of the city, and stopped up certain caves thereabouts, whither malefactors used to fly for shelter. But he laid aside all the whole tiles, and all fuch stones as he found fit for building. Hard by the bank, they happened upon certain oaken planks, which had nails sticking in them, and were covered over with pitch, as also some other shipping tackle, particularly anchors, half eaten with ruft, and oars of fir.

"Eadmer his fuccessor went forward with the work, which Ealdred had begun, and his diggers levelled the foundations of a palace in the middle of the old city. And when they had opened the earth to a greater depth, they met with old stone tables, tiles also, and pillars, pots, and great earthon vessels, neatly wrought, and others of glass, containing the ashes of the dead. And at last out of the ruins of old Verulam Eadmer built a new monastery at St. Albans. -And now the old Verulam is turned into cornfields, and St. Albans flourisheth, which rose up out of the ruins of it."

Stukeley , who spared no pains, or expence, to illustrate the "Rin. cur. topographical antiquities of this island, gives a particular account of this ancient city, with an ichnographical sketch of it taken by himself. "The track of the streets, he understood, were yet in fome measure visible, when the corn first comes up, or is nearly Three years before he was there good part of the wall was standing, but ever fince the neighbouring inhabitants had been pulling it up all round to the very foundations to mend the highway. He met hundreds of cart loads of Roman bricks carrying for that

that purpose, as he rode through the old city. The composition of the Roman wall he found to be three feet layers of slint, and one foot made up of three courses of Roman brick. A great piece of this wall is left by the west gate, called Gorham Block. It is twelve feet thick all ways. He saw several curious pieces of antiquity found here, and could have taken up pecks of remainders of Roman pavements. In walking along the great road, that runs north, and south through the city from St. Michael's church, foundations of houses, streets, gutters, sloors, &c. appeared under the hedge rows. He supposes the Watling street to have passed directly through the city, a little southward of St. Michael's church, and St. Mary's chapel, and so to St. Stephen's."

According to the plan of this ingenious antiquary the present turnpike road from Dunstable passes close by the remains of the old wall, called Gorham Block, and continues in old Verulam from that point till it approaches the rivulet at the bottom of St. Albans.

M P. XII.] Dunstable to St. Albans twelve miles and a quarter. Road Book. Paterson. Verulam lies somewhat nearer than St. Albans.

SULLONIACIS. M P. IX.

Brockley Hill. Middlesex.

c Britannia. Sulloniacis. There seems no reason to doubt but that this place, where 'Camden first fixed it, is the Sulloniacis of the Itinerary. Marks of this old town remained in his time, and much rubbish was dug up upon the hill now called Brockley Hill.

Before Gibson published his edition of the Britannia, Burton had ventured to differ so far from his great guide, as to propose Elstre a mile north from Brockley Hill, but the learned editor very justly observes in his additions, that as "Elstre has produced no evidence of its antiquity, there is no cause for this change, especially as coins, urns, Roman bricks, &c. have been since discovered at Brockley Hill, in the place where a handsome new house had been built, as well in making the foundations of the house, as in levelling the gardens. Rarities of this kind have been also turned up by the plough for about seven, or eight acres round."

Additions.
 Middlesex.

Stukeley

Stukeley "mentions "a proverbial faying in use in this neighbour- "Itin. cur. hood

> No heart can think, nor tongue can tell What lies between Brockley Hill, and Pennywell

meaning the coins found there abouts. In the wood over against the house, great quantities of Roman bricks, gold rings, and coins have been found in digging, many arched vaults of brick, and flint under the trees. The whole top of the hill is covered with foun-Pennywell is a parcel of closes across the valley, where foundations are also discernible."

No evidence is here wanting but to shew, that the distance is agreeable to the numerals.

M P. IX.] Paterson makes it nine miles three quarters from pag. 113. Brockley Hill to St. Albans, and as Verulam joins St. Albans it cannot differ more than half a mile, which leaves the distance nine miles and a quarter to Verulam.

f Road Book.

LONDINIO. MP. XII.

City of London.

This long Iter has at length brought us to the capital of our island, the metropolis, as it appears, of Roman, as it is of modern Britain. For though it is here passed through without any distinction above the other towns, yet in other parts of the Iter Britanniarum we find most positive testimonies of its early superiority, and importance. It is one of the extremes of no less than seven of the fifteen Iters, four of which commence at it, and three others end there. This may be deemed a very fair proof, that, even in these early days, this city had obtained the first place among the towns of our island. In the time of Nero indeed, half a century earlier, Tacitus describes this town as even then "exceedingly Lib. XIV. famous for the number of its merchants, and its trade."

The ancient names of many of these towns, as has been already observed, afford very probable testimonies of their existence prior to the coming of the Romans, but this is not the case with regard to this city. Different authors have given feveral derivations of the name from the British, but none of them are sufficiently satisfactory to ground any argument of its antiquity upon. There are good FF grounds grounds however to infer from its early celebrity, that it does not owe its origin to the Romans, and I am fully perfuaded, that it was that town of Cassibelin surrounded with woods and marshes, which was plundered by Cæsar, and which has been above supposed by Camden to be Verulam.

Cæsar describes the capital city of Cassibelin, "as strongly fortified with woods, and marshes." This must have been precisely the state of London in its infancy. An immense forest * reached to the very walls of this town till the beginning of the thirteenth century, when in the time of Hen. III. it was disforested, and history informs us, that many of the citizens purchased parts of it to build upon, by which means the city, and suburbs were greatly enlarged.

History of London.

Nor could Londinio be deficient in + marshes, which may be inferred from its lying so much lower than at present, and consequently more exposed to the depredations of the river. When Sir Christopher Wren be opened the foundations for St. Paul's Cathedral, he found, that "the ground on the north side had been very anciently a great burying place. Under the graves of later ages, in a row below them he found the burial place of the Saxons, and below that the British graves with Roman urns intermixed. This was eighteen feet below the surface, or more, and belonged to the colony, when Romans, and Britons lived, and died together."

· i Id.

Again the same great architect, in preparing the foundations for "the steeple of St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside, to his great surprize sunk above eighteen feet deep through made ground, when he came to the causeway of a Roman road, four feet thick, of rough stone, close, and well rammed with Roman bricks, and rubbish at the bottom, on which causeway he laid the foundations of this weighty, and lofty spire."

The name of Moorfields also seems to intimate marshy ground in that part, and neighbourhood.

Nor is there any thing in the account given by Cæsar, and the earliest writers, that contradicts the supposition, that London might

[•] Proxime patet Foresta ingens, Saltus nemorosi, Ferarum Latebræ, Cervorum, Damarum, Aprorum, et Taurorum Silvestrium.—Stephanidis Descrip. Civ. Lond. Temp. Hen. II.

[†] Cum est congelata Palus illa magna, quæ Mænia Urbis aquilonalia alluit. Idem.

be Cassibelin's chief town. It is plain, that town could not lie on the south side of the river Thames, because Cæsar was obliged to pass that * river before he could come to it. — He was informed by the Cassii, that it was not far from their territories, of which Ptolemy makes Verulam the principal town, and from which place London is at no great distance. Camden, and some later writers suppose Cassibelin to have been king of the Cassii, which his name is thought to import, the belin, or king of the Cassii. But Cæsar tells us, that the Cassii yielded † themselves to him, and that they informed him, that the town of Cassibelin was not far off, which does not favour the idea, that he was of their tribe, but rather an enemy, whose abode it gave them pleasure to discover.

It might be expected however, that Cæsar in his account of this place after he had taken it, would have mentioned the river Thames, if it had been situated upon the bank of it. But it is observable, that this conqueror adds no new circumstance whatever with regard to this town, after he had it in his power to be more particular in his description of it. And as the river did not constitute one of its desences on the side of the Cassi, it was omitted in their account.

Belingsgate, called by Stukeley Porta Belini, may seem to have derived its name from this ancient king, for it is thought to have been one of the grand passes of the river in the Roman times.

Ptolemy makes Londinium one of the principal towns of the Cantii. And this has induced fome to think, that its fituation must have been on the fouth side of the Thames. But as this does not prove to be the fact, it is more reasonable to conclude, that the territories of the Cantii extended over the south parts, or perhaps the whole of Middlesex, as well as Kent, and were not bounded by the Thames, a boundary assigned them on no other evidence, I believe, but the probability of the thing, which can have no weight against positive evidence to the contrary.

Caffibelin may then be thought to have been the king of the Cantii, and this was most likely one reason, why he was chosen general

[&]quot;Cæsar marched his army to the river Thames, where upon the other side, he found a great army of the Britons drawn up. However the Romans went over so resolutely, that the Britons less their posts and sied. Camden. Romans in Britain.

⁺ The Cassii likewise yeilded themselves to Cæsar, from whom learning that Cassivelaun's Town was not far off fortisted with woods and sens, he goes and assaults it, &c. Id.

general of the Britons against Cæsar, because he had not only a share in the common cause, but was so much more interested in the immediate preservation of his own dominions.

All these circumstances considered there seems more than probable evidence, that London was the town of Cassibelia, and consequently an ancient British town.

Stukeley in his plan supposes the Roman town to have occupied all the space within the walls. And it is farther conjectured, that those walls were first erected by Constantine the Great, or his mother Helena, but there appears no just reason to believe such necessary defences would be so long withheld from a place of its importance. Probably they were built soon after the city recovered from its destruction by the Iceni.

The fimilarity of the ancient, and modern names:—the great abundance of Roman antiquities discovered from time to time in this city, and the distance all concur in proof, that this was the town here intended by Antoninus.

MP. XII.] This Iter may be supposed to have continued along the Watling street to Tyburn turnpike, where the great Roman road from the west crosses that street towards London.

k Road Book.
pag. 113.
Id. Pref.

From Brockley Hill to Tyburn turnpike is according to *Paterson ten miles, and from the turnpike to the obelisk in Fleet 1 street two miles and a half.—Whole distance twelve miles and a half.

Another road is thought to have passed from Edgeware through Hendon, and Hampstead to London, but the distance by this road also appears not less than twelve miles. From Brockley Hill to Red Hill is by the map three miles, and from Hendon to London, according to Paterson seven miles. The interval between Red Hill, and Hendon cannot be less than two miles. In all, twelve miles.

NOVIOMAGO. M P. XV.

Holwood Hill. Kent.

m Additions. Kent. This place is thus described by "Gibson, who thinks it the Noviomagus of Antoninus. "The fortification is near two miles in circuit, being enclosed with treble rampires, and ditches of a vast height, and depth, which must certainly be the work of many hands, but of whose is uncertain. Some would have it to be the

camp,

camp, which Cæsar made, when the Britons gave him the last battle with their united forces, just before he passed the Thames in pursuit of Cassivelaun. But I can scarce believe either that Cæsar had time to cast up such a work, or that he would not have mentioned a thing fo confiderable in his commentaries. Much rather should I think it (if at all by the Romans) to have been done some time after, when they had reduced the nation into a province, and made them stations at certain distances for the better quartering of their armies, and that this is what remains of old Noviomagus, which must be hereabouts."

Holland fpeaks of this place as feated near the rife of the little Camden. Kent. Note. river Ravensburne, "strange for the height, as double rampires, and depth as double ditches of all that he had feen, doubtless the work of many labouring hands. Of what capacity it was, he could not discover, for that the greatest part thereof is now several, and overgrown with a thicket, but verily great it was, as may be gathered from that which is apparent."

That this was Noviomagus is rendered highly probable by a various reading of the numerals in this stage, which removes the chief objection against it.

Camden, Gale, and Horsley look for this town at Woodcote in Surry, influenced possibly by the supposition, that the Noviomagus of Antonine was the fame place with the Neomagus, which Ptolemy mentions as the chief town of the Regni. But there are sufficient grounds to believe, that they were two distinct places. Neomagus of Ptolemy appears to have been fifty-nine miles from London, for he blames Marinus Tyrius for "making o it by climate o Burton. north of London, but by Itinerary account fouth of that city, as much as fifty-nine miles." He does not find fault with the number of miles, but with the inconsistency of that geographer in making a place north of another by one method, while by another he shews, This distance by the most direct that it lies to the fouth of it. road exactly reaches to Chichester, the supposed Regnum of the Itinerary, which is therefore more likely the town intended by Neomagus.

Ptolemy also gives to Neomagus a latitude more southernly than Venta Belgarum (Winchester) which favours the same idea. fimilarity

similarity of names unsupported by other proofs, is a very slight

argument.

From the great extent of this fortification on Holwood Hill it is much more probable, that it was a town than a camp. It is supposed to enclose one hundred acres. "Roman coins, tiles, and bricks have been ploughed up in it"

Gough's Additions. Kent.

MP. XV.] This was the reading in Richard's copy, and it 9 Iter. XV. feems to be the true one, because it agrees with the real distance. All other copies uniformly read X, the last numeral being omitted.

Road Book. pag. 10.

Paterson flews, that it is fourteen miles from London bridge to Holwood Hill, and from the entrance of the city at Ludgate to the • Id. Preface, end of the bridge at least a mile (obelisk' in Fleetstreet 1m. 1f.) Total fifteen miles. The space through the city must be taken into the account, as it would be measured in the course of the Iter.

VAGNIACIS. M P. XVIII.

Northfleet. Kent.

! Itin. cur. pag. 113.

Stukeley is the only authority I have met with for Roman antiquities found at this place. He does not indeed specify the kinds, but only observes, that many are found there. He supposes it to have been a Roman station, but certainly not Vagniacis, which he places at Maidstone, as Camden, and others had done before him.

* Effay, Itin. pag. 424.

Horsley inclines to think this the situation of Vagniacis, and prefers it to Maidstone for the same reason, that has obtained it a place in the present work, because it is much more agreeable to the distances on both sides. Maidstone cannot be less than thirty miles from Holwood Hill, or any other place hitherto affigned to Noviomagus.

* Gen. Mag. Supplement, 1792.

A correspondent of Mr. Urban's proposes Southsteet as this ancient Roman town. "Some coins, he thinks, which have been lately found in the Barkfields in the parish of Southsleet, confirm this conjecture (which had been before offered by some other person)

I have been induced to prefer Southfleet for two reasons. First the Roman road goes through this parish, which is certainly in its favour. A deep ravine formerly filled with water, running from the Thames west of Northseet up to Swanscomb, probably occasioned the road to pass by Swanscomb and Southseet. Secondly an old clergyman of Southseet told me, that a farmer in that village having often broken his plough by some obstacle in his field, dug up a large stone like a milestone with the Roman letters IX, the exact distance of Vagniacis from Durobrivis. Bishop of Cloyne.

that here was fituate the Vagniacæ of the Romans. The Watling street is visibly to be traced from Swanscomb Wood to Dartford".

If the distances of the towns from Rochester are equal, it is next to impossible to decide, which deserves the preference, but in the map the road from Southfleet to Rochester appears the most direct, and that village nearer to that town than Northfleet, perhaps a whole mile. On this account Northfleet has been retained in this place, allotted to it before the claim of its rival was known.

M P. XVIII.] According to Paterson from Croydon to Dartford pag. 89. is seventeen miles. Holwood Hill may be about four miles nearer, and consequently not more than thirteen miles. From Dartford to Road Book. Northfleet is five miles and a half. In all eighteen miles and a half. Pag. 1.

DUROBRIVIS. MP. IX.

Rochester. Kent.

"On the east fide of the river Medway lies this old city. Bede Camden. calls it Durobrevis, and in an ancient foundation charter of the Durobrivis. cathedral church, it is expressly mentioned as Durobrovis," which is its title in many copies of the Itinerary. " In the decline of the Roman empire, time did so contract this name, that it was called Roibis, whence with the addition of Chester came its present name. It stands in a valley, on some sides encompassed with walls but not very strong, and as Malmsbury says, is pent up within too narrow a compass, so that it was formerly looked upon as a castle rather than a city. But now it runs out into large suburbs towards the Æthelbert king of Kent built a stately east, west, and south. church in it, and adorned it with an episcopal see. Near the church there hangs over the river a castle fortified pretty well both by art and nature, built by William the Conqueror."

In Leland's time there "remained fix, or feven towers in the "Itin. Vol. VI. walls and the most part of a marvellous strong gate, going out page 9. towards Canterbury."

Stukeley 'gives the following account of this town. "The 'Itin. cur. Roman city was very strong, being walled about, and ditched. Near the angle below the bridge, encompassed by the river, is a large piece of Roman building of the wall, made of rubblestone, laid floping fideways, here and there Roman bricks. Houses are built

built upon it, and it is broke through for a passage. In the inside is much flint. Dr. Thorpe has a great number of antiquities found hereabouts. This city stands in an angle of the river. It seems to have been of a square form, the Watling street running directly through it. The eastern gate of the city was pulled down not long ago. I saw many of the stones distributed among the adjacent buildings, being of a Roman cut."

The evidence in favour of this town is complete. Its name, its fituation on the Watling street, the remains, and antiquities found there, and the distances all confirm the opinion, that it was the Durobrivis of antiquity.

In Peutinger's table a town, called Madus, occurs in this neighbourhood. It there supplies the place of Vagniacis, and has been, no doubt, the occasion of Maidstone being supposed the town intended by both names, though neither the order of the Antonine towns, nor the numerals favour the conjecture.

Richard also in his fifteenth Iter mentions Madus, but it is not easy to determine, whether he meant by it Maidstone, or Rochester. It is certain he did not confound it with Vagniacis, as the table feems to do, and it is therefore probable he did not take the name from that ancient map. In the Diaphragmata Madus follows Durolevo, and precedes Vagniacis, and consequently has the place given in the Itinerary to Durobrivis, but the distance from Vagniacis The first Iter, and the fifteenth of this author favours Maidstone. proceed from Canterbury to London. Stukeley, in his comment on Richard, confiders the Durofevo of the first Iter, and the Durofevo of the fifteenth as one, and the fame place, and yet Madus, and Duroprovis as different places, but if we may judge by the numerals Richard lays the line of his first Iter by the road through Rochester, and of the other through Lenham, and Maidstone, and means four different towns by those names. Whether the fragments of the Roman general authorized, or his own ingenuity invented the distinction between Durosevo, and Durosevo is uncertain, but it may be very probably inferred from it, that Richard had two copies of the Itinerary, and might be led to suppose such a difference in the towns from the various readings of the numerals, as well as the names.

M.P. IX.] Northfleet to Rochester nine miles and a half. Pater- Road Book. fon. Ogilby makes this distance exactly nine miles, ending just pag. 1. over Rochester bridge, which admits the supposed excess of half a mile in the last stage.

DUROLEVO. M P. VIII.

Newington. Kent.

Various situations have been assigned to this town. Camden fixes it at Lenham: — Gibson proposes Bapchild: — Stukeley Charing: — and Horsley Milton, or in the neighbourhood of Feversham. Burton, Somner, and Batteley prefer Newington, but Gibson expresses so entire a disapprobation of this opinion, that he professes himself more inclined to adopt Camden's determination (which he has before shewn to be inadmissible) than this.

There feems however no objection against it but the distance, which, according to the common reading of the numerals, is positively against it. If this can be removed, every other difficulty must And it happens in a very extraordinary manner, that two copies furnish each a various reading in the numbers on each side of this town. Had there been only one fuch reading, joined with the great abundance of antiquities found here, it could not have been difregarded, because no other town between Rochester and Canterbury can produce a rival claim. But the correction of both distances amounts almost to demonstration, that this was the place intended.

That some considerable town was situated, where Newington now stands, or at a small distance from it, in the times of the Romans, cannot be doubted, when it is known, that near this village is one of the largest Roman cemeteries perhaps in the whole island.

"Newington, Burton' observes, has been a place of more note Burton's Antonin. in time past than at present. A Nunnery was there, and the inha- Durolevo. bitants shew a place, to which they say in former times the water About a quarter of a mile also before you come to Newington, as you come from Sittingburne, not much above a stone's cast from the highway, on the right hand, there is a field, out of which in a very little compass of ground have been taken up by digging within these few years, Roman pots, and urns, almost of all shapes, and fashions, and in number very many, some thousands I have

been told on the place, but many hundreds, I am fure, I may fay, and speak within compass, and the field affords them still, now and then, according as you prove either skilful or lucky in digging."

Antiquit. Rutup.

Batteley alledges the same proof of the antiquity of this place, and proposes a correction of the numerals. "Quo Loco Durolevo? Newingtonæ, vel non ab ea procul. Illa enim a Durobrevi M P. circiter VII, vel VIII, distat, quæ distantia Durolevo quoque assignatur, nempe in Tabulis Peuting. M P. VII, et in Codicibus, quibus usus est Harrisonus noster M P. VIII, unde Itinerarium Antonini sic restituendum censeo. Huic Emendationi valde savet ingens Urnarum numerus propter Viam publicam esossa."

The fecond correction of the numerals has fince received the authority of an ancient copy, as it appears to have been in one of those, from which Richard constructed his Itinerary. In his fifteenth Iter he makes the distance between Durolevo, and Duro-

verno XVIII miles.

Burton's Preface.

MP. VIII.] In Surita's copy this number is XIII. In some other copies it is XVI. The reading, here adopted, is preserved in Harrison's first b copy of the Iter Britanniarum, which, though in many respects very impersect, has furnished this correction, and another equally valuable in Iter V.

The last stage was completed at Rochester bridge, from which point to Newington both Ogilby, and Paterson make exactly eight miles. The Roman town might lie rather nearer Canterbury, which is the situation of the field, where the urns are found.

DUROVERNO. M P. XVIII.

City of Canterbury.

i De Bel. Gal. Lib. V. C. VIII. When Cæsar' made his second expedition into Britain, he tells us, that having landed his army, and chosen a convenient place to encamp, he inquired of some, whom he had taken prisoners, where the enemy might be found. And that very early the next morning leaving a sufficient guard for his sleet, he marched in search of them. And he had not marched twelve miles before he saw them. They had posted themselves on the bank of a river. This river must in all probability be that branch of the Stour, which crosses the road from Canterbury to Sandwich at Littlebourn. If Cæsar landed

landed a little northward of Deal, he would march exactly twelve miles to this river, if he moved along the shore for the first two, or three miles, but if he ventured direct across the country the distance would not be quite fo much, even though he might land fouth of Deal about Walmer castle.

At this river the Britons gave him battle, and endeavoured to oppose his passage, but were repulsed by his cavalry, and obliged to retire to the woods, where they were possessed of a place, extremely well fortified both by art, and nature, which had been built in all probability during the times of their civil wars; all the passages to it being blocked up by heaps of trees, cut down for that purpose. Out of this place they never ventured but in small parties, and did all they could to hinder the Romans from entering it. But the foldiers of the seventh Legion took the place, and drove the Britons into the woods.

From the distance, and other circumstances of the narrative, it may be inferred, that the strong place, here described as the retreat of the Britons, was the town afterwards fo well known under the name Duroverno, and fince fo much more famous under its present denomination Canterbury.

Horsley is of opinion, that the strong place, mentioned by Pag. 14-Cæfar, must be Duroverno, but he thinks the river, where the Britons fought, was the Stour upon which Canterbury stands, which could not well be the fact, because the old city seems to have been situated on the eastern bank of that river.

Holland with more probability fixes this river on the other Cantium. branch of the Stour at Littlebourn, which, though it may be now a Note 69. fmall stream, was possibly in those times much more considerable, when the port of Ritupis was in perfection, and before the sea had receded from it, as is now the case. From this river the routed Britons would very naturally retire to their fortress at Duroverno, at a distance of three miles.

The situation of this town then agrees so well with Cæsar's account of the transactions of this day's engagement with the Britons, that its existence, even so early, can scarcely be doubted. Its name is allowed to be of British original. And it appears as a principal



principal town in this part of the country, both in the geography of Ptolemy, and the Itinerary of Antoninus.

m Itin. cur. pag. 115.

Stukeley found here many remains of Roman buildings, and many buildings made of Roman materials in the Saxon times. Many antiquities are also found in digging the hop grounds about "The old city, he tells us, is strongly walled about, and has many towers at due intervals, a deep ditch close underneath, and a great rampart of earth within. The fouth is an old obscure gate, called Worth Gate, partly walled up. It is under the castle. This is intirely a Roman work. The femicircular arch is of Roman brick beautifully turned; the piers of stone. I suppose this an original gate of the Roman city. The castle, built here by William the Conqueror, extending its limits beyond this gate, was the occasion of blocking it up, and so Winchup Gate was built a little farther eastward to supply its use. The castle is much of the same form as that at Rochester, and the walls of the same thickness. The materials of the city walls are chiefly flint. Where Watling street enters, is Riding Gate, built by a mayor of the city, but evidently in the place of the Roman one, for there is part of the Roman arch, and the pier of one fide still visible, but much lower, than the present gate: — and in a yard close by is part of the arch of a postern, or foot gate by the side of it. Hence the Watling street passes directly to Dover over Barham Downs. pipe, among other antiquities in a Roman bath, was discovered here, and abundance of all forts of antiquities have been found at, and about this town."

Survey.

M P. XVIII.] This is the reading in Richard's copy, and has been already alledged as an additional proof of the true fituation of Durolevo. From Newington to Canterbury eighteen miles. "Ogilby.

AD PORTUM RITUPIS. MP. X. Richborough. Kent.

The name of this town is expressed in a very different manner from any, that we have yet met with, and seems to imply rather, that it was situated near the port, than that it was the very port town itself. And this interpretation is rendered more probable, not only

only by the situation of this place at the distance of at least a mile from the sea, but from two other instances, where the name of the towns are given in the same phrase. These are Ad Portum Dubris, and Ad Portum Lemanis. The latter is precifely in the fituation of Richborough. The ruins of Lyme are at a great distance from the sea, as great as Richborough, nor is there any proof, that the sea was ever close to that place. And if the numerals may be depended upon, Ad Portum Dubris must have been near a mile nearer to Canterbury than Dover is.

A very able antiquary has taken great pains to prove, that Batteley, Antiq. though Richborough has no harbour now, that was not the case in Rutup. the Roman times. He supposes the wide valley, or plain, which lies between Richborough, and Reculver to have been this harbour, and that where there are only small rivulets, was then a large body This ancient port, he thinks, had two entrances, one guarded by the castle of Richborough, and the other by Reculver. "Solinus, he remarks, is the first Roman author, who mentions the isle of Thanet, which he describes as washed by the Gallic ocean, and separated from the continent of Britain by a small Æstuary, or arm of the sea. And this Æstuary Bede informs us in his time was three stadia, or near half a mile over, and then probably much decreased from its original width. This author mentions only two passages into the island, and these not on foot but by boats. — A charter of King Edgbert has preserved the names of these passages, and confirms Bede's account. They were at Sarra, and Lundewic (now Sandwich), where they continue to this day, in the former place by a bridge, and at the latter by a ferry. This arm of the fea, though much diminished, was capable of receiving large ships for more than a thousand years after the time of Solinus. It was here, that Turkill came with an immense fleet of Danish ships. And Harold failed through this port from Sandwich to London. If then he could fail with his fleet between the island of Thanet, and the Continent, we cannot doubt the capacity of this Haven, and a stronger argument cannot be adduced, that what is now a large plain was once a capacious port. Simeon of Durham speaks of the isle of Thanet as surrounded by the sea: — and an old monastick Chart shews the fact. The Augustine monks at Canterbury were intitled

intitled to all wrecks in their manors of Minstre, Chistalet, and Stodmarsh, which must have been an absurd grant, if only the present small rivers lay near them."

This evidence clearly establishes the existence of a considerable harbour in this neighbourhood, but that Richborough was the port town is not so plainly determined. Somner is of opinion, that the town, and port are different places. The latter he supposes to be what is now Sandwich. Gibson agrees with him in the general idea, but looks for the port at Stonar. This is allowed to have been an ancient port, and he thinks it preferable to Sandwich in point of situation, and convenience, and has no doubt but it was the Rhutupian port, where the ships lay, which came to that city, situated a little mile higher in the country, just as Leith in Scotland is the port to Edinburgh, and Topsham in England to Exeter. Stukeley sixes both town, and port at Stonar, and considers Richborough as a fort for the defence of the port, and the accommodation of the garrison.

But though it is probable the town, and port might be distinct places (as I have before hinted, that the name of this town seems to intimate) it is pretty clear, that Richborough is the place intended by Ad Portum Ritupis.

Itinerary, Vol. VII. pag. 123. Leland, describes the "walls, which remain here, to be in compass almost as much as the Tower in London. They have been very high, thick, and strong, and well embattled. The matter of them is flint, marvellous, and long bricks, both white and red after the Britons fashion. The cement was made of sea sand, and small pebbles. There is a great likelihood, that the goodly hill about the castle, and especially to Sandwich-ward hath been well inhabited. Corn groweth on the hill in marvellous plenty, and in going to plough there has out of mind been found, and now are, more antiquities of Roman money than in any place else of England."

Tamden. Rutupiæ. Another author informs us, that "the city was stretched out along the descent of the hill, with a tower upon the high ground, that overlooked the ocean, now so intirely excluded by the sands, that it scarce comes within a mile of it. But now age has erased the very tracks of the city, and it is at this day a cornfield, wherein when the corn is growing up, one may observe the draughts of the streets crossing

one

one another (for where they have gone, the corn is thinner) and fuch croffings they generally call St. Augustine's Cross. Nothing now remains but some ruinous walls of a tower of a square form, and cemented with a fort of fand extremely binding. One would imagine this had been the Acropolis, it looks down from fo great a height upon the wet plains in Thanet, which the ocean, withdrawing itself by little, and little, has quite left. Gold, and silver Roman coins are often ploughed up."

A later traveller, who has been often quoted, pronounces this place a noble' remnant of Roman antiquity. He thinks it manifest, pag. 118. that it has been destroyed by great violence, probably by the Saxons, immediately after the Romans left the island. Upon the east wall especially great piles of wall lie upon one another like rocks: — in other places cavities are hewn out of its thickness, that would make good lodging rooms. The manner of the composition of the walls is seven courses of small hewn stone, and then two courses of Roman They are still in some places twenty-five, or thirty feet bricks. high."

Ptolemy reckons this among the original towns of the Cantii.

M P. X.] From Canterbury to Sandwich, Paterson makes eleven pag. 4. miles. The map shews, that Richborough is nearer Canterbury, and the road more direct. It cannot be more than ten miles.

ITER III.

A Londinio ad Portum	1 M P.	Cor. Numb.	Authorities.	From London to	Eng. M.
DUBRIS	LXVI	LXXI	Distance.	Dover, 71 Miles.	
DUROBRIVIS	XXVII	$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}$	Id.	Rochester	30
DUROVERNO	XXV	XXVI	Id.	Canterbu ry	26
AD PORTUM DUBRIS	XV	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}$	Id.	Dover.	1 i 5

ITER III.] This, and the following Iter are so exactly similar in all circumstances, that one description may suffice for both. They are very short, containing only three towns each. For the greater part they have the same road for their basis, the Watlingstreet, to Canterbury. Each of them furnish only one town, not before taken notice of. And in the last place, they are both very corrupt in their numerals both totals, and particulars. These errors are not however of much consequence in these Iters, because there can be no doubt of the towns intended. Two towns in each have been already determined in the last Iter, and the difference of a unit is all, that can be suspected, in the other towns. The real distances of the towns in both Iters surnish curious corrections of the total numbers.

A Londinio ad Portum Dubris Mil. Pass. LXVI.] The real Road Book. distance between London, and Dover is LXXI' miles, which may be therefore thought to be the original reading. The substitution of one numeral in the place of another is a common error.

DUROBRIVIS, M.P. XXVII

Rochester. Kent.

See Iter II.

M P. XXVII.] The last Iter proceeds to this town by the circuit of Noviomagus, but this directly from London, which must occasion a difference in the numerals. But as Rochester is according to Paterson "thirty miles from London by the direct road, it must be suspected

suspected, that this number is imperfect, since it is so much less than the real distance. If the correction of the total is admitted, this number must have been originally XXX M P.

DUROVERNO. M P. XXV.

Canterbury. Kent.

See Iter II.

M P. XXV.] By the last Iter this distance was made XXVI M P. which is the real distance * of these towns in English miles, a unit * Id. pag. 2. therefore must have been lost from this number.

AD PORTUM DUBRIS. M P. XIV.

Dover. Kent.

The fituation of this ancient town has never been disputed. All circumstances concur in proving, that Dover must be the place intended by Antoninus. "It lies, fays Camden, in the break of a Dubris. long ridge of rocks, and the nature of the place answers the description, given of it by Cæfar, receiving, and inclosing the sea between The town is feated among the rocks, where the Haven itself formerly was, while the sea came up farther, as is gathered from the anchors, and planks of ships digged up.

"The castle here is like a little town, with strong fortifications, and a great many towers, which, as it were, threatens the sea under it. The rock, on which it stands, towards the sea rises a wonderful height. The common people dream, that it was built by Julius Cæsar, and I conclude, that it was first built by the Romans from the British bricks in the chapel, which they used in their larger fort of buildings. When the Roman empire hastened to an end, a company of Tungricans were placed here in garrison, part of whose armour those great arrows seem to have been, which they used to shoot out of engines, like large cross bows, and which are now shewn in the castle as miracles.

"The situation of this town, from "Stukeley's account, is very "Itin. cur. romantick. It is a great valley, and the only one about this coast, where water is admitted inward of the cliff. A running brook discharges itself into the sea. The water formerly came a good way higher up, and made a large port, and they have found anchors above the town. The Roman city of Dubris was to the fouth of

Нн

The Watling street entered at Biggin Gate, coming very straight from Canterbury over Barham Downs, where it is very perfect. The broad beach, which lies at the mouth of this great valley, and was the harbour in Cæfar's time, is very delightful. The castle is the strongest place in the world of old fortification. It takes up thirty acres of ground, and is an amazing congeries of walls, ditches, arches, embattlements, mounts, and all imaginable contrivances to render it impregnable in the old mode. One part of the fortifications consists of a large circular work, in which stands the old church, said to have been built by Lucius, an ancient king of the Britons, and first christian king. It may be as ancient as the time affigned to this king, for it was built in the first times of christianity, out of part of the Roman ruins, whence there are huge quantities of Roman bricks laid in the work: — the arches are intirely turned with them, the corners, and many parts, both within and without, are built up therewith, and the remainder is of stone, originally cut by the Romans. The stone windows of this church are of a later date than the building, and have been put in long fince.—But the greatest curiosity here is the Pharos, or Roman watch tower, standing at the west end of the church. Notwithstanding it is so much disfigured by new daubing with mortar, casing, and mending, I discovered its primary intention the first minute I faw it. The defign is simple, but admirably contrived for its use, and purpose. The base is octagonal without, within a square, but the sides of the square, and octagon are equal, which reduces the wall to the thickness of ten feet. In this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than at present. Upon four of the fides are windows, narrow, handsomely turned with a femicircular arch of Roman brick, fix feet high. The door to it is on the east, about fix feet wide, very well turned over head with an arch made of Roman brick, and stone alternately, fourteen feet high. All the stones of this work are of a narrow scantling, and the manner of the composure throughout is perfectly the same with the walls at Richborough. I suppose the inside of this building was intirely filled up with a stair case. The height of what is left is forty feet. There were probably twenty feet more originally, and the whole number of windows on a fide eight. It has been made

use of as a steeple, and had a pleasant ring of bells in it, which were removed to Portsmouth. Since that time, the lead, which covered it, has been taken away, and this rare piece of art, and masonary is left to struggle with the sea air, and weather. A coin of Dioclesian was found here. There is not much doubt to be made, but that upon this hill was a castrum of the Romans to guard this Haven."

Gale fupposes the name of this town British, meaning the two Anton. rocks or hills. In that language Dwy signifies Two, and Bre or Bryn a Hill.

From the numerals it must be inferred, that Dubris did not occupy exactly the ground with the present Dover, but that it lay nearer Canterbury. This is not however a foundation solid enough for an argument, and from the experience of the other two distances, it is possible, that this may be also erroneous, a supposition supported by the distance of the present town.

M P. XIV.] Both Ogilby, and Paterson agree in making it fifteen miles, which may have been the original reading. The unit lost from the last stage may have crept in here, and occasioned the derangement suspected.

ITER IV.

A Londinio ad Portum	M P.	Cor. Numb.	Authorities	From London to	Eng.M.
LEMANIS	LXVIII	LXXII	Distance	Lymne	
DUROBRIVIS	XXVII	XXX	Id.	Rochester	30
DUROVERNO	XXV	XXVI	Id.	Canterbury	26
AD PORTUM LEMANIS	IVX	Ι.	ļ	Lymne	16

ITER IV.] See ITER III.

A Londinio Ad Portum Lemanis. M P. LXVIII.] This cannot have been the original number in this place, because the real distance of Lymne by this route from London cannot be less than LXXII English miles, and perhaps it may prove LXXIII. In these short Iters every copyist could with a single glance of his eye sum up the particular numbers; any imperfection in them therefore must have soon affected the total numbers.

DUROBRIVIS. See ITERS II. and III.

DUROVERNO. See ITERS II. and III.

AD PORTUM LEMANIS. M P. XVI.

Lymne. Kent.

A positive Roman road, called Stane street, leading from Canterbury southward, and pointing directly upon a village of the name of Lymne, naturally excited the curiosity of antiquaries to look for the remains of the Ad Portum Lemanis in these parts. Nor have their expectations been deceived. For at the end of Stane street Stukeley before this ancient town.

ltin. cur. pag. 124.

"As foon as I came to Lymne church, looking from the brow of the hill to the subjacent marshes, I descried the tattered Roman wall, situated on the southern decline, almost at the bottom. Its present appellation is Studfall Castle. This fine remnant of Roman work

work hangs, as it were upon the fide of the hill, for it is pretty steep in descent. The walls include about twelve acres of ground; in form somewhat squarish without any ditch. A pretty brook, arifing from the rock west of the church, runs for some space on the east side of the wall, then passes through it, and so along its lowermost edge by the farm house at bottom. The composition of the wall is fimilar to that at Richborough, but instead of hewn stones, and regular courses as there, the interval between the three layers of Roman brick is made of ragstone. The brick is of the fame whiteish kind, but remarkably thin. The walls are twelve feet thick, and have some round holes at equal spaces, that run through, as observed at Sorbiodunum, and Verolamium. are feveral circular, or rather eliptic buttments, as thick as the wall, like those at the Roman castle of Garionenum, near Yarmouth in Norfolk. It is a piece of unaccountable masonry. like round towers, or bastions, but solid, and some scarce join to the wall at the fides, but go quite through to the infide. circuit of this wall is manifest enough on three sides, but that fouthward is levelled to the ground. Every where else, where not standing, it is cracked through the whole solid thickness. I believe this is the effect of defign, and much labour. Probably the Saxons, or Danes thus difmantled it to render it useless against their inourfions. Where the wall is standing, it is ten feet high, or more, and made with excellent cement. An old man, living in the farm house, told me, he had found coins here, and said, once the sea bank broke, and his house with all the adjacent marshes was floated, for the level of the ocean is higher than this place, but it has fenced itself out by raising the ground continually near the shore, as it does in other like fituations. Whether the fea reached this lower wall. I cannot determine, for I do not believe this was the very port. That, I think, was somewhat more eastward about West Hithe, and there the town, that belonged to it. For they find old foundations frequently under the fide of the hill, laid in strong The minister of the place informed me, that the terras mortar. field adjoining the church yard of Lymne, is to this day called the Northern Town, which intimates, that the Roman town was thereabouts

thereabouts lying upon the slope of the hill, as the Castle does, and to the east of it."

e Britan. Lemanis.

4 Id.

Camden suspects this place to have been the Kanos Lippy of Ptolemy. "Antoninus, and the Notitia, he' observes, call it Portus Lemanis, Ptolemy Lippy, which being a fignificative word in Greek, the Librarians, to supply a seeming defect, write it Kauvos Liuny, and so the Latin interpreters have turned it into Novus Portus, whereas the name of the place was Limen, or Leman, as it is at this day Lymne."

This criticism has not the usual solidity of this deservedly admired The part of Liunv preserved in Lymne is not sufficient to establish his affertion. Nor is there any reason to think Kanos supplied by the Librarians, as it seems necessary to distinguish the port so called from the Meyas Lippy, which occurs with only the Trisanton River between. The Kausos Lipens appears to agree much

better with Rye harbour.

"But though Lymne is not a port at this day, it still retains a badge of its ancient dignity. For at a place, called Shipway, the warden of the Cinque Ports took a folemn oath, when he entered upon his office, and here also, on set days, controversies were decided between the inhabitants of these parts.

"Some have been of opinion, that a large river did once discharge itself into the sea at this place, because a writer or two has mentioned the river Lemanus, and the mouth of Lemanis, where the Danish fleet arrived in the year of our Lord 892. But they seem mistaken in the description of the place, both because here is no river here except a very small one, and also because an author of great credit has told us, that this fleet arrived at Portus Lemanis without a word about a river."

That in the course of so many centuries the sea should have withdrawn itself from the neighbourhood of this ancient town, is nothing extraordinary, when it has in much less time retreated from West Hithe, and will in a few years equally leave the present sea port Hithe, which though one of the Cinque Ports, has for many years hardly been able to answer its name by reason of the sands heaped in there, which have shut out the sea a great distance from it.

M P. XVI.]

M P. XVI.] The road from Canterbury to Lymne not being turnpike, the distance is not given in the road books, but by comparing it in the map with other towns, whose distances are given, there is no doubt, but the distance is equal to the numbers. The distance from Canterbury to Hithe is set down in Paterson's dictionary seventeen miles. Lymne cannot be much less than that town, if at all, and if it should prove seventeen miles the correction of the total will be much more admissible.



ITER V.

A Londinio Luguval-	MP.	Corrected Numbers.		From London to Old	
	CCCCXLIII	CCCCXLVI	Authorities.	Penrith near the Wall	X
CESAROMAGO	XXVIII			Widford	28
COLONIA	IIIIXX			Colchester	24
VILLA FAVSTINI	XXXV		•	Wulpit	35
ICIANOS	XVII			Thetford	17
CAMBORICO	XXXV			Cambridge	35
DUROLIPONTE	XXV .	i	,	Ramfey	25
DUROBRIVIS	XXXV	ĺ		West Lynne	35
CAUSENNIS	XXX			Boston	30
LINDO	XXVI	XXXVI	Harrison	Lincoln	36
SEGELOCI	XIIII			Littleborough	14
DANO	XXI			Doncaster	2 I
LEGEOLIO	XVI		Ì	Caftleford (16
EBURACO	IXX			York	2 1
ISUBRIGANTUM	XVII			Aldborough	17
CATARACTONI	XXIIII			Catarick, near	24
LAVATRIS	XVIII	XIII	Iter II.	Ovynford	13
VERTERIS	XIII	XIIII	Id.	Bowes	14.
BROCAVO	XX	XIII	Id.	Brough	13
LUGUVALLIO	IXXII	XXVII	Id.	Old Penrith	17

ITER V.] A long Iter of more than four hundred miles here leads us from London to within a few miles of the wall, and of that part of it, from whence the fecond Iter commenced, but by a route, for the greater part, very different. This journey takes its course through the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lincoln, along the eastern side of the island, till it comes to York, where it falls into the track of the second Iter.

In the whole space between London, and Lincoln, there is not more than one town, the situation of which has not been controverted, or fixed by different writers in different places. In the early part of the Iter, the line of the Roman road has been so obliterated, as to have afforded commentators little or no assistance. And in three stages before it reaches Lincoln a positive Roman road seems

frems to have drawn them aside from the true course of the Iter, and prevailed upon them to adopt towns, the distances of which by no means correspond with the numerals.

In this Iter two, or three inflances occur, where the course of it does not proceed by the most direct line from one town to another, but takes some circuit, probably for better road, or some other reafon, which does not now appear.

A Londinio Luguvallio ad Vallum. M P. CCCCXLIII.

Ad Vallum.] Horsley thinks, that this phrase "denotes a station Page 115. within the wall, or on the fouth fide of it, and pretty near it, though not in the line of it."—Surita does not consider a distance of twenty-four miles inconfiftent with this expression. " A Londinio hoc Iter Luguvallium duci Vallum versus indicatur, supra enim a Vallo Luguvallium Diverticulo Caftra Exploratorum XXIV M P. defignatur." I look upon it to imply fimply, that the town Luguvallium was near the wall, which it may be literally faid to be in a journey of almost five hundred miles, though it should be found to be twelve miles from it, the fituation already affigued to Luguvallio.

If a person in London was to be asked the fituation of any town in the north of England, would he not speak with sufficient precision, if he marked the fituation by faying to near to Newcastle upon Tyne, or near Carlifle," though it should be even farther from either than Old Penrith is from the wall! The Vallum has been already mentioned in two Iters, and it appears very natural to take notice of it again in this place, where a long Iter approaches so near to it.

MP. CCCXLIII.] This total does not exactly agree with the particular numbers either in their present, or corrected state, but from the latter a small error is discovered. A V has been dissolved into two units, which has made the reading XLIII instead of XLVI, which is the fum of the particulars corrected.

CESAROMAGO. M.P. XXVIII.

Widford. Essex.

The village of Writtle has been confidered both by Gale and Gibson, as a Roman town, though neither of them produce any proofs of it from remains, coins, or other antiquities discovered

Additions.

here. The latter supposes it to be the Canonio of Antoninus, and prefers it to Chelmsford, because "it' is an observation made by antiquaries, that the Saxon Kings, and nobles seated themselves upon the forsaken camps, and stations of the Romans. And this town (so far as there is any light from records to direct us) has always been in the possession of Kings, or noblemen. It was King Harold's before the conquest, and King William's after it, and so continued in the crown till King John. It was afterwards in the possession of Hen. III."

Camden speaks of the same place, as famous for the largeness of its parish, but I have not been able to learn, that any Roman antiquities have yet been discovered at this village. Only the distance of Colonia gives it a preference to Chelmsford. In other respects the claims of the latter are more admissible. It stands upon the road; is still a place of consequence; — and its distance from London is agreeable to the numerals. Both Camden, and Gibson indeed attribute the flourishing state of "Chelmsford, to a bridge built there over the river in the time of Hen. I. by which means the road was brought through that town, which had before gone through Writtle." But a view of the road in the map renders it highly probable, that the original road in the Roman times passed, where it now does, through Chelmsford. Writtle lies at least a mile out of the line, and if the road did ever pass through that village, it must have been by a course different from the present great road to Colchester, the Roman antiquity of which road has been afferted from the number of villages, called Streets, which occur between London, and Chelmsford. It may be prefumed, that its more convenient fituation immediately upon the road has occasioned the increase of Chelmsford to the decay of Writtle, notwithstanding the latter may be of the greater antiquity.

* Id. Chelmsford.

Introduct.
Julian Street.

Additions.

Gibson thinks Dunmow must have been the Cesaromagus of Antoninus, and contends, that "there was no road through Chelmsford, till some time after the conquest, and even then it was not much frequented by reason it was exceeding woody, &c." But the same argument might be alledged against the Watling street about the same period. Leosstan, abbot of St. Albans, is said to have restored, and repaired that great street a little before the Norman

Norman conquest "by causing the great woods upon it to be Camdon cut down, &c."

If the numerals of the ninth Iter could be depended upon, there would be reason to look for this town on the east side of the road, in the neighbourhood of Great Baddow, a small distance south of that town, but these numerals will be found suspicious, and no discoveries in these parts lead to such a conclusion.

In this uncertainty, and want of positive evidence I had acceded to the claims of Writtle, as the most probable, though by no means fatisfactory, when a communication from my right reverend Friend, and Patron removed the difficulty, and enabled me to speak with more confidence as to the real fite of this town, He had found reasons to believe, that a village called Widford, about a mile south of Chelmsford, is the remains of this old town. A confiderable quantity of Roman bricks, and tiles have been found here with other marks of a station. Here then we may fix Cesaromagus on a pretty fure foundation. The distance on both sides is so nearly divided by this village, that a small part only of a mile is wanting in either stage to make it agree with the Itinerary numbers. It is nearly twenty-eight miles from London, and still nearer twenty-four from Colchester. If we may suppose, that a single unit has been added by mistake to the first distance, the second will be found fully completed. And both will be very nearly so, if it is considered, that the present distance is calculated from Whitechapel church, whereas the Roman measure would commence at least from Aldgate, and perhaps from London stone, which Camden, and other of our antiquaries suppose to have been "a milestone (such a one as was fet up in the Forum at Rome) from which all the journies were begun." This would increase this stage a large part of a mile, and allow for the small deficiency of the next.

M P. XXVIII.] From Whitechapel church to Widford twenty-feven miles and a half. Paterson. I am inclined however to think read Book. a unit may have been added by some copyist's mistake.

COLONIA.

COLONIA. M P. XXIV.

Colchester. Essex.

The pretentions of Colchester to Roman antiquity are so clear, and indisputable, that I do not find any doubts have ever been entertained upon the subject. That it was the Colonia of Antoninus is strongly implied in the first syllable of the ancient name being retained in the modern one, and the distances agreeing with the numbers of the Itinerary. The name of the river (Coln), on which it is situated, is another argument in its favour.

^m Britan. Colonia. "Whether " its ancient name was derived from the same word, which in the Latin signifies a Colony, or from the river Coln, Camden does not pretend to determine, but he is rather inclined to the latter opinion, because there are several little towns, that add the the name of Coln to that of their respective lords, as Earl's Coln, Wake's Coln, White's Coln, &cc.

Effay, Itin.
 Colonia.

Horsley in some measure agrees with this opinion, for he supposes Colonia to be the British name in a Roman dress.

But there are other authors of eminence, who think differently, and contend, that this place was the Camalodunum as well as Colonia of the Itinerary, deriving its name from the Latin word for a Colony. And this appears to have been an opinion of some antiquity, for Richard of Cirencester shews, that it prevailed in his time. He has plainly confounded this town with Camalodunum, and has very ingeniously converted Ad Ansam into Ad Sturiam to favour his argument.—A modern writer of the provincial history of Essex very earnestly supports the same idea, and has produced many arguments in confirmation of it. Nor is he singular, for many other antiquaries of the present day maintain the same sentiments. But the Itinerary seems to make a plain distinction between Colonia, and Camalodunum, and I have adhered to the opinion of those, who think Maldon the latter town, as the most probable.

Britan. Otdoma.

Camden describes Coschester to be "a beautiful, populous, and pleasant town, extended on the brow of a hill from west to east, surrounded by walls, and adorned with sisteen parish churches. In the middle of the town stands a castle ready to fall with age. Historians report it to have been built by Edward son of Ælfred, when

he repaired Colchester, which had suffered very much in the wars. But that this city flourished even more in the times of the Romans, abundance of their coins, found every day, fully evince. The inhabitants glory, that Fl. Julia Helena, mother of Constantine, was born in this place. And in memory of the Cross, which she found, they bear for their arms a Cross enragled between four Crowns."—

Gibson? adds other proofs of the Roman antiquity of this town, Additions. Beside the coins found here, old Roman bricks have been discovered square like paving bricks, but thinner, and some large thick ones. It is likewise observable, that the towers, and churches are built of Roman bricks, and ruins. And at the Queen's Head inn in the market place, the stable as also the room above it, is Roman building."

M. P. XXIV.] Widford to Colchester twenty-three miles and Road Book. a half. Paterson. The deficiency in this stage arises either from a pag. soi. unit added to the last number, or the commencement of the Roman measure of this Iter at a different point.

VILLA FAUSTINI. M.P. XXXV.

Wulpit. Suffolk.

Camden was at first inclined to fix this old town at Chesterford in Effex, on the edge of Cambridgeshire, which has produced evidence of its Roman antiquity, but he afterwards determined in favour of St. Edmund's Bury. In this opinion he has been followed by other writers fince his time. In particular Gale gives it his full approbation. "Faustinus, he says, had a villa at Baize described by Martial, and why should be not have one in Britain? A more pleafant, and delightful country cannot be than about St. Edmund's Bury." The distances form an objection against this position. These will be found to agree much better with the little town of Wulpit, which lies sufficiently near St. Edmund's Bury to deserve a there in the Eulogium above passed upon this neighbourhood. The fame author supposes, that "Wulpit' must have been the Sitomagns . Gale's of the Itinerary," and mentions some large ditches here, which Sitomagus, formed to him a work of the Romans. This is rendered still more probable by "the Roman" coins, which are frequently found at Gough. Vol. II.

Pag. 84.

this place." An alteration of the name therefore is the only change necessary.

M P. XXXV.] This Iter appears to have continued along the great road to Yarmouth, till it has passed the Orwell near Ipswich, where a branch * has turned off by Stowmarket to Wulpit, and Thetford. The distance between Sitomago, and Combretonium (Iter IX) confirms this supposition by taking the same circuit. This distance wants about half a mile of thirty-five miles according to Ogilby. Possibly the Roman town might stand so much west of the present. He makes it seventeen miles, and a part of a mile from Colchester to the junction of these roads near Ipswich, and seventeen miles and another part of a mile from that point to Wulpit. But Paterson lays down eighteen miles from Colchester to Ipswich, and seventeen miles and a quarter from thence to Wulpit. In all thirty-five miles and a quarter.

* Survey. pag. 138. and 193.

1 Pages 201. 290.

ICJANOS. MP. XVIII.

Thetford. Norfolk.

" Martin's Thetford.

Thetford has produced "a number of Roman coins in evidence of its antiquity, and chiefly of the higher empire, of Vespasian, Titus, Antoninus, &c. And in the part of the town, called Smithfield, is a piece of ground, where forges for iron works are supposed to have been used in those early times. It is covered with thick cinders."

F Britan. Sitomagus.

"Besides other marks, according to Camden, it shews a huge moat thrown up to a great height, fortified with a double rampire, and formerly too, as they say, with walls. Some will have it to have been a work of the Romans, but others are rather inclined to think it done by the Saxon Kings, under whom this town was in a flourishing condition for a long while. But by the cruelty of Sueno, the Dane, who let it on fire, and that of the Danes, who fpoiled it fix years after, it lost all its dignity, and grandeur. To restore it, the Episcopal seat was translated here from Elham by Arfastus, whose successor spared neither costs, nor pains for its.

ornament.

I have met with an additional reason for supposing this line of road to have taken this course, which is the evident remains of a Roman town at Felixtow, a few miles south of Inswich. This road would form the communication also between Felixtow, and those towns at Caller, and Stowmarket, and for this reason it might be laid to the east of the Orwell.

ornament, fo that under Edward the Confessor there were reckoned in it nine hundred and forty-seven burgesses. And in the time of William the Conqueror it had seven hundred, and twenty mansions, whereof two hundred and twenty-four stood empty. But when Herbert, surnamed Losenga (as being almost made up of lying, and flattery) the third bishop, that raised himself to this honour by ill arts, and bribery, had translated this see to Norwich, it relapsed, as if come to its last period. Then the greatest part of the city, which had stood in the hither bank, fell to decay by little, and little, but in the other part (though that too failed very much) about two ages fince there were seven churches, besides three small monasteries." This author supposes this place to be the Sitomagus of Antonine.

Talbot is the only author, who has confidered it as Icianos, but he is by no means decided in his opinion. "He thinks that town Vol. III. must have been in Norfolk, being the country of the Iceni, and pag. 161. most probably Thetford."

Spelman conjectures, that " the fortification with the double Norfolk. trench was done by the Danes, because the camps of both the Romans, and the Saxons are generally observed to be much larger." But as the Roman fortifications are found of various fizes, this is a very flight argument against its greater antiquity.

"Thetford was not only the feat of the east Saxon Kings, and the see of a bishop, but it had at one time eight monasteries in it, a circumstance perhaps, which few towns can boast of."

These circumstances shew, that this place was in ancient times of much greater consequence than it now is. Its name Icianos may feem to imply, that it was the capital of the Iceni. Icning street passes through it.

"The chief magistrate found here at the conquest was stiled a Gazetteer, Consul," from whence it was supposed to have been a Roman town,

M P. XVIII.] The direct distance between Wulpit, and Thetford cannot exceed fixteen miles, but as Wulpit lies near two miles from the road between Stowmarket, and Thetford, the two miles might be added by a return to near Wetherden in that road. Wetherden 'c Paterson's Road Book. is seventeen miles from Thetford, and nearly two from Wulpit. CAMBORITO.



CAMBORITO. M P. XXXV.

Cambridge University.

So much of the ancient name Camborito remains in Cambridge, that as this town lies in a very probable direction of the Iter, and at a distance from Thetford, which cantiot be very remote from what the numerals call for, there can be no reason to look for this ancient town in any other lituation.

⁴ Britannia. Camboritum.

Camden prefers Grantchester, a small village near Cambridge, where a number of Roman coins have been found. The form of the modern name of this village is very favourable to this conjecture.

Gazetteer.

But the general evidence gives a preference to Cambridge. Here *Luccombe's are faid to "be plain veffiges of an ancient town, fituated on the north-west side of the river on an elevated spot, containing nearly thirty acres of ground, furrounded on all fides with a deep entrenchthent, great part of which is still remaining. The forum appears to have been on the fouth-well fide of the old city. Several Roman coins, and other antiquities have been dug up here, and it is not improbable but St. Peter's church was built on the foundation of a Roman temple."

> The interpretation of the old name Camboritum, as meaning "a Ford, or Palfage over the Cam," is equally applicable to the situation of Cambridge, as of Grantchester, indeed more so to the former, the present name of which conveys the very same idea.

Effay, Itini Durolipons.

Horsley' expects Durosipons (the next town in this Iter) in this neighbourhood, but doubts whether it was at Cambridge, or "I left the military road, he tells us, visible near Hogmagog Hills, pointing towards Grantchefter, about a mile, or more from Cambridge up the water, though others say it goes towards Chesterton, which is a mile below Cambridge. It has passed somewhere about Cambridge as all agree. Perhaps Grantchelter, and Hogmagog Hills have been one, or both of them Æstiva, and the station itself has been at Cambridge. I thought the road from Cambridge to Huntingdon had much of the appearance of a Roman road. It is very straight, and has in many places an elevation much refembling that of a Roman way. I supposed it might have gone to St. Ives, but when I viewed, and examined it, I was convinced to the contrary."

A learned prelate of our fifter kingdom, who during a refidence Bishop of of many years in this university, amused himself in his leisure hours in these kind of inquiries, "found undoubted marks of no less than five Roman roads round the town of Cambridge." A concurrence of feveral of thefe roads at any town has been always deemed an indifputable evidence of its Roman antiquity.

Thus every circumstance tends to confirm the opinion, that the old town at Cambridge occupies the fite of the ancient Camboritum.

M P. XXXV.] The direct road from Thetford to Cambridge is pag. 252 199. no more than thirty-two miles, a correction, which would reduce the fum of the particulars to an exact agreement with the total number in its present state. But as the Icning street passes within about five miles of Cambridge, I think it more probable, that this Iter has proceeded along that road, till it has passed Gogmagog Hills, where a road from Colchester has crossed it. By this circuit this distance cannot be less than thirty-five miles.

DUROLIPONTE. MP. XXV. Ramfey. Huntingdonshire.

When this Iter comes into the Erming street, which it does at Godmanchester, it has been the general opinion of antiquaries, that it has continued along that road quite to Lincoln.

Camden fixes the three next towns at Godmanchester, Caster in Northamptonshire, and Bridge Casterton, Lincolnshire.

Gale observes, that "all our antiquaries place Durolipons at Antoniaus. Huntingdon, or Godmanchester, though the numbers of Antoninus Durolipons. are plainly against the supposition, for this town is but fifteen miles from Camborito," which he considers at Cambridge, or near it, as Camden has done. And he * expresses his surprize, that this great writer should "praise the exactness of the numbers." He however admits this to be the position of Durolipons.

Stukeley agrees with his predecessors in the situation of this, and Iter. V. the next town, but to the third he assigns a new place at a small distance from the Erming street, at Great Paunton in Lincolnshire.

Horsley makes Cambridge Durolipons, Durobrivis Caster, and Essay, Itin. Causennis neither Casterton, nor Paunton, but Ancaster.

But

* Mirum cur Camdenus distantiam Itinerariam laudet. Anton. pag. 94. Kκ

But to all these opinions the numbers form insuperable objections. We must therefore venture to leave this road, which has been hitherto readily adopted, as a sure, and safe guide, and try, if three other towns cannot be found more conformable to the distances required.

And if in this stage we pass on ten miles beyond Godmanchester, we shall reach Ramsey, a place not without proofs of its Roman antiquity.

Itin. cur. pag. 77.

"Ramsey, Stukeley" tells us, has been famous for a rich abbey, where every monk lived like a gentleman. There is little of it now left, but a part of the old gatehouse. Anno 1721 many pecks of Roman coins were found there." And from the name he is inclined to conjecture, that it has been a Roman town.

The fenny fituation of this town is very agreeable to a place with Dur in its name.

Britan. King's Delf. And from this town to "Peterborough" about ten miles, a paved causeway is described, supposed to be made by King Canute with great labour and charge, by our historians called King's Delf, night the great Whittlesea Mere, because that way was rendered trouble-some by brooks and sloughs."

Additions.
 Huntingdon.

But Gibson o does not admit "this road to have been the work of Canute, for the name King's Delf in these parts appears on record, before Canute's time, that is, in the reign of King Edgar, who in his charter to the church of Peterborough makes this King's Delf one of the bounds of his Donation." It is much more reasonable to believe this road a work of the Romans, and that it was made for the convenience of this town, which lay so near the end of it.

It will be allowed to be a very extraordinary circumstance, that in this very line of road there is to this day a bridge called Pon's Bridge. It is indeed written in Camden's map Ponder's Bridge, but in Cary's modern maps Pond's Bridge, in which we see plain traces of the ancient name of this old town, as Bensford bridge has been supposed to mark the neighbourhood of Bennones.

M P. XXV.] Cambridge to Huntingdon fixteen miles. HuntP Road Book. ingdon to Ramsey nine miles and three quarters. Paterson. In all twenty-five miles three quarters. But if the original road went direct

direct from Huntingdon bridge, it might not exceed twenty-five miles.

DUROBRIVIS. M P. XXXV. West, or Old Lynn. Norf.

This is the only certain instance in the Iter Britanniarum of the fame name belonging to two towns. The other Durobrivis of the fecond, third, and fourth Iters has been already shewn to mean Rochester in Kent, which place is so remote from the part of the country we are now in, that there is no danger of confounding the towns.

Lynn has not produced any Roman coins, or other remains, that I know of, in proof of its antiquity, but the distances on both fides, the fituation, and the name of it, with some other circumstances, afford very good probable evidence, that we need not look for this Durobrivis any where else.

. The present name Lynn conveys the very same idea as to the watery fituation of this place, as the ancient name Durobrivis. Camden 4 thinks Lynn fo 44 named from its spreading waters, for so Lynn. much is implied by Lhyn in British."

And it is a quality by no means unufual in the Antonine towns to have transferred their consequence to some town near them, and in fuch instances the denomination Old marks the Mother Town. Thus we find Old Penrith, Old Richmond, that have given rife to the new towns of the same names.

Stukeley gives great weight to the supposition, that a Roman town might lie here, and that the course of the Iter might lead through these parts, by shewing, that all the country between this strin. cur. place, and Boston has been well known to the Romans, as the numerous coins, and other proofs, discovered in all parts of it, fufficiently testify. A road he speaks of called Raven's Bank, which he thinks Roman. "It goes east and west through the heart of the country from Tid St. Mary to Cowbit." He tells us, that "he rode some miles upon it, where it is now extremely straight, and broad." The direction of this road points to Lynn.

The fame intelligent antiquary observes farther, that "the upper ' Id. pag. 14. road running also east, and west nearer the sea bank, now called old Spalding Gate, is originally Roman. In some places about Fleet K K 2



Fleet it retains the name of Heregate, which is equivalent to Via militaris, when spoken by our Saxon progenitors." This is the road through the washes from Lynn to Boston, which passes by Gedney, and Fleet, and not far from Holbeach, at all which places Roman coins, and other antiquities have been discovered.

All these circumstances shew, that the Romans were well acquainted with this part of our island, and that consequently it is not unreasonable to suppose an Antonine town in this neighbourhood.

Archæol. Vol.

Governor Pownall * conjectures', that there may have been a connection between Sandy in Bedfordshire (the Salinæ of Ptolemy) and Old Lynn in the Roman times, and observes, that at Old Lynn are still remaining the ruins of several ancient salt pans. And he adds, "there are upon the points of the high lands above the village several fortified camps, or posts. But I shall not in this letter enter into any description of them, nor even state my doubts, whether they are Roman, or not." By the drift of his argument he may be thought to intimate, that he supposed them to be Roman fortifications, which is rendered more probable, if this town is the remains of Durobrivis.

M P. XXXV.] It is very difficult to prove the exact distance of this stage, because it is impossible to ascertain the real course of the Roman road. The face of the country might be very different in those early times, and the communication more direct. A person, who kept an inn some years at Wisbeach told me, he believed Ramsey must be about thirty-sive miles from Lynn. Paterson in his dictionary "makes twenty-nine miles the distance between Lynn, and Peterborough. If this is exact, Ramsey cannot be more than the thirty-sive miles from the former place. The desiciencies in the maps of Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk very much increase the difficulty in settling this distance.

- rag. 107.

CAUSENNIS.

[•] You have hardly added force enough to your idea of Old Lynn being Durobrivis. For instead of saying "Governor Pownal conjectures" you might say boldly, There is a certain Roman road bearing from Cambridge by Stretham towards Lynn. Bish. Cloyne.

CAUSENNIS. M P. XXX.

Boston, Lincolnsh.

In a communication obtained for me by a young friend from fome antiquary in the neighbourhood of this town, I was informed, that "though the Romans had possession of many places in the low parts of Lincolnshire, yet there is no reason to think they ever were fettled at Boston, as no coins, or other remains have been ever met with there, and that as Boston is not mentioned in Domesday it is more probable, that the fite of it was at that time an unembanked falt marsh."

On this representation I should have had some considerable doubts concerning the antiquity of Boston, but I immediately recollected, that Camden quotes Bede's authority, as to the original name of this town, a proof of its existence long before the time of the Conqueror's furvey: and foon after an acquaintance with Stukeley's Itinerarium Curiosum revived my hopes, that I might not be mistaken in thinking this place the Causennis of the Itinerary.

This indefatigable antiquary relided for some time in this town, and he informs us, that "about the year 1716 a Roman founda- pag. 12. tion was dug up beyond the school house, near which some hewnstones formed a cavity, in which was an urn with ashes, another little pot with an ear, and an iron key of an odd figure. Some time before, in a garden, one urn was dug up lined with lead, full of red earth, and bones. A like one is preserved in Sir Hans Sloan's Museum unquestionably Roman."

I am informed by one conversant in the ancient British, that Causennis means "the Causeway town," an interpretation, which may be supposed not inapplicable to Boston, situated in a deep fenny country.

Bridge End causeway points towards this town, and is faid "to " 1 Id. pag. 13. have all the requisites, that can ascertain it to be a Roman work, being straight, and laid with a solid bed of stone. The present indeed is repaired every year, but there is much reason to think the first projection of it, through this broad morass, was no less than Roman." With this opinion I intirely coincide, and am persuaded, that however traditions may fometimes attribute such works to the Saxons, or the Danes, they all owe their origin to the Romans.

M P. XXX

* Road Book.

M P. XXX.] Old Lynn to Boston thirty miles 2. Paterson.

LINDO. MP. XXXVI.

City of Lincoln.

The Roman antiquity of this city has never been called in queftion, or whether it was the Lindo of the Itinerary. All antiquaries agree upon this subject, it is therefore unnecessary to produce any other proofs than what may occur in the descriptions given of it.

Britan.

Camden fays but little of the ancient state of this town. He conjectures, that "the old name of it was derived from the British word Lhin, a lake, as he was informed by the citizens, that Witham was wider formerly at Swanpool below the city, although it is at this day very broad. It was called by Bede Lindecollinum, and the city Lindecollina, by the Saxons Lindo-collyne, and in the present day Lincoln. He thinks that the British town stood on the very top of the hill, which is of very difficult ascent, and lay north of Newport Gate from the signs of a rampire, and deep ditch still visible."

Itin. cur.

Stukeley b gives a plan, and a very particular account of this place, but does not agree with Camden in the situation of the British town.

"Lincoln was a great, and most famous city, graced with the title, and priviledge of a Colony; a bold, and noble situation upon a high hill, which we may think no less than five cities united into one. Below the hill, and westward of the city, the river throws itself into a great pool, called Swanpool from the multitude of Swans upon it. All around this place the ground is moory, and full of bogs, and islets, called now Carham, which means a dwelling upon Car, that is, the Fen. Now here without question was the British city in the most early times, where they drove their cattle backwards, and forwards, and retired themselves into its inaccessible securities. The pool was in their language called Lhyn, and that denominated the Roman city Lindum, being the hill overhanging this pool.

"The Romans, pleafed with this notable eminence, placed their city upon it, which they first built in the form of a large square, the southern wall standing upon the precipice, or edge of the hill, and wanting no other external sence. Quite round the other three

fides

fides they carried a deep trench too, which still remains, except on the fouth east angle. The north, and fouth Roman gates of this part of the city remain, the one intire, the other nearly all pulled down. The northern, called Newport Gate, is the noblest remnant of this fort of building in Britain, as far as I know. It is a vast semicircle of stones, of very large dimensions, and by what I could perceive laid without mortar, connected only by their cuneiform shape. This magnificent arch is fixteen feet diameter, the stones four feet thick at bottom. On both fides was a postern, or foot passage, but against that on the left side a house is built. From this gate eastward, some part of the old Roman wall is to be seen by a pasture, made of stone, and very strong mortar. Near this gate is another large, and curious remnant of Roman workmanship, called the Mint Wall. It stands in a garden in the north west quarter of the city. On the left hand behind it houses are built, and marks of arches. What it was originally cannot now be affirmed. The composition of it is Roman bricks, and stones.

"To this most ancient part of the city the Romans made an addition southward, upon the declivity of the hill. Below Clasgate a great part of the old Roman wall is left, made of stones piled sideways, and between that gate upwards, and the old city wall by Greestone stairs is the old ditch to be seen.

"Two more great additions were made to this city, the first northward above the hill called Newport, or the new city, probably in the time of the Saxons, and the latter by the Normans, who made a new cut called Sinsil Dyke, on the south, and east side for its security. In this last part of the city, on both sides the Roman road, were many funeral monuments of the old Romans, some of which they now dig up, and doubtless many more, when they first built upon the ground. Immense are the Roman antiquities dug up about this samous Colony, nor has the perpetual turning up of the ground exhausted them. Upon the Roman road eastward are some barrows; many urns, and the like have been dug up about them, with earthen aqueducts, and all kinds of antiquities."

The great roads the Erming, and the Foss join at the south gate of this city. The former passes directly through the whole length of it.

M P. XXXVI.]

M P. XXXVI.] The number in this stage is in most copies XXVI, but in Harrison's first copy it is XXXVI. This seems to have been the original reading, and gives the real distance between Boston, and Lincoln. The road books indeed do not perfectly agree in this distance, but they are sufficient to shew, that it is not less than the numbers require. Ogilby "makes it thirty-six miles. Owen thirty-six miles and a half. Paterson in his dictionary thirty-seven miles, but in his road "book not quite thirty-sive miles.

• Survey.
• pag. 89.
• Dict. p. 52.
• Pag. 236.
• 181.

The Roman road is not supposed to have gone from Sleaford along the present road, but to the east of it through Old Sleaford, and by the villages Rushington, Dorrington, Bloxam, &c. to Lincoln. But I do not perceive, that this line can much alter this distance.

SEGELOCI. M P. XIV.

Littleborough. Notts.

Additions.
Nottingham.

This town is one of those, that have had a variety of situations assigned to them, but the present is the most approved, and the evidence in favour of it very satisfactory. According to Gibson, Talbot placed it at Aulerton in Sherwood: Fulk (contrary to Antoninus, who makes the distance of this town from Lincoln sourteen miles) looks for it at Agle not more than six miles from that city. Thoroton is inclined to reduce it to the bank of the Idle, where Eaton stands, and on that account may as well be called Idleton. Camden seems to have been at first of the same opinion with the last author, but he afterwards found reason to change his mind, and to adopt Littleborough, in which determination he is followed by Burton, Horsley, and others.

E Britan. Agelocum. "Formerly", he tells us, I fought for this place in vain hereabouts, but now I verily believe I have found it, both because it stands by a military way, and also because the marks of an old wall are still visible in the neighbouring field, where many coins of the Roman Emperors are daily found by the ploughmen, which are called Swine's Pennies by the country people, because they often are discoverable by the grubbing of the swine there. They also imagine, according to their poor sense of things, that their foresathers inclosed this field with a stone wall, to keep the water from overslowing it in winter.

Stukeley

Stukeley made an excursion to visit this town, and has given both a description, and plan of it. North of Lincoln a branch divides from the Erming street with an obtuse angle to the left, which goes towards Yorkshire. This branch he was inclined to pursue as far as Agelocum, for fo this town is called in the eighth Iter. "The "ridge of this road, he remarks, is likely to be of eternal duration h Itin. cur. from the little use made of it. It is called Tilbridge Lane. it is viewed on the brink of the hill, it is as a visto, or avenue running through a wood, or garden, very straight and pleasanter in prospect, than when you come to travel it, wanting a Roman legion to repair it. It passes through Stretton, and Gate Burton, to called from the road, and by a ferry crosses over the Trent to Littleborough, (Agelocum, or as by later times corrupted with a Sibilus, Segelocum.) It is a small village three miles above Gainsborough, just upon the edge of the water. Agel auk, Frons Aquæ is a pertinent etymology. It feems to have been only environed with a ditch, and of a square form, and the water ran quite round it, for to the west, where Whitesbridge is, a watery valley hems it in; so that it was a place sufficiently strong. The Trent has washed away part of the eastern side of the town. Foundations, and pavements are visible in the bank. Mr. Roger Gale, once passing by, found an urn with a coin of Domitian. Great numbers of coins have been found here, when the enclosures between the town, and the bridge were ploughed up, many Intaglios of Agate, Cornelian, the finest coral coloured urns and Pateras, some wrought in Basso Relievo, the workman's name generally impressed on the inside of the bottom. Two altars also handsomely moulded have been dug up here, which are fet as piers in a wall on the fide of the steps, that lead from the water side to the inn. Many very small coins are found here like flatted peas. They call them mites. same field, near Whitesbridge, are great foundations of buildings. On the east side of the river has been a camp."

Horsley considers the road to Littleborough as leaving the Agelocum. Erming street at Lincoln, for he observes, that "they go out at different gates. The common road to Littleborough leaves Lincoln to the west, and passes through Saxilby and Fenton to Marton, but the road described by Stukeley was most likely the road made use of

By the map the distance must be nearly the same by in this Iter. both roads.

Road Book. pag. 185.

M P. XIV.] Paterson gives the road from Lincoln to Marton, a town on the east bank of the Trent opposite Littleborough, and about a mile from it, and makes the distance thirteen miles. The lines of the other road are much more direct, but take a larger circuit. The scale of the map shews, that by this course Littleborough must be full fourteen miles from Lincoln, perhaps nearly fifteen miles.

DANO. M P. XXI.

Doncaster. Yorksh.

This town has never been doubted of as the Danum of Antoninus, though it long had no other claim, but its termination Caster, and fome little affinity in the first syllable of its ancient and modern names. Neither Camden, nor Horsley, nor any intermediate writer between them have been able to alledge any proofs of its Roman dignity from coins, and other remains found here.

But within the last twenty years one solitary altar has made its "March 1781, in digging a cellar an altar was Archæolog. appearance.

Vol.

m Itinerary.

found fix feet underground, dedicated to the Deæ Matres." "I noted " these things especially in the town of Doncaster, says Vol. I. p. 36. Leland; the fair, and large parish church of St. George, standing in the very area, where once the castle of the town stood, long since clean decayed. The dykes are perfectly yet to be seen, and the foundations of part of the walls. There is a likelihood, that when this church was erected, much of the ruins of the castle was taken for the foundation, and filling of the walls. An old stone house at the east end of the church, used as a town house, is supposed to be a piece of the building of the old castle, or made of the ruins of it. I marked, that the north part of Doncaster town, in the which is but little, and that mean building, standeth as an isle, for Dun river at the west side of the town casteth out an arm, and soon after at the east end of it cometh into the principal stream again. appear no tokens, as far as I could learn, or see, that Doncaster was ever a walled town, yet there be three or four gates in it, whereof that in the west is a pretty tower of stone, but St. Mary's Gate Gate is the fairest. The whole town is builded of wood, and the houses slated, yet there is great plenty of stone thereabouts. by certain miles before I came to Doncaster (from Ferrybridge) the very main crest of Watling street."

A Roman road is laid down in the map of Nottinghamshire from Littleborough to Bawtry, which must have been the basis of this Iter into Yorkshire.

M P. XXI.] The distance between Littleborough, and Bawtry is not marked in the road books. But by the scale of the map, and the comparison of other distances I am pretty consident it cannot be less than twelve miles. From Bawtry to Doncaster Paterson Road Book. shews to be nine miles, making the whole distance twenty-one miles, in agreement with the numbers of Antoninus.

LEGEOLIO. M P. XVI.

Castleford. Yorksh.

"The Calder, Camden observes, is at last received by the Aire, "Britan.
Legeolium. and near the union of them, stands the little village Castleford, the old name of which place is that in Antoninus, where it is called Legeolium, and Lagecium, which, among other remarkable, and express remains of antiquity, is confirmed by those great number of coins, (called by the common people, Saracens heads) dug up here near the church. Pontefract arose out of its ruins".

Horsley adds, that "the Roman station, now called Castlegarth, Essay, Rin. is near the church, and has the usual situation between the rivers Legeolium. Calder, and Aire, not far from their confluence, and perhaps it has been for the fake of this fituation, that it was fet on the fouth fide of the river. There are but little visible remains of the Station at present, but abundance of Roman coins, and other marks of Roman antiquity have been found here."

Leland thought Pontefract Legeolium, and the appearances at 1 Itin. Vol. I. "One shewed me pag. 43. Castleford the remains of some manor house. (at Castleford) a garth by the church yard, where many strange things of foundations have been found, and he said, there had been a castle, but it was rather some manor place. Watling street lieth straight over Castleford bridge."

But the numbers of the Itinerary are so intirely in favour of Castleford, that the former opinion must have the preference.

Road Book. Pontefract by the common road is sifteen miles from Doncaster, pag. 162.174. but by the Roman road cannot exceed fourteen miles, or very little.

M P. XVI.] By the common road through Pontefract this number would probably not reach Castleford, but the Roman road went by a nearer line through Pontefract park, leaving that town a little to the right. By this more direct course this distance may be sixteen miles, at least not quite reach seventeen miles.

EBURACO, M P. XXI.

City of York.

See Iter I.

notes. Itin. Vol. I. M. P. XXI.] Leland feeds of the road from Castleford to Aberford as the most perfect * Roman road he had seen in England. From Ferrybridge to York the distance is according to Paterson twenty-one miles and three quarters. Castleford must be rather nearer. From Ferrybridge to Tadcaster the road is tolerably direct, but much more so for the greater part of the way from Castleford through Abersord. It must be, I think, almost a mile nearer by the present stage, than from Ferrybridge.

ISUBRIGANTUM. M P. XVII.

Aldborough. Yorksh.

See Iter II.

In the first and second Iters this town is called Isurium. It has here the name of the people, among whom it was situated, added to a part of its other name.

CATARACTONI. M P. XXIV.

Near Catarick. Yorksh.

See Iter I.

LAVATRIS. MP. XIII.

Ovynford. Yorkíh.

See Iter II.

MP. XIII.]

^{*} I understand, there are two other very grand ridges of Roman roads still remaining, one a little north of Wanborough in Wiltshire, and another near Woodgates in Dorsetshire.

M P. XIII.] The common reading in this place is XVIII, but in the fecond Iter it is XIII, which number has been there shewn to be equal to the distance of the supposed correspondent towns. may therefore be suspected, that it is a mistake of some early transcriber, who inserted a V too much. We are very certain notwo towns can be by the fame road XIII and XVIII miles distant.

VERTERIS. M.P. XIV.

Bowes. Yorksh.

See Iter II.

M P. XIV.] In Suritas, and some other copies, this distance is made XIII, but in others it is XIIII, as in Iter II.

BROCAVO. MP. XIII.

Brough. Westmorland.

See Iter II.

M P. XIII.] The common reading here is XX, but XIII is the distance in the second Iter, and has been there proved to be the real distance of these towns. This is a blunder of the incorrigible kind, if a various reading had not supplied the defect.

Horsley thinks this a different place from Brovonacis, but accord- Brocavum. ing to the present plan, there is no ground whatever for such a supposition. If Verteris indeed is allowed to mean Bowes, this number will fall far short of Brougham Castle, which he would call Brocavo.

LUGUVALLIO, M.P. XXVII.

Old Penrith. Cumb.

See Iter II.

M P. XXVII.] The reading in most copies in this stage is XXII, and in one or two XXV. In Iter II, where Voreda intervenes this distance is XXVII M P. which there is every probability to believe the original reading in this place, as it gives the true distance between two towns determined in a former Iter.

This town, it appears by Iter II, is only twelve miles from the wall. It may be therefore very justly stiled Ad Vallum, or near the wall, as it is in the title of this Iter, at the end of a journey of four hundred, and forty miles.

ITER



ITER VI.

A Lendinio Lindo	MP.	Correfted Numbers.	Autho.	From London to Lincoln	EM
	CLVI]	3
VEROLAMIO	XXI			Verulam by St. Albans	21
DUROCOBRIO	XII			Dunstable	12
MAGIOVINIO	XII			Near Fenny Stratford	12
LACTODORO	XVI			Towcester	16
ISANNAVATIA	XII			Daventry	12
TRIPONTIO	XJI			Lilburn	12
VENONIS	IX	·	_	Claybrooke	9
RATIS	XII			Leicester	12
VEROMETO	XIII	XII	Iter VIII	Near Willoughby	12
MARGIDUNO	XIII	XII	Id.	East Bridgeford	12
AD PONTEM	VII			Farndon	7
CROCOCOLANA	VII	1		Brough by Collingham	1 7
LINDO	XII	l		Lincoln	12

ITER VI.] In this Iter another communication is pointed out between London, and Lincoln, by a course at least of one hundred miles nearer than by the last Iter. But even this journey takes a considerable circuit. It is very remarkable, that there is a much nearer road, perhaps by as direct a line as it is possible between these two cities. This is the Erming street, but there is not one single Iter, which appears to have had this road for its basis. And this is rendered more extraordinary by the eighth Iter, which might have been in part very agreeably diversified by this new line. May it be concluded then, that this road did not exist, when the Itinerary was written? I am not certain, that it would be a fair inference.

Half the towns in this Iter have been already discussed, but some additional observations upon the names, and distances of a few of them will be found necessary. The distinctions in some of the distances in Iter II. will be removed in this by the course of it being the contrary way. The Watling street is the basis of this lter,

Iter, till it is crossed by the Foss. The latter road then carries it to Lincoln.

A Londinio Lindo M P. CLVI.

M P. CLVI.] This total is not exactly the fum of the particulars in their present state. The latter exceed it by two miles, but they will be reduced to an exact * agreement, if two of the distances are corrected by Iter VIII. In this, the distances between Ratis, and Verometo, and the latter place, and Margiduno are stated as XIII miles each, but in Iter VIII as only XII miles. The real distances I cannot determine positively, because this part of the road is not taken notice of in the road books, but from the best judgement I can form from the maps, I expect the distance between Ratis, and Verometo must be near XIII miles, and the distance between Verometo, and Margiduno not quite XII. The reading therefore of the eighth Iter seems preserable in all points. For in the latter series they will admit no addition, the particulars already exceeding the total, and in this place the reduction of a unit in each distance brings the particulars to coincide with the total.

VEROLAMIO, MP. XXI.

Verulam. Herts.

See Iter II.

M P. XXI.] This distance must be nearly twenty-two miles. From London by Tyburn turnpike to Brockley Hill has been already proved to be at least twelve miles and a half, and from Brockley Hill to St. Albans nine miles and three quarters, to Verulam perhaps not so much by half a mile; we have then twenty-one miles and three quarters from London to Verulam.

DUROCOBRIO. M P. XIL

Dunstable. Bedfordsh.

See Iter II.

In

• This is one of Horsley's rules for correcting the numerals. "It is proper to examine the various readings of the several particular numbers, and to observe which of them favours most an agreement with the sum total, for this reading, exteris paribus, should have the preference," Britan. Rom. pag. 387.



In Iter II. and VIII. this town is called Durocobrivis. It is a circumstance by no means easy to be accounted for, that in the Itinerary the same towns in different Iters have seldom exactly the same names, nay in some few instances have names intirely diffimilar. Not less than three examples occur in the present Iter, two of the former and one of the latter kind.

M P. XII.] From the center of Verulam to Dunstable is full twelve miles, and with the excess of the last stage this may be reckoned near thirteen miles.

MAGIOVINIO. M P. XII. Near Fenny Stratford. Bucks.

This town is called Magiovinto in both Iters II. and III.

M P. XII.] From Dunstable to Fenny Stratford the distance is no more than eleven miles and a half, but with the excess of the last stage must be considered as rather more than twelve miles. This will however admit an excursion of full half a mile to the supposed town. I am almost convinced, that Water Eaton must be the remains of this Roman town.

LACTODORO. MP. XVI.

Towcester. Northamp.

See Iter II.

M P. XVI.] The distance of this town from Fenny Stratford is only fifteen miles. The excursion to the last Roman town must make the additional mile.

ISANNAVATIA. M P. XII. Daventry. Northamp. See Iter II.

This town is the most remarkable of any for the varieties of its names. In the second Iter it is called Bennavenna, and here by another name, so intirely different, that it might be supposed to mean a different town, if the numbers did not established its identity. In the second Iter it is called Benavenna, in the eighth Bannavantum, and in both those instances in some copies Benaventa. It is here

here denominated Isannavatia, and in some copies Isannavantia, Isanantia, and Isannavenna. The varieties of these two names may be ascribed to copyists, but the names themselves cannot well have had this origin. They both are thought to be British names, and may have been used indifferently, being equally expressive of the fituation of this town. Benaventa has been already supposed to mean, that this town lies at the head of the Aven, or Nen. Is, Mr. Whitaker interprets, below, or implying the fituation of a place fouth of another, or some particular object, as "Isurium is com- Hist. Manc. pounded of Is and Ure, and imports, that Aldborough lies below, or to the fouth of the Ure." In this place therefore Isannavenna may fhew that Daventry lies to the fouth of the Nen, which the map confirms to be its situation.

TRIPONTIO. M P. XII.

Lilburn. Northamp.

The fecond Iter has already passed along this road without taking any notice of this town. This circumstance, with a considerable difference in the numerals, induced Horsley, to suppose, that this 'Essay, Itin. town must lie three, or four miles out of the direct road between Benaventa, and Venonis. But I have shewn above, that there is reason to suspect the numerals in Iter II, and we shall meet with three, or four examples of towns mentioned in one Iter, yet in another omitted, though it cannot be doubted but that both Iters equally passed through them. Sulloniacis does not appear in the present Iter. Lactodoro, mentioned in Iter II and VI, is omitted in Iter VIII. Nor is Tadcaster named in any Iter, except the second, notwithstanding Iters V and VIII must have also gone through it. In like manner Tripontio may lie upon the road, which is the basis of Iter II, though no notice is there taken of it.

But probably this town might stand at the distance of rather more than half a mile from the road, for such is the situation of the village of Lilburn, which is with probability thought to occupy the fite of this Roman town, but the latter might spread itself nearer to the road, being much larger than the present village, which however from the straggling form of it, covers, or rather occupies a pretty large plot of ground. Near the church are some ancient trenches supposed to be the remains of an old castle. And between the

Мм

village,

village, and Watling street is a conical hill, probably a work of the Romans.

Ashmole mentions this spot in a letter to Dugdale. "I met with the vestiges of an ancient fort about a bow shot on the right hand of the way overagainst Lilburn. The outward line contained about an acre of ground, within which was a mount, like the Keep of an old castle, surrounded with a trench, and overagainst it, the ground is raised like a half moon, whose horns entered the other trench. I heard of no other name for it but the Round Hill. The Avon runs near it to the north."

* Antonin. Tripontium.

* Itin. cur.
pag. 106.

Gale 2 speaks of ancient trenches here, and a conical hill.

Stukeley 'describes this place as situated in a sweet little valley. "At Dovebridge, he tells us, are no remains of antiquity, but hard by, antiquities have been found both at Catthorpe, and Lilburn, one on the north, and the other on the south side of the river, so that the Roman city stood on both sides. He would derive the ancient name of this town from the British word Tre a town, or fortification, and Pant a little valley."

Britan.Northamp.Lilburn.

Camden is "persuaded that a Roman station has been here from its situation on one of the military ways, by the ancient trenches and a little piked hill, where some dug of late days in hopes of finding old hidden treasures, but instead of gold met with coals." Under such a persuasion it seems very extraordinary, that this sagacious antiquary should not suspect this place to be Tripontium, rather than Towcester, situated, as it is, between Benaventa and Venonis, and where he must have found the distances so agreeable to the Itinerary.

Bridges's Northamptonshire. From the present appearances, the old castle here was not of any great extent. "The area contains about the fifth part of an acre. The southmost part is a square piece of ground, appearing to have been raised, and in its sides answering to the four quarters of the heavens. At the south-east, and south-west angles are hillocks, which have the resemblance of bastions. From one angle to the other runs a bank of earth, and a like bank along the eastern, and western sides. To the north-west is a large high mount, on which, according to tradition, there stood a fort, or watch tower, of whose demolished walls the churches of Lilburn, and Claycoton

are faid to have been built. Causeys, pavements, and ruins often dug up, shew this town to have been formerly larger than at present."

M.P. XII. According to the map of Northamptonshire it is a Cary's. nine miles upon the Watling street from the point, where the road from Daventry through Norton enters that sfreet, to the turn to Lilburn. Daventry must lie near three miles from Watling street, and Lilburn more than half one. In all full twelve miles.

VENONIS. M P. IX.

Claybrooke. Leicestersh.

See Iter II.

M P. IX.] In this, and all the remaining stages of this Iter, no affiftance can be derived from the road books, as to the distances, but very probable evidence can be produced, that they correspond with the numerals. By the map of Northamptonshire Lilburn of Northampcannot be less than a mile and a half from Dovebridge, and by the tonshire and scale of Leicestershire from Claybrooke to the road is about a mile by the nearest line, and from that point to Dovebridge seven miles. As I never find the horizontal miles by the scale shorter than the road miles, I have no doubt this distance is fully equal to the numerals.

RATIS. M P. XII.

Town of Leicester.

No town has produced more incontestible, nor perhaps more numerous proofs of its Roman antiquity than Leicester. For besides those, that have been long known to the curious, the inhabitants feldom fink a cellar, or lay a drain of any depth, but some addition is made to them. Great numbers of pieces of pottery, and other curiofities have been brought to light in the last three or four years. Likewise a Roman well was discovered in taking down an old house in the upper end of the market place.

A most remarkable specimen of Roman masonry remains in a pile of ruins at the west end of St. Nicholas church, many fragments of which appear in the walls of the church. It is called

" Jewry M M 2

f Itin. cur. pag. 103. "Jewry Wall, and composed of ragstone, and Roman brick, a most noble piece of Roman antiquity, and it may be lamented, that it has been so much abused." Various opinions are entertained of the original use of this edifice. The latest, and which I have not yet seen controverted, is, that "it is one of the old gates of the Roman city."

8 Nichols's Introduction. Leicestersh.

"Not far from the Jewry Wall is a place called Holy Bones, where abundance of bones of oxen have been dug up, the exuvia of their facrifices."

h ltin. cur. pag 103.

Another Roman curiofity preferved with some care is the remains of a tessellated pavement. It is under a house in the North Gate street nearly opposite the town jail. It "represents a person standing by a deer, and a cupid drawing his bow, formed in differently coloured small stones as usual."

⊭ Id.

i Id.

Stukeley found "no difficulty in tracing the Roman walls quite round this town, particularly in the gardens about Senvy Gate. A ditch without fide was very visible in these gardens. Many Roman coins have been found in this town. A pot full was dug up at the entrance into the White Friars," south of St. Martin's church.

Britan.

Camden "doubted as to the Roman name of this town, but all circumstances considered, he thought it must be the Ratis of the Itinerary, though not the least sign, or trace of that name now remains, unless perhaps it be in an old trench called Rawdikes.

The order of the towns in Antoninus, and the distances confirm this conjecture. but an additional, and more positive proof has been discovered within the last thirty years. In forming a turnpike road from this town to Melton, which goes along the Foss road for about four miles, in digging materials by the side of that old way, a Roman milestone was found, the most perfect ever yet seen in this island. In the inscription of this stone the word RATIS is very legible. This stone is now added to the curiosities worth the antiquary's notice in Leicester, being set upon a pedestal in the street, through which the great London road passes to Loughborough.

As I have had frequent opportunities of examining this stone, and it is perhaps the only inscription of the same age in Britain, I trust, I shall be excused an apology, if I should give a more particular

account

account of it than is exactly conformable to the general plan of this work.

IMP CAESARI DIV. TRAIAN PARTH F DIV NERV NEP TRAIAN HADRIAN AVG PM TRIB POT IV COS III ARATIS CORITAN. M. P.

H

The Roman letters represent those, which are still visible, the Italian those, which are supposed to be obliterated.

The stone is of a rough gritty kind, but very hard, and durable, as may be inferred from the age of the inscription. The form of it is round, and of a considerable substance. On measuring the circumference it was found to be five feet, and six inches. The length of it is nearly three feet, and three inches. I suspected, that it might possibly have been shortened to six it in its present situation, but was informed by the mason, employed by the corporation on this occasion, that it was no way altered, except by the insertion of the pieces of new stone, which are very visible, where it was the most injured. Only one of them interferes with the inscription.

The letters in the first line, and the numerals below the inscription are four inches in length. All the other letters are three inches, except two in the fecond line, and two in the fourth, which are half an inch longer, and two others in the fourth line, which are not more than two inches each. The intervals between the lines are about two inches each. The letters are not divided into words by spaces, but all of them stand at equal distances, as near as may be, and without stops. The strokes of them are all of an equal thickness, and not varied as in the present mode of writing Roman capitals. In the inscription are two ligatures not in Horsley's collection. The AI in Traian, which occurs twice, and the TH in Parth. On the back of the stone, and exactly ranging with the fecond, and third lines are the letters B fo perfectly resembling the other characters, as to leave no doubt of their originality.



originality. These letters favour the conjecture, that a part of the inscription has been obliterated between the main body of the inscription, and these letters. And on a very careful inspection the stone will be found not so round, and full in that interval. That part of it might lie a long time out of the ground, exposed to the air, and weather, for there are no marks of violence, except in the upper part, where a piece of new stone crosses the first line, and must cover a part of the second. But where this space is the most perfect, no traces of any letters can be perceived, and yet it can scarce be doubted but it was originally filled with letters. The inscription quoted from Camden, found at Bowes (Iter II) very much resembles this, and gives authority to the proposed additions.

The use, and intent of this stone seems most clearly, and decidedly to be that of a mile * stone, such as is used on our present roads. And it is, I believe, the only certain + one ever yet discovered in this island. At least I have not been able to gain intelligence of a second. Horsley has given figures of four, or five pillars with inscriptions, which he supposes to be Milliaries, but he is not certain that they were. None of these stones express distances, and from hence he concludes, that it might not be usual to put numerals upon them. But as the roads were certainly measured, it may be expected, that the milestones should shew the number of miles from particular towns. The present stone is a positive instance, and Wesseling * gives two, or three other examples of stones found in Spain, where the conclusions of the inscriptions mark the distances from some principal towns. This stone expresses the distance from

m Antonin. pag. 418. 442. 443.

* At the end of every mile the Romans set up a small pillar of stone, first ordered by the appointment of the Gracchi, as we find in Plutarch. And from these pillars we find in Strabo Odos 15 18 Napath, because in the highways from Rome such 5 18 Napath, or pillars were set up at each miles end, which Rutilius Numatianus, an heathen poet has very quaintly expressed thus,

Intervalla Viæ fessis præstare videtur Qui notet inscriptus millia crebra Lapis.——Burton's Antonin.

+ There has been another Milliare found in Huntingdonshire, and a third in Wales, but by no means so certain as this at Leicester. I think also one or two in Horsley suspicious. I account for there being no numbers, particularly in that found at Chesterton by the Saxon barbarity, which took pleasure in defacing the works of the Romans. The Archæologia mentions a tomb stone found at the Villa at Manssield, where the names of the buried persons are evidently and intentionally obliterated. B. Cloyne.

Leicester to be two miles, and the place, where it was found appears to be exactly two of our miles. The spot, where it was discovered was pointed out to me by an ancient woman, at the side gate in Thurmaston Lane very near the place, to be about half way between two small bridges within sight of the gate. When I came to the point the second milestone from Leicester appeared not many paces beyond it. I measured that distance by the common pace, and on my return to Leicester compared it with the distance of the milestone in the street called Belgrave Gate from the East Gate, the probable boundary of the old Ratis, and found the difference only a few steps.

It might have been fortunate, if the pedestal, on which the stone was originally erected had not been destroyed, or that a post had been put up to mark the precise spot, as soon as the nature of the stone was known. This might have led to the discovery of other similar stones, if they were continued along the road, which there is so much reason to think they were.

The antiquity of this inscription is such, that there is probably not another at this time in Britain so ancient, the date of which can be depended upon. "Hadrian, according to Horsley, is the Pag. 183. first Emperor, whose name occurs in our British inscriptions, and we have but very sew of his; at most there have been but four inscriptions hitherto discovered in Britain, that can with any probability be ascribed to this Emperor." Of these the two most remarkable are preserved by Camden, but the originals are lost. And the other two this author only supposes of that reign, but has his doubts, whether they are, or not.

Mr. Whitaker ° describes an inscription found at Manchester, ° Vol. I. which he dates in Hadrian's time, but not on any positive evidence. He observes that "the only two inscriptions certainly coeval with Hadrian have been so inaccurately copied, that we cannot judge concerning the structure of their characters at all."

This stone is therefore so much the more remarkable, as it appears to be the third or fourth of the same age, and the only original one now in being, the date of which can be depended upon.

In an historical view, this inscription is very strong probable evidence of three circumstances before uncertain, or unknown.

First,

First, it confirms the conjecture, that the Roman name of Lei-cester was Ratæ, or Ratis.

Secondly, the time of Hadrian's visit to Britain may be inferred to be in his third consulship, when this stone was set up.

And in the third place, the founder of the Foss road has never been so much as guessed at, but from this inscription it appears to have been made at the command of the Emperor Hadrian in the year of our Lord 119, and about eighty years after Britain had become a Roman province.

Cary's. Leicestersh.

9 Britannia.

Ratæ.

M P. XII.] The map of Leicestershire shews it to be full twelve miles from Claybrooke to Leicester. The number of miles are marked along the Foss to High Cross.

VEROMETO. M P. XII.

Near Willoughby. Notts.

Camden was not able to make out the certain course of the Foss beyond Leicester, and therefore has not affigned to this town its most probable situation. His acquaintance with some fortifications at Borough Hill may have prejudiced him in this inquiry. "Here ^q I am at a stand, he says (at Leicester) and look about me to see what way I should follow, as a guide to the discovery of ancient towns. - Ranulph, the monk of Chester, tells us, that the old fireet way goes from hence to Lincoln through the Wasts, but through what Wasts he shews not. The vulgar opinion is, that it went to the north through Nottinghamshire. Antoninus the Emperor, if I mistake not, seems to intimate, that it went northward through this county into Lincolnshire. And really this way some footsteps of antiquity appear, but that way, though I have made diligent fearch, I have not hitherto discovered any thing." supposes Borough Hill the remains of this ancient town.

But later discoveries have confirmed the common tradition as to the continuation of the Foss, and three of the four towns, mentioned in the Itinerary between Leicester, and Lincoln, have been found at the required distances, and have produced full proofs of their identity.

Additions.
Nottingham-

Gibson' followed the Foss, and "found it entering Nottinghamshire in the south part of that country, and immediately passing by a place

place, which could pretend to fomething of antiquity. This was in a field near Willoughby (the first town in this part of Nottinghamshire.) Here are the ruins, as the inhabitants say, of a town called Long Billington, which has been long fince demolished. Hereabouts the ploughmen, and shepherds gather up coins of the Romans in great numbers." The distances from Borough Hill, and Leicester tempt this author to believe, that this has been a Roman station. He does not give it a name, but from his mention of Borough, and the following towns, he must have thought it Margidunum. He agrees with Camden that Borough Hill has been Verometo, but it is certain the distance between Leicester, and Lincoln will not admit so great a circuit from the Foss, as would be necessary to take in Borough. Long Billington from the order of the towns and the distance must have been Verometo.

Stukeley adopts the opinion of Gibson, which is rather extraordinary, because he must have found the distances against it, when he travelled, and so particularly examined this road. The name of Bridgeford appears to have deranged his feries of towns. He could not look any where else for Ad Pontem, and the prejudice did not permit him to recollect, that the distance of that village from Crococolana (Brough) was full double what the Itinerary taught him to expect. He began his journey from Lincoln in fearch of these towns, and was therefore much less liable to be mistaken, because the distances must have been such excellent guides. He received the fame account, which has been given above, with respect to Long Billington being the old city.

"Arrived over against Willoughby on the right, and upper, 'Itin. cur. and nether Broughton on the left, he found a tumulus on the Willoughby fide of the road, famous among the country people, called Crosshill. The name of Broughton set him to work to find out the Roman town. After some time he perceived, that he must be upon the fpot. The field was called Henings, by which he supposed meant the ancient meadows. This is upon the brow of the hill overlooking Willoughby brook. Here is a place called Thieves, and on the other fide of the valley a place called Wells, near where now stands a barn, and all this length they say the city reached, and that there was a church on the top of Wells, but the

city was mostly on the Willoughby side. Many brass, and silver coins have been found here, and some few of gold. They have a notion of great riches being under ground, and a vulgar report, that one balk (or division between two ploughed lands) has as much money under it, as would purchase the whole lordship. Many Mosaic pavements have been also discovered. Broad stones, and foundations are frequent upon the side of the Foss. Several are found at Wells, and from the hill is a fine prospect every way."

^t Essay, Itin. Verometo.

Horsley' thinks this place Verometo, depending upon the order of the towns, and the road. And this opinion has been adopted by our modern travellers; indeed all circumstances concur so agreeably in proof of it, that I am persuaded no doubt can remain as to the Roman name of this place.

Cary's.

M P. XII.] The common reading here is XIII, but the same stage in the eighth Iter is no more than XII, which the total number of this Iter gives reason to believe the original reading in this place. By the map of Leicestershire it appears, that this town must have had about the same distance from Leicester with High Cross, which it makes twelve miles. It may be however near thirteen. By Stukeley's description Long Billington lies but part of a mile from the edge of Leicestershire.

MARGIDUNO. M P. XII.

Near E. Bridgeford. Notts.

Additions.Nottingham.

"From willoughby, Gibson observes, the Foss passes north east through the vale of Belvoir, and therein through the field of East Bridgeford, in which are still the remains of a Roman station, near a spring called the Old Work Spring. And the field, in which this camp lies, is called to this day Boroughsield."

y Itin. cur. pag. 100. Stukeley 'adds, that "hereabouts he saw the Roman foundations of walls, and floors of houses, composed of stones set edgewise in clay, and liquid mortar run upon them. They told him, that frequently the stones were laid upon a bed of pease straw, and rush rope, or twisted hay, which remained very perfect. Houses stood all along upon the Foss, whose foundations have been dug up, and carried to the neighbouring villages. He heard also of a famous pavement near the Foss Way. And an aged person told him, that

he

Nottingham.

he had taken up large foundations in a pasture, called Castle Hill Close, much ancient coin, and small earthen pipes for water. There have been found many urns, pots, and Roman bricks, but none of them preserved. About a mile south of this place, upon an eminence near Bingham Lane, is a tumulus, from whence there is a fine prospect of Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Nottingham, the Trent, &c." This learned traveller calls this place Ad Pontem, induced no doubt by its present name Bridgeford, but the order of the towns shews, that it must have been Margiduno, unless a transposition of the names should be admitted.

In the map of Nottinghamshire a double Foss road is laid down Cary's from Bridgeford for four, or five miles. The west branch called the Upper Foss leads by the side of the Trent from Stoke to Bridgeford. If this was an original road, it seems to intimate, that Bridgeford itself occupies the fite of old Margiduno. That it was however here, or very near in the neighbourhood, needs no additional proofs.

M.P. XII. The number in this place is XIII like the last, and XII also in the eighth Iter, but the latter must be sufficient for this By the scale of the map it can be barely twelve miles from Billington to Bridgeford. I should think it cannot be much more than eleven to the old town at the spring.

AD PONTEM. M P. VII.

Farndon, Notts.

It was a very unfortunate circumstance, that Stukeley should forget the Itinerary distances in this part of his journey. His indefatigable curiofity might have furnished some evidence to have fixed this town with more certainty than is now possible. According to the numbers in the map, seven miles from Bridgeford brings us to a village on the bank of the Trent, called Farndon. Horsley has Essay, Itin. supposed this the situation of Ad Pontem. "When at Newark, he took a view of this place, and did not think the appearance unpromiling." But he adds no other proof belides the distance.

It is by no means improbable, that the Romans had a bridge over the Trent near this village. It appears by the map, that a road now crosses the Trent at this place.

I cannot

N N 2

I cannot make out, that the name Farndon has any thing in it expressive of Roman antiquity, but in Cheshire a town of this name is only divided by the Dee from Holt Castle, where many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and on the edge of Northampton-shire near Market Harborough is another Farndon, where there are very visible remains of a Roman summer camp. Newark is thought to have risen upon the ruins of this town, and Crococolana, and as that town has produced testimonies of its Roman antiquity, the very early decay of these towns may account for all traces of them being so intirely lost.

M P. VII.] By the map of Nottinghamshire it is seven miles from Bridgeford to Farndon, and it must be rather more from the point where Stukeley fixes the Roman town, which must be about the place in the map, where the tenth mile is marked.

CROCOCOLANA. M P. VII. Brough near Collingham. Notts.

Additions.
Nottingham.

Gibson b gives the first hint of a Roman town in this place. "Near Collingham, he observes, in a large field, there is reason to fix another station."

c Itin. cur. pag. 89. Stukeley calls this field Brough near Collingham," but informs us, that "the old city has been most perfectly levelled by the plough. Many Roman coins have been found here, and all the way between this field, and Newark, in digging they find great foundations for half a mile together on each side of the road, with much rusty iron, iron oar, and iron cinders, so that it is probable an eminent Roman forge has been here. Across the road was a vast foundation of a wall, and part still remains. Out of one hole, they shewed him, had been dug up ten or sisteen loads of stone, from hence it might be supposed to have been a gate. Many large copper coins have been found here, as also pots, urns, bricks, &c. They call the money Brough Pennies."

d Essay, Itin. Crocolana.

An old person sold Horsley one of the coins, and told him, that they often struck upon ruins in ploughing, and digging. This author makes the position of this place a short mile south-east of Collingham. A part of the old name is retained in that village.

M P. VII.] From Farndon to Lincoln the distance is according to 'Ogilby and 'Paterson nineteen miles and a half. The precise 'Survey. fituation of Brough is not described by any antiquary. Horsley's pag. 207. general idea, that it lay fouth-east of Collingham, is however pag. 270. fufficient to shew, that it cannot be less than seven miles from Farndon.

LINDO. M P. XII. See Iter V.

Lincoln City.

M P. XII.] The whole distance from Farndon to this city has been found nineteen miles and a half; fubtract feven miles for Collingham, and twelve miles and a half must be this distance.



ITER

ITER VIL

A Regno Londinium	MP.	Corrected Numbers.	Author.	From Chichester	Ħ
5	XCVI	CVI		to London	X
CLAUSENTO	XX			Bishop's Waltham	20
VENTA BELGARUM	X			Winchester	10
CALLEVA ATTREBATUM	XXII	XXXII			32
PONTIBUS	XXII			Old Windsor	22
LONDINIO	XXII	1 :		London	22

ITER VII.] This Iter goes intirely upon new ground, and communicates with the other Iters before it only in one of its extremities. It is short, containing no more than six towns, but four of these were principal towns of as many different tribes. It commences on the south coast of the island among the Regni, who are supposed to have inhabited Sussex, and Surry, and from the name probably at their capital.

The course of it is first to the north-west to one of the chief towns of the Belgæ, and from thence it takes a northern direction to the head town of the Attrebates, and from this turns to the east, and concludes at London, a chief town of the Cantii, and the Metropolis of Roman as well as modern Britain.

In this circuit we shall meet with only two towns, the situations of which have the general affent of all antiquaries, Winchester and London. To the others various positions have been assigned by different authors. The situation of Winchester points out the general tendency of the Iter. One or two corrections in the numerals will be necessary, but they are called for by the real distances of the towns, and prove so natural, that they cannot reasonably be objected to.

A Regno Londinium. M P. CVI.] This is the fum of the particulars in their corrected state. The original reading in most copies is XCVI, which is the total of the particulars in their present form.

In

In the corrections proposed in this Iter, it is a circumstance rather fingular, that one of the particular numbers has lost an X, and that the total number should have precisely that figure redundant. Replace the X, where it feems wanted in the body of the Iter, and the remainder is exactly the fum of the particulars fo corrected. CVI miles.

REGNUM.

City of Chichester. Suffex.

Ptolemy does not mention any town of this name among the Regni, but calls their principal town Neomagus. blunder however of another geographer, which he finds fault with, shews, that he meant the same place under another name.

Camden h supposes Ringwood in Hampshire the situation of this h Britan. ancient town, but he had no other reason for it, except some slight Regnum. approximation between the ancient, and modern names. argument has been thought however of sufficient weight by later writers, who have taken fome pains to account for this fituation of the Regni along the coast of the Belgæ.

That Chichester was the Regnum of the Itinerary is no new opinion, for Richard of Cirencester seems to have held it. In his fifteenth Iter, he plainly looks for this town to the east of Clausentum (placed by him at Southampton) in the way to Lemanis, and Dubris, towns in Kent; and at the distance of twenty miles from Southampton, which, though it will not quite reach Chichester, appears a pretty good proof, that it was the town intended.

No author has revived this idea till Horsley, notwithstanding the distance of this town from Winchester, and the termination Chester in its name, must have been strong recommendations. The tradition, that it was built by Ciffa, the fecond Saxon king of this province, probably prevented a higher degree of antiquity being attributed to it. But this account is by no means incompatible with its Roman antiquity. For it is extremely probable, that it might be destroyed in the first incursions of the Saxons, and Cissa by rebuilding it many years after, might obtain the character of its original founder.

Its Roman existence is however now very generally acknowledged, being attested by an altar with a curious inscription found here, by

the concurrence of three, or four roads, and by the neighbourhood of two camps. For fuch is the account given by Stukeley of this city.

Itin. cur. pag. 188.

"We were' led, he tells us, to Chichester by the fame of a most ancient inscription, lately discovered there. This has revived the lustre of Chichester; for though the termination of its name. and a Roman road called Stanes street coming to it, is evidence sufficient of its being a Roman city, yet no one has positively affirmed it, because we have not been hitherto able to assign it a name. doubt not but the walls of the present city are built upon the old Roman foundations chiefly. It is of a roundish form, the river running under part of the walls. Eastward of the cathedral is a place, called the Pallant, which feems derived from the latin Pala-In the North street was dug up the inscription above mentioned, in the spring of the year 1723. The stone lay about four feet underground with the face upwards, by which polition it had the misfortune to receive a great deal of damage from the tools of the labourers, as they endeavoured to raise it. It was broke into four pieces, besides a part of it left under the next house. Chichester, by this infcription, must have been a town of eminence, very foon after the Romans had fettled here, and in process of time feems to have been much frequented, by the Roman roads still visible, that terminate here from Portsmouth, Midhurst, and Arundel.

"When the inscription was dug up, there were also two walls of stone discovered close by it, three feet thick each, one running north, and the other east, and joining in an angle, as the North street, and St. Martin's Lane now turn, which in all probability was part of the foundations of the temple, mentioned in the inscription. Since this discovery a Mosaic pavement has been found in a garden, and when that was pulled in pieces, as usual, a brass coin was discovered under it of Nero, and Drusus Cæsar on one side, represented on horseback, no doubt deposited to shew the Æra of the work. At a little distance out of the city northwards, we passed by a Roman camp, called Brill, I suppose, Bury Hill. St. Roc's Hill (three miles distant) is a fine elevation with a spacious circular camp on the top, a Castrum Æstivum belonging to Chichester."

^k ld. p. 195

" Another

"Another inscription was found here on an altar in East street Gough's, Canddeus. at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, and very near the same spot, where the other was found. The stone the same, and the letters of the same cut, and size, and very beautiful."

The Roman antiquity of this town then is very fully established, and its situation in a country, generally allowed to have been inhabited by the Regni, is very favourable to its present claim, as the capital of that people. The distance of this place from Winchester by way of Petersfield is thirty-four miles, but it is plain by the Paterson.
p. 314. 326. map, that there may have been a much more direct communication a Cary's. between these cities, by which the distance could not be so much as Hampshire. thirty miles, the space specified in the Itinerary.

CLAUSENTO. M P. XX.

Bishop's Waltham. Hants.

All antiquaries, from Richard of Cirencester to the latest writer upon this subject, concur in fixing this town at or near Southampton. Nor can there be any dispute as to the Roman antiquity of that town, but the numbers of Antoninus do not allow, that it was Clausentum. The distances on both sides are too large, and it must be confidered too great a liberty on any occasion to alter the numerals on each fide any particular town, unless some affinity in the name, or some other circumstance can be alledged for the alteration, of more weight, than the general opinion of other writers, as to the fituation of that town. But we have not here one argument, that excites any fuspicion of the necessity for such an alteration. can be no obligation to suppose Southampton to be Clausentum in preference to any other place. That town is mentioned by no author, except Antoninus. His evidence therefore can alone merit our confidence.

This author gives the fituation of this ancient town, as twenty miles from Regno, and ten from Venta Belgarum. town has been long considered, on very sufficient evidence, to mean Winchester. Here then we have a given point to set out from, and at the distance of ten miles, following a positive Roman road, we shall come to the town of Bishop's Waltham. A writer in the * Archæologia describes the road "going from the east gate of Winchester along the turnpike road to Morestead, near which it branches

branches west from the Gosport and Portsmouth roads to Ouslesbury, and from thence to a wood, called Bowhay Coppice, and by Upham through Bishop's Waltham to Portchester."

The situation of this town upon a Roman road is probable evidence, that it may have been a Roman town, and its exact distance from so certain a town as Winchester strongly confirms the idea, that it has been the Clausentum of the Itinerary. I should not feel a doubt of it, if I could ascertain its distance from Chichester with equal precision, yet I am pretty well convinced this interval can very little exceed twenty miles by the most direct line. The name of this town seems to intimate, that it may have been a walled, or fortisted town.

I was long of opinion, that Old Winchester, or some town near it, perhaps Meonstoke or Droxford, might have marked the site of Clausentum, but the Roman road, and distance from Winchester gave the preference to Waltham. This is a small market town, and has the name of Bishop's from a stately seat, which the bishops of Winchester had here, before it was ruined by the civil wars.

M P. XX.] I expect the road from Chichester to this town must have gone very near Stanestead Park, or through it, and passed directly across Bere Forest to Waltham, leaving Horndean part of a mile on the right, and not far south of Hambledon. From a careful examination of the map I am satisfied, this stage, by this road, will be found to coincide with the numerals. It may be near twenty-one miles.

P Cary's. Hampshire.

VENTA BELGARUM. MP. X.

Winchester. Hants.

This again is a city, the Roman antiquity of which has never Comment. Cyg. Cant. Vol. IX.

This again is a city, the Roman antiquity of which has never been disputed, and Leland is the only antiquary, who assigns this Venta another situation. He supposes Bristol to be the town, but Winchester must have a decided preference.

There are three towns named Venta in the Itinerary, but this alone has retained any thing of its ancient dignity, and importance. The Ventas of the Iceni, and Silures, are now nothing more than poor villages, and shew their former greatness only by their ruins, and the antiquities found about them. But this is

still

still a principal town, and seems to have continued so from the earliest times.

Camden does not produce any evidence of the antiquity of this Venta Belg. town from coins, or other antiquities found there, except a piece of old wall near the cathedral of great strength, and thickness, towards the west gate of the church, which, he supposes, the remains of an old college of monks in the Roman times.

"These ruins, Gibson adds, are of Roman building, and consist Additions." of small flints with mortar as hard as stone, so that the wall seems to be one intire stone."

Horsley quotes from some later edition of the Britannia an Essay, Itin. account of "a pavement of brick, and some Roman coins of Con-Vent. Belg. stantine the Great, found in laying the foundations of the royal palace in this place."

"The walls "inclose a long square, about seven hundred paces "Itin, cur. one way, and five hundred the other. The city stands on the western declivity of a hill, the river running below, many branches, and cuts of which pass through the midst of it, and render the gardens very pleasant. The walls, and gates as repaired in times long after the Roman, and chiefly of flint, are pretty intire, no doubt built upon the Roman foundations. In the higher part of the city was the castle, which overlooked the whole. The main part of it was pulled down, when the plan for the king's palace here was projected."

"There " has been in this city thirty-two parish churches, of which "Additions. only eight remain. On St. Catharine's Hill near it, there is a camp with a fingle work, and fingle graffe, neither exactly round, nor fquare, but according to the ground of the hill."

M P. X.] From B. Waltham to Winchester ten miles. Paterson. Road Book.

CALLEVA ATTREBATUM. M P. XXXII. Reading. Berks.

This people, called Attrebates, have been very generally, and on good grounds, supposed to have occupied principally that part of Britain, which is now denominated Berkshire. And accordingly this their chief city has been looked for by all antiquaries in, or at

no

no great distance from that county. Stukeley carries it to the greatest distance. He fixes it at Farnhan in Surry.

Britan.
Cal. Atreb.

Camden thought it to mean Wallingford from the appearance of a part of the ancient name in the modern one. He would read the name Gallena, and so it is written in one, and perhaps other copies, for "he is of opinion, that it was so called in the British tongue, as it were, Gaul hên, that is, the Old Fort. Which name being still retained, and Ford, from a shallow place in the river added to it, the Saxons in ancient times called it Gual, or Wallengaford, and we now a days by contraction Wallingford."

But as this is the only proof, though his opinion has had many approvers, some have sought this town in other situations. Gale prefers Henley upon Thames: — Stukeley, as before observed, removes it to Farnham: — and lastly, Horsley takes to himself some little merit in being the first, who discovered, that Silchester is the real remains of this old town.

Each of these writers plead the distances as positive evidence in favour of their respective decisions. But it has happened with this town as with Mediolanum in the fecond Iter. It has not only one. but four numbers to agree with. One of these is from Winchester direct, another by the circuit of Vindomi, a third from London, and a fourth from Bath. These distances in the present state of the numerals, it must be acknowledged, will suit no particular town, but there is a town, to which they have never yet been applied, with which they agree much better, than with any of those, that have been proposed. And this is Reading, which I have been therefore obliged to adopt as an Antonine town. Wallingford has not one instance in its favour, unless perhaps that from Bath, for by the map it appears to have nearly the fame distance from Spene with Reading. Henley, Silchester, and Farnham have each the fame objection to contend with. But Reading has not only three distances positively in proof of its claim, but the other requires an alteration so natural, and easy, and at the same time conformable with the corrections found necessary in other parts of the work, that I cannot persuade myself to look for the metropolis of the Attrebates in any other fituation.

Reading

Reading still retains its preeminence in these parts, being by far the largest and most considerable town in Berkshire, though Abingdon, I believe, is called the county town. Stukeley * thought this town * Itin. cur. Roman, and that the castle might be originally built by that people. And long before him Leland b has considered it the Pontibus of the Comment. Itinerary.

In tracing the Roman roads I have already shewn it to be very probable, that the great roads the Icning, and the Julian Areets crossed each other in this town.

The accuracy of the feveral distances with respect to the neighbouring Antonine towns will be proved in the feveral Iters in which they occur.

Gibson fpeaks of some coins found, in evidence of the antiquity Additions. of this place, particularly one of gold, and another of brass, but of Berks. what people he did not learn.

Its consequence in the Saxon times is evinced from its having "a Britann. castle 4, which the Danes got possession of, and whither they re-Reading. treated after King Ethelwolph had routed them at Inglefield, a little village in the neighbourhood. This castle was so demolished by King Henry II. that nothing now remains but the bare name in the next street."

M P. XXXII.] The common reading here is XXII in all copies, that I have met with, but according to Paterson, the distance between these towns is something more than thirty-three miles, from whence there is reason to conclude, that at least a ten has been dropped in this stage. And there is more reason for this supposition, because in Iter XV, where a small circuit is made to take in Vindomi, the distance between Calleva, and Venta Belgarum is thirty-fix miles. But thirty-two miles is not equal to the real distance between these towns according to the road books. This difference may arise from some little alteration in the modern road. If it was not full thirty-three miles, the Itinerary would reckon it no more than thirty-two miles. A confiderable difference between the road books, and the maps gives reason to suspect some inaccuracy in this stage, Paterson makes the distance from Basingstoke to Reading to be fixteen miles, but the map by the same road only fourteen miles.

PONTIBUS.

PONTIBUS. M P. XXII.

Old Windsor. Berks.

Colnbrooke has been very long, and generally confidered as occupying the fite of this old town. Camden first fixed it on this spot, but no particular evidence has even yet appeared in support of this opinion. The distance is the principal argument used to confirm it, but this town is too far from Wallingford, and not a sufficient distance from Henley. From Reading this proof is much more exact. I cannot however think that Colnbrook has any relation to Pontibus.

Not that any part of this neighbourhood can be more likely for a town of this particular name than near Colnbrook, where the river Coln divides itself into so many streams, over most of which bridges would be necessary. In, and close by Longford, Ogilby lays down four of these streams, and gives the names of the bridges over them, which he calls Mat Bridge, High Bridge, and New Bridge, and all these in the compass of half a mile. To this village then the name Pontibus seems more applicable than to Colnbrook, with respect to situation, and the correction of one of the numerals will be found much more easy and natural, if the village has the preference.

But after all it may be, that the name of this town may have no reference to the fituation of it among bridges. Its name may not be so perfectly Roman, as it appears to be. In Tripontium Stukeley has supposed the British word Pant, a Valley, concerned in the derivation of that name, which all former antiquaries had considered as relating to some bridge, or bridges near the Roman town. The same word may have been the origin of Pontes, if the situation of this town should prove favourable to such a conclusion.

In one of the two stages from Reading, the correction of the numerals seems necessary, because that town is no more than thirty-nine miles, instead of forty-four miles, which the Itinerary states to be its distance from London. If Longford is allowed to be Pontibus, this alteration will fall in the second stage. But as both intervals have the same numerals assigned them, it may equally apply to the stage, we are now upon, and this will bring us to a town, which will be found to have much stronger pretensions than either of those hitherto proposed.

This

This town is Windsor, so long honoured with being the country refidence of our kings. It is described as "fituated amidst the History of London. most beautiful vallies in the county of Berks, on the bank of the river Thames." But it has not been hitherto thought of Roman antiquity. The most ancient information Camden could meet Britan. with concerning "this town is in Edward the Confessor's grant of it to the monks of Westminster, who had not long held it in possession, when William the Norman brought it back again to the crown." He granted two other towns in exchange for it, and gives as his reasons, "the place being commodious by the nearness of the river, the forest fit for hunting, and many other things therein convenient for kings, being likewise a place fit for the king's entertainment." A castle was here before the conquest, which contained half a hide, parcel of the manor of Cluer. And fuch a fituation, commanding fuch an extent of country, could not well escape the attention of the Romans. Twelve counties are reckoned to lie in view from the round tower. And that this spot was not unknown to them is clearly proved from a "Roman a lamp, coins, and urns, Camdens and several other antiquities found on St. Leonard's Hill near this town."

A very powerful objection however against this town, presents itself in the name of a village at no great distance from it, which claims the honour of being the Mother Town. It is called Old Windsor, and appears in the map to lie about half way between this place and Staines. This distinction has been already observed in some other of these towns, which have been preferred to others on that account, fuch as Old Lynn, Old Penrith, &c. Confistency therefore obliges me in the first place to admit the name of this town, as an argument in its favour, and I suspect, that it has a much stronger title to attention, which is, that its situation will be found agreeable to the numerals with respect to the distances on both fides without any alteration of them. This circumstance, if it should prove the real fact, must give to this place a decided priority in my opinion, being the grand criterion of the present comment.

Horsley haw no objection against settling this town near Windsor, Pontes. and thinks the antiquities found on St. Leonard's Hill favourable to his conjecture, as also the name of Old Windsor.

M P. XXII.]

M.P. XXII.] Old Windsor cannot be less than twenty-two miles from Reading, whether the communication led to it by the Walthams, and through Paley street, and Windsor, or by the road to Staines by Binfield, and Warfield, through the Great Park. The latter appears the more likely course of the Iter, and the approach from the road may have been by a line from the neighbourhood of Egham by Beaumont Lodge. By this road Paterson makes it twenty miles from Reading to Egham, and from that place to Old Windsor must be full two miles, perhaps near three miles.

1 Road Book, pag. 48.

LONDINIO. MP. XXII.

London.

See Iter II.

² Id. p. 29. ³ Id Pref. pag. 8. M P. XXII.] From Hyde Park Corner to Staines fixteen miles and three quarters. From the same point to Ludgate two miles and a quarter. Whole distance of Staines from Ludgate nineteen miles. From Staines to Old Windsor cannot be less than three miles, and possibly may be near four miles. Total twenty-two miles. The Roman road indeed does not pass by Hyde Park Corner, but crosses from Turnham Green to Shepherd's Bush in the Uxbridge road, and enters London by way of Oxford street, and Holborn, but this can make little difference in this distance, possibly may shorten it a quarter of a mile.

ITER VIII.

Ab Eburaco Lon-	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Autho.	From York to London	E.M.
dinium	CCXXVII				3
LAGECIO	IXX			Castleford	21
DANO	XVI			Doncaster	16
AGELOCO	XXI			Littleborough	21
LINDO	XIV	<u> </u>		Lincoln	14
CROCOCOLANA	XIV	XII	Iter VI.	Brough by Collingham	12
MARGIDUNO	XIV			East Bridgeford	14
VERNOMETO	XII			Near Willoughby	12
RATIS	XII	Ì	1	Leicester	12
VENONIS	XII			Claybrook	12
BANNAVANTO	XVIII	XX	Distance	Daventry	20
MAGIOVINTO	XXVIII	1		Near Fenny Stratford	28
DUROCOBRIVIS	XII	•		Dunstable Dunstable	12
VEROLAMIO	XII			Verulam by St. Albans	12
LONDINIO	XXI	l	1	London	21

ITER VIII.] It is a fingularity in this Iter, that it does not contain one new town. It confifts of a few towns already given in Iter V. and nearly the whole of the fixth Iter inverted, the towns Ad Pontem, Tripontio, and Lactodoro being omitted.

The names of some of the towns differ from those of the same towns in other Iters, but the numbers leave no doubt of their identity. The Legeolium of Iter V. is here called Lagecium, and the Segeloci of the same Ageloco. The Benavenna of Iter II, and Isannavatia of the sixth, is in this Iter Bannavanto, and for the Verometo of the latter, we here read Vernometo.

Of the numbers one must be suspected to be the blunder of some transcriber. It marks the distance between Lindo and Crococolana, and is laid down as sourteen miles, whereas in the fixth Iter the same stage is no more than twelve miles, which number was there shewn to agree with the real distance between these towns. — The number annexed to Vernometo and Ratis have surnished corrections

in Iter VI. — The distance between Bannavanto, and Venonis is described as being only eighteen miles, but the total number requires, that it should be twenty miles, and this has already been supposed in Iter II. to be the real distance between these towns.

It is difficult to conjecture for what purpose the author could insert this Iter, rendered unnecessary by the former parts of his work. May it not however be deemed a pretty clear proof, that each Iter describes a journey really performed by some traveller, the Memoranda for which might be taken down on the completion of each of them, and therefore have no reference to those of others? By this means a series of the same towns may have been sometimes repeated, when combined in a different form, as is the case in the present instance.

Nor is it easier to account for the varieties of the names of the towns, which occur in this, and several parts of this work. Many of them, no doubt, may be attributed to the carelessness of copyists, but some cannot have proceeded from this source. Of this kind are Legeolio *, and Lagecio, Benaventa, and Isannavatia, which not only differ, but have scarce any similarity to occasion a suspicion, that they mean the same towns, if the distances, and other circumstances of the respective Iters did not prove the sact. I have already taken some notice of one of these instances, but I do not pretend to trace the origin of them. He must be a bold commentator, or but little acquainted with the nature of his undertaking, who shall hope to be able to account for, and elucidate every particular in this very ancient, and abstruse work.

Ab Eburaco Londinium, M.P. CCXXVII.

M P. CCXXVII.] This number agrees with the particulars in their present state, in which however one number must be allowed to be erroneous. The real distance of the towns calls also for the correction of a second number, but these necessary corrections do

[•] Why are you so sure Legeolio and Lagecio might not be a copyist's blunder? So too your other instance. Benaventa and Isanavatia differ widely, but follow it through all the stages of corruption, and I am inclined to think the difference will be found to arise from the negligence of transcribers. Benavenna, Benavenna, Bannavantum, Isanavantum (the B perhaps mutilated mistaken for Is, every other letter alike) thence Isanavatia, Isanantia and other blunders. Bishop Cloyne.

not occasion any difference between the sum total and the particular numbers.

EBURACUM.

· York City.

See Iter II.

LAGECIO. MP. XXI.

Castleford. Yorksh.

See Iter V. Legeolio.

DANO. M P. XVI.

Doncaster. Yorksh.

See Iter V.

AGELOCO.

Littleborough. Notts.

See Iter V. Segeloci.

LINDO. MP. XIV.

Lincoln City.

See Iter V.

CROCOCOLANA. MP. XII.

Brough by Collingham. Linc.

See Iter VI.

M P. XII.] The common reading in this place is XIV, but XII has been before found agreeable to the distance of these towns. Hearne points out the cause of this various reading. In his copy, and some others, which he mentions, the next town Margiduno (the distance of which is really fourteen miles) is omitted. Having by mistake placed the numerals belonging to Margiduno opposite Crococolana, the copyist very naturally omitted the numerals belonging to Crococolana, and the town Margiduno, to which the inserted numerals belonged. And the erroneous number has been carelessly adopted in copies, where Margiduno has been restored, notwithstanding the evidence of the sixth Iter against it.

MARGIDUNO. M P. XIV.

East Bridgeford. Notts.

See Iter VI.

In this interval Ad Pontem occurs in Iter VI.

P P 2

VERNOMETO.

VERNOMETO. M P. XII.

Near Willoughby. Notts.

See Iter VI.

RATIS. M P. XII.

Leicester Town.

See Iter VI.

M P. XII.] The distance in this, and the last stage, is made in Iter VI, XIII M P. but the present reading has been preserved as more agreeable to the real distances of the towns, and because in the former Iter it restores the particular numbers to an exact agreement with the total, which they otherwise exceed.

VENONIS. MP. XII.

Claybrooke. Leices.

See Iter II.

BANNAVANTO. M. P. XX.

Daventry. Northamp.

See Iter II.

M P. XX.] I cannot plead the authority of any copy for this reading, but I believe it to be the real distance of these towns by the route used in the Itinerary. In the present Iter, this number is necessary to make the particulars agree with the total, and it is the only number, that will admit of such correction. In this distance there are no less than sive various readings of the numerals. In Iter II. the number is XVII. and in some copies XVI M P. In Iter VI. where Tripontio intervenes, the distance is XII, and IX. M P. that is XXI miles. And in the present Iter we read XVIII. and in other copies XIX. M P. Under such uncertainty there must be less objection to the admission of the correction here proposed, especially as it is sanctioned by two such pleas in favour of it.

MAGIOVINTO. M.P. XVIII. Near Fenny Stratford. Bucks. See Iter II.

LACTODORO

LACTODORO is here omitted, though there can be no doubt, that the Iter must pass through it. In such a case it might be very naturally suspected, that the town, thus unnoticed, might lie at some little distance out of the road, and therefore not be mentioned. But here we find a town in the catalogue, which there is a good reason to think did not join the road, when another is left out, through which it certainly passed. These circumstances are only deserving notice, as they shew the necessity of guarding against the hasty inferences, frequently deduced from a view of some small portion of this work.

DUROCOBRIVIS. M.P. XII.

Dunstable. Beds.

See Iter II.

VEROLAMIO. MP. XIL.

Verulam. Herts.

See Iter II.

LONDINIO. M P. XXI.

London City.

See Iter IL



ITER VIII.

A Venta Icenorum	MP.	Corrected	Autho.	From Caster	En. M.
Londinium	CXXVIII			to London	
SITOMAGO	XXXI	1		Stowmarket	31
COMBRETONIO	XXII			Stratford	22
AD ANSAM	.xv			Toleshunt Knights	15
CAMALODUNO	VI			Maldon	6
CANONIO	IX	1		Canewdon	9
CESAROMAGO	XII	XVII	Distance.	Widford	17
DUROLITO	XVI	ĺ		Rumford	16
LONDINIO	XV	XII	Richard.	London	1.2

ITER IX.] The general tendency of this journey is pointed out by the mention of Cesaromagus, already laid down in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, and by the situation assigned by Ptolemy to the people, called Iceni.

Two or three stages of it lie along the road, which is the basis of the fifth Iter. It commences a few miles south of the city of Norwich, and falls into the path of the former Iter at Stowmarket, along with which it enters the great road to the eastern coast at Ipswich. With this road it proceeds into Essex to Colchester, or very near it. Here an excursion leads away to the east of the former Iter, and is supposed to have gone as far as Canewdon, from whence the line returns to Cesaromagus, and continues to London along the path of the fifth Iter. In this last part an intermediate town makes its appearance, which was not taken notice of before.

In the numbers I find an authority for one various reading in Richard's copy, and a strong intimation of another from a comparison of the same copy with the common copies. These two alterations are all, that seem necessary. Positive proofs indeed cannot be produced of all the distances in this Iter, but very good probable evidence, it is hoped, will leave little doubt of their correspondence with the numerals.

CXXVIII. M P.] The fum total of the particulars in the present form is no more than CXXVI, but by the proposed alterations it is made to agree exactly with the total number. As every total number must have been the first written in copying each Iter, it has certainly the best chance of being correct, and at least an equal chance with every particular number. Any alteration then in the particular numbers, which brings them nearer to an agreement with the total has fome title to our attention, and acceptance. Some few of the total numbers however are so deranged, that they must be corrected by the particulars.

VENTA Icenorum.

Caster near Norwich.

There seems no reason to dissent from the opinion commonly received, as to the fituation of this town. Nor is the power and utility of the numerals often more conspicuous, than in the present instance. The great, and flourishing city of Norwich, not intirely barren of Roman evidence in its favour, would have been a rival claimant, whose pretensions this poor village could not well have withstood, but the Itinerary numbers decide positively in favour of the village, and confirm the determination of Camden and our best writers upon this subject.

"On the river " Wentsum, this great antiquary observes, by " Britann." others called Wentfar, formerly stood Venta, the most flourishing city of the Iceni, but now it has lost its ancient name, and is called Caster. Nor need we wonder, that of the three Ventas in Britain, this alone should have lost its name, when it has lost its very being. For now fetting aside the broken walls, which in a square contain about thirty acres, the marks where buildings have stood, and some Roman coins, which they now, and then dig up, there is nothing left."

Ogilby "in his plan of the road from Ipswich to Norwich calls "Survey. the river, on which this town flands, Wentfar, and in the old pag. 196. maps of the Britannia it has the same name, in which some traces of the ancient name Venta may be thought to remain.

In Cary's new large map this river is called the Tafe, which feems to have been also an early name of it, as may be inferred from the name Ad Taum applied to some town upon it in Peutinger's

304

Peutinger's table. Tasborough has been generally looked upon as Ad Taum, but this name is equally applicable to Caster and with more probability.

Additions.
 Norfolk.

Gibson • speaks of this place as " a famous Roman camp, which agrees exactly with the description given by Polybius, Vegetius, and others, concerning the Roman ancient way of encamping. The faces for the four gates are still manifest to be seen. The Porta Pretoria looked toward the east, opposite to which (without the Porta Decumana, and close by the river side) there still remain some ruins of a tower. The walls enclosing the camp were of slint, and very large bricks."

But this conjecture is opposed by the testimony of Antoninus, who expressly mentions this place, as a principal city of the Iceni.

P Hist. Manc. Vol. I. p. 62. Mr. Whitaker interprets Venta to mean the Head, or chief city.

SITOMAGO. M P. XXXI.

Stowmarket. Suff.

No writer has yet proposed the above situation for this old town, notwithstanding the similarity between the ancient, and modern names must have been a very strong inducement, when scarce any other argument was thought of in settling these towns. Horsey was much inclined to adopt it on this very account, but was led to accede to Gale's opinion, who sixes it at Wulpit, on the supposition, that the distance favours the latter so much more as to give it a title to the preference. But in this point he appears to have been mistaken, for the distance on each side of this town is so far from controverting its claim, that added to the name it is the only argument, and proof in its favour.

I cannot learn, that any Roman antiquities have been found here, but they are faid to be very * numerous (particularly coins) in all this part of Suffolk. The road upon which it stands has been already shewn to have a title to Roman antiquity, being the basis of the fifth Iter. This adds to the probability of its being the town here, supposed. Nor is it any objection, that it has been passed through unnoticed in the former Iter. There are other such instances in this work, and one in the latter part of this very Iter.

M P. XXXI.]

4 Essay, Itin. Sitomagus.

^{*} Circumquaque Romanorum Nummi in locis alias obscuris ebulliunt. Gale.

M P. XXXI.]. This is the number in the editions of Aldus, and Simler. Surita's copies all read XXXII. Hearne fpeaks of four Leland. copies, in which XXXI is the numeral of this stage, and it seems Itin. Britan. equal to the real distance. By Ogilby the village of Caster is Survey. placed opposite to forty miles from Ipswich, and Mendlesham p. 195, 196. opposite the fifteen miles. Cary's map also makes Mendlesham twenty-eight miles from Norwich. Caster is three miles south of that city. By these two proofs the distance between Caster and Mendlesham must be twenty-five miles, or near it, allowing the road to have gone direct from one town to the other. From Mendlesham to Stowmarket Paterson' gives the distance six miles and a half. The 'Road Book. whole distance between Caster, and Stowmarket is by this calculation pag. 208. nearly thirty-one miles and a half.

COMBRETONIO. M P. XXII.

Stratford, or near. Suff.

Horsley " fixes this town at Stratford, but he is the first, and only " Essay, Itin. author, who has been of this opinion. "I would have, he fays, fo much regard to affinity of name, especially when preserved in a river, as to take it for granted, that this station has been situated near the river Breton, provided the destance be any way suitable to the numbers of the Itinerary. Stratford is situated near the confluence of the Breton, and Stour. The fituation is very proper, and the name Stratford feems to imply, that the military way passed the united rivers at this place."

No positive proofs are produced of the Roman antiquity of this town, but that a Roman town has been fituated in this neighbourhood is by no means a new idea. Richard of Cirencester supposes * Iter. III. this the fite of Ad Ansam. In this opinion Stukeley joins, and I presume, all those, who consider Colchester to be Camalodunum.

It is allowed then, that a Roman Antonine town has adorned the bank of the Stour in these parts. Whether its name was Ad Ansam, or Combretonio is the only matter in dispute. and principle of the present comment are decidedly in favour of Combretonio, and Horsley's determination has been therefore admitted as nearest the truth. It seems most probable, that this town lay on the very bank of the Stour, perhaps on both fides of that river.

Q Q

I have

I have some doubts, whether Dedham may not be remains of this town. Antiquaries have remarked, that these towns generally lie near the conflux of two streams, on a Lingula, formed by the influx of a rivulet into a river. This is strictly true of Dedham according to the map of Essex, and Paterson's Itinerary. The town of Dedham, is described as at present "consisting of about four hundred lofty houses, and the streets, though not paved, yet clean, occasioned by their lying pretty high." If the road to this place left the road from Ipswich by the communication laid down in Paterson's Itinerary, the difference of the distance between this town and Stratford from Ipswich can be but a small part of a mile.

y Luccombe's Gazetteer. Dedham.

M P. XXII.] This Iter does not enter the town of Ipswich. It appears both from Ogilby, and Paterson's Itinerary, that the road from Norwich, and that from Colchester meet at some little distance from Ipswich. From Stowmarket to Ipswich twelve miles and a half, and from the junction of the roads to Stratford ten miles. The whole distance twenty-two miles and a half.

* Survey.
pag. 138.

* Vol. II.
p. 132.

* Pag 201.

I find some variations in the road books with respect to the distances in this stage. Both Dogilby, and Paterson in his Itinerary agree in making the distance between Stratford, and the junction of the roads by Ipswich ten miles, but the latter in his road book lays down the space between these town as twelve miles, which must be a mistake.

Road Book.

From Stowmarket to Ipswich Paterson describes as twelve miles and a half. Ogilby makes it not more than eleven miles and a half, but the road in the latter goes for the greater part on different ground, crossing the Orwell at Needham, whereas the present road passes that river five miles below to the village of Claydon. Such diversities occur but seldom, nor do I see any thing in these to excite a suspicion, that Antonine's numerals are not agreeable to the real distance in this stage.

AD ANSAM. M P. XV.

Toleshunt Knights. Essex.

I have been induced to propose this place as the situation of Ad Ansam from its having produced positive evidence of its Roman antiquity, and because it lies in a direct line between Maldon, and

the

the last town, a position required by the numbers, which will admit of no deviation, fince the distance must be fully equal to them. But the line of the road having escaped the diligent refearches of our antiquarian travellers, it is not in my power positively to prove an exact conformity between the numbers, and the distances.

In the enlarged, and improved edition of Camden, lately published, I found the following information with respect to this town. "It is a certain Roman pavements have been found on a hill above a Gough's Toleshunt Knights near the church, called Manyfield Wick."

The name of this place may add some weight to the present argument. In speaking of Norwich, Camden gives three interpretations of the Saxon word Wic:—that Rhenanus observes, it fignifies a Bay or Winding; but Hadrianus Junius interprets it to mean a secure station where houses are built close to one another; and Alfric the Saxon informs us, that it denotes a castle. The first fense of the word agrees no better with Norwich than with this town, and either of the other interpretations is very favourable to the supposition, that some town of more consequence may have occupied this fituation.

Ad Ansam has been placed at Coggeshall; — at Witham, and in the Isle of Mersey, but the distances will not support these positions. Richard has changed the name to Ad Sturiam, where the last town (Combretonio) falls according to the present plan. opinion is adopted by Stukeley, and feveral writers fince his time.

M P. XV.] In this, and the three following stages the assistance of the road books in determining the distances is unfortunately fuspended. The next best evidence seems to be the miles marked in Cary's maps in this neighbourhood. By the scale of these distances the present interval does not appear to exceed what the numbers call for. A farmer, who had lived at Toleshunt Knights, informed one of my correspondents, that it is ten miles from Toleshunt to Colchester, and seven to Maldon. The present roads between these three towns appear in the map very circuitous, and irregular. more direct roads of the Roman times may account for the difference of the distances, a difference by no means beyond the

Survey.
pag. 138.
Vol. II.
p, 132.

reach of probability to reconcile. By a Ogilby, and Paterson's Itinerary it is six miles and a half from Stour river to Colchester, and by the most direct line from that town to Toleshunt, I am pretty well assured, it cannot exceed nine miles, or but very little. In all sifteen miles and a half.

CAMALODUNO. M P. VI.

Maldon. Effex.

Richard of Cirencester, Leland, Stukeley, and some other authors of good authority have thought Colonia, and Camaloduno to mean one, and the same town, Colchester; while Camden, Gibson, Horfley, and other antiquaries of equal eminence have sixed upon this town for Camaloduno, which they have considered as distinct from Colonia. The latter opinion is adopted here from its carrying with it the greater probability.

The similarity between the ancient, and modern names is the principal circumstance, which attracted the notice of Camden, and it is an argument still very fairly admissible, where the evidence of distance can be brought in confirmation of it. The ancient name of this town in all the copies of Antoninus, which I have had access to, is Camuloduno, but the V may be the mistake of some transcriber, and not the original reading. The Roman A is frequently found in inscriptions * without a transverse thus A. A copyist not acquainted with this circumstance, might suppose it a V reversed, and his correction might occasion the present reading.

Britan.
Camalodun.

In three other instances we meet with the name of this town Camalodunum. It is so called by Tacitus, also in an old coin of the Emperor Claudius, and again in an inscription preserved by Gruter. And to these proofs we may add, that the syllable MAL is preserved in the modern name of this town. There is sufficient proof then to believe the ancient name to be Camalodunum. And if it was, so much of it remains in Maldon, that unless the distances form a positive objection, this particularity must be allowed to be very strong evidence of the identity of this place.

Another

DEAENYMPELAVN

NEINERICAET

IANVARIA, &c. Yorkshire Inscription IV. Horsley.

Another point much more applicable to this town, than Colchefter, is that relation b of Tacitus of fearful appearances in the Æstuary Camalodun. of the Thames, and the ocean, which preceded the destruction of this colony by the Queen of the Iceni. However fabulous the relation, it must be allowed to intimate, that the colony was situated near to the Æstuary, and the ocean, and cannot so well agree with Colchester, which lies at the distance of ten or twelve miles.

The discovery of two genuine Roman coins affords so far positive evidence of the antiquity of this town. "In a garden was found Additions. a piece of gold * almost as large as a guinea. It had on one fide Effex. Nero, and on the other Agrippina, and was very exactly done." And a correspondent of Mr. Urban's k (very far from a friend to August, 95. the present hypothesis) allows, that a coin + of Vespasian was also found here.

Another usual concomitant of the Antonine towns appears like- Essay, Itin. This is a "a fortified camp, which lies west Camulodun. wise near this town. from it containing about twenty acres, three fides of which are still visible". Horsley does not say, that this camp was Roman, and I am informed by a very able antiquary, who has viewed it, that he has no doubt from its shape, which is a kind of irregular oval, that It has been attributed to one of our Saxon it is certainly Saxon. But neither of these arguments are perfectly King Edwards. conclusive against its Romanity. Camps, equally irregular, have produced proofs of their Roman original, which have with great ingenuity, as well as probability, been supposed the work of the Roman auxiliaries, who might not be so exact as the Romans Nor can I find, that the author, who attributes this camp to one of our Saxon Kings, had any very clear proofs for his opinion.

Mr. Gough furnishes a very strong additional argument in favour of Maldon. Heybridge is a small place, according to Paterson, not more than three quarters of a mile from Maldon. And "at " the Effex. end of Heybridge causeway is an enclosure called the Stone, where in making a ditch fome years fince, were found a confiderable quantity of Roman coins and an incredible number of rude shaped urns.

This coin is reckoned so valuable a treasure, that it is always in the keeping of one of the bailiffs for the time being. Morant's Essex. Vol. I. p. 327. + Morant also mentions this second coin.

They lay about three or four feet under the ground, and evidently shewed, that all the parts contiguous to the ditch were equally filled with them."

The principal argument opposed to this evidence by the Advocates for Colchester are: — "the situation of Colchester so much better adapted for a royal refidence, and a Roman colony," which may be very true, and yet neglected for some other advantages both by the natives, and colonists: — "the great remains of walls, coins, pavements, &c. together with the roads, which lead towards Colchester from every side, in all which Maldon appears to be very deficient." But these prove only, what no one can be disposed to deny, that Colchester was a Roman town, and which has been already admitted in Iter V, and that it might probably be more fortunate than Camalodunum in the merciles depredations of the Saxons, and Danes, to which the latter by its nearness to the sea would be more exposed: — "the distance from London; Maldon is no more than thirty-seven miles, whereas Camalodunum is reprefented in the Itinerary as fifty-two miles, about the distance of Colchester." But if Canewdon was Canonium, we shall find the distance fully equal to the numbers. And I am pretty certain Maldon will answer to all the distances quite as well as Colchester:— "Richard's Itinerary, in which Colonia, and Camalodunum plainly appear to mean one, and the fame place, and that lying within fix miles of the Stour." And could this writer's authority be supported. the point would be indifputably fettled. Indeed I should be intirely inclined to join the Colchester party, if the name of Maldon and its neighbourhood did not oppose Richard's testimony. But as the whole controverly is merely about the name of this town, and in this particular the claim of Maldon is fo full, and sufficient, I cannot persuade myself to look for Camalodunum in any other situation.

Britan.

"Camalodunum was a British town, says" Camden, and the chief city of the Trinobantes, but when it was reduced under the subjection of the Romans, Claudius the Emperor placed here a stout band of veterans for a colony, and coined money in memory of this action, from which it appears, that this happened in the twelfth year of that Emperor, which falls in the year of Christ 52. And by an old inscription it is known these veterans were of the fourteenth

fourteenth Legion, called by Tacitus, the conquerors of Britain. In this colony a temple was erected to the honour of Claudius. Tacitus calls it the altar of eternal dominion. Seneca too takes notice of it in his fatire on the death and deification of that Emperor. It is no great matter, he observes, that Claudius has a temple in Britain, which the barbarous people now worship, and adore as a deity.' For there were priests chosen to his honour, who under pretence of religion juggled the poor Britons out of their fortunes, and estates. But after ten years space, the course of things changed, and this colony was utterly ruined. For when the veterans exercised too cruel a tyranny over their poor subjects, the Britons under the conduct of Bunduica, or Boodicia plundered, and burned it. Yet the Romans raised it again out of its ashes, for Antoninus makes mention of it a long time after."

Horsley's account of this town is, that "it stands on the north Camulod." fide of the Chelmer on a gentle declivity, as Colchester lies above the Coln." He supposes the Roman town might occupy both sides of. the river.

M P. VI.] No better proof of the distance can be produced in this stage than in the last. The scale of the maps, and a comparison with the distances of the neighbouring towns, give room to conclude, that this distance does not exceed by the nearest communication that specified in the Itinerary.

CANONIO. M P. IX.

Canewdon, Effex.

If we are allowed to suppose, that this Iter has carried its course one stage farther to the south in this part of it, we shall meet with the village of Canewdon, which from the first syllable of its name, and its distance from Maldon, must draw our attention. Camden feems at first to have placed Canonio at this place. Cellarius, Cap. 18. quoting perhaps the first edition of the Britannia, calls it Canonden in Essex, but as I cannot find any place of that name in this county I conclude this must be the town.

I cannot hear of any Roman antiquities discovered here, but history proves, that the place is very ancient, and of much greater consequence than its present appearance teaches to expect. It is described

described as "a large parish, which was anciently called Canuti Domus, because Canute, the Dane, kept his court here. The manor house has been double trenched, and fenced after the old fashion."

By the Rev. Mr. Walker.

"The parish, I am' informed, is very extensive, consisting of a small village, and a great number of farm houses, which lie wide from each other. It is supposed to contain five or six thousand acres of land. The manor house is very old, built of wood, and appears to have been formerly surrounded with a double ditch, but there are now only a few traces of the outer ditch visible. The outer ditch appears to have enclosed about six acres."

The strength of this entrenchment, and the space of ground enclosed within it do not argue, that the original of it can have been for the security only of the manor house. It may perhaps be found on a more intimate inquiry to be the remains of a Roman station, or camp, within the safe bounds of which the first lord of this manor, placed his mansion, a situation very common among the Saxons for the houses of their kings, and first nobility. "It is an observation made by antiquaries, Gibson' tells us, that the Saxon kings and nobles seated themselves upon the forsaken camps and stations of the Romans."

Additions.
 Effex.

But Canewdon village may not occupy the exact fite of Canonium. That town might perhaps lie nearer the river. The hamlet of Pudsey may mark the situation of it. The road from Maldon to this town seems to have passed through Snoreham, between which town, and Pudsey is a kind of island formed by the divided stream of the river Crouch, which is called in Camden's map, Bridge Marsh. This name must be thought to indicate some passage of the river at this place, and that the road between these towns has been direct as possible. Future discoveries may settle the precise point, but I have no doubt the spot will prove to be in the parish of Canewdon.

Road Book. pag. 306. M P. IX. Paterson' makes it eleven miles to Rochford from Maldon by Fambridge Ferry. If this statement is accurate, it cannot be more than nine miles from the same place to Canewdon through Snoreham, which lies directly in the line of the nearest communication. The present roads from Canewdon to Maldon are by Fambridge

bridge Ferry and by Cricksea Ferry, and by both these circuits it is called twelve miles.

CESAROMAGUS, M P. XVII.

Widford. Essex.

See Iter V.

M P. XVII.] The common reading here is XII, but this cannot be sufficient to reach from Canewdon to Widford, nor can I think the XV of Richard's copy quite equal to this interval. number may be partly preserved in each copy, and XVII be the real distance of these towns. Ogilby gives the distance between Chelmsford, and Raleigh as thirteen miles. If this distance is exact, it cannot be much more than seventeen miles from Canewdon to Widford.

DUROLITO. M P. XVI.

Rumford. Essex.

Stukeley in his scheme of the Itinerary has given this as the fituation of this Roman town, induced probably by the various reading of the numbers in Richard's copy, in which the distance between Cesaromago, and Londinio is divided exactly, and the division falls at this town.

Camden "is of opinion, that this ancient town was feated on the "Britan. Durolitum. river Ley, and interprets Durolitum to fignify in British, "the Water of Ley." He proposes Leyton for the true position of it, and in this determination he has been generally followed by subsequent writers. But this opinion cannot be supported without a change of the numbers; and if a correction must be proposed, that must deserve the preference, which has the authority of a copy to recommend it.

For this reason the present situation has been admitted. Rumford has discovered no direct proofs of its Roman antiquity, but there are good grounds for believing, that it lies upon a Roman road, a probable argument in its favour. It was formerly famous for "its hog-market, and a building adjoining called Giddy Hall, which ford. Rumbelonged to Thomas Coke, fometime lord mayor of London, whose riches exposed him to extraordinary dangers. For being in the worst of times, though innocent, accused of high treason; although through

through the integrity of one of his judges, he was acquitted, yet had he a fevere fine imposed upon him, to the value of very near his whole estate." It is still remarkable for its markets, and is a very great thoroughfare town.

M P. XVI.] The fifth Iter passed through this town, where the distance of Widford from London has been shewn to be no more than twenty-seven miles and a half. We may therefore expect an excess of half a mile in the last stage, which will not only complete the sixteen miles in this distance, but allow also for the quarter of a mile wanting in the next.

LONDINIO. MP. XII.

City of London.

See Iter II.

MP. XII.] The common reading in this stage is XV, but in Richard's copy it is XII, which appears to be the true number.

**Road Book. Rumford is not ** quite twelve miles from London, but as the current of the Iter is from Widford, the small deficiency is supplied in a former stage, the surplus of which being only part of a mile is not taken notice of in the Itinerary account.



ITER X.

A Glanoventa	M P.	Corrected Numbers.	Author.	From Cockermouth	E.M.
Mediolanum	CL	CLV		to Whitchurch	
GALAVA	XVIII	IIIX	Distance.	Kefwick	13
ALONE	XII	XVII	ld.	Amblefide	17
GALACUM	XIX	XIII		Kendal	13
BREMETONACIS	XXVII	XXIIII	Long. Lib.	Lancaster	24
COCCIO	XX	i		Ribchefter	20
MANCUNIO	XVII	XXVII	Cufan Cod.	Manchester	27
CONDATE	XVIII	XXIII	Richard	Middlewich	23 18
MEDIOLANO	IIIVX		İ	Whitchurch	18

ITER X.] No Iter in Britain has exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries so much, or been made out in a manner so little satisfactory, as this upon which we are now entering. Gale is fo much out of humour with it, that he does not scruple to pass a general fentence of condemnation upon it. He says of it: — Censeo ego hoc Iter ab imperito aliquo subnexum fuisse veteri Itinerario. In hoc Itinere vix, et ne vix quidem una Statio rectos Milliarium Numeros fecum attulit. The numbers are certainly erroneous in a larger proportion than in any other Iter relating to this island, and what is here faid of them, is I believe literally true as to every interpretation, which has been hitherto given of this Iter. But I am willing to hope, they may be so far made useful as to shew, that our ingenious countryman's censure is carried to too great a length when he ventures to pronounce this Iter not an original part of Antonine's work on their account, fince they feem capable of very natural, and easy corrections, founded upon the real distances of the towns, supposed to be intended by the names, or the various readings of different copies.

The connection of this Iter with the other parts of the work is pointed out by the mention of Mediolano, Condate, and Mancunio, which have occurred before in the second Iter. And the general direction

direction of it, along the western side of the island towards the Wall, has the united fanction of all former commentators by their placing Coccio at Ribchester, and Bremetonacis at Overborough both in the county of Lancaster.

The method used in the present work to trace this Iter has been taking the sum of the distances from Mancunio, a town the antiquity of which has never been disputed, and trying whether it would reach to any particular town, without at first regarding the roads, or the intermediate towns. As it has no town north of Bremetonacis in common with Iter II, I was well assured it had not crossed that Iter in any part of its course. Under this restriction Cockermouth was found to be a very probable extreme of it, and a particular examination of the intermediate distances confirmed the supposition. The corrected numbers between Cockermouth and Manchester exceed the common readings by only a single unit.

The alteration of fo many numerals may excite doubts as to the interpretation here given of this Iter, but it must be observed that not one of them is arbitrary, or fanciful. They are all founded in the rules of correction deduced from a view of the corruptions of the numerals, which occur in other places in this work, and are strictly conformable to them. Three of them are taken from the various readings of other copies. And the transposition of a numeral from one stage to the next, as in the first towns, is so natural a mistake, that it can scarce be doubted. The correction of the third number, which places Galacum at Kendal may seem the most objectionable, as XIX might be equally altered to XIV as XIII, but it is determined by the next various reading from the Longolian books, which confines that place to Kendal rather than Watercrook by its distance from Bremetonacis, here supposed to mean Lancaster.

CLV. MP.] This is the sum of the particulars in their corrected state. The common reading is CL. The omission of a numeral is a mistake so easily made, that I feel no difficulty in supposing the present an instance of that kind. The particulars without correction amount to no more than 149.

GLANOVENTA.

. GLANOVENTA.

Cockermouth. Cumb.

If Camden's interpretation of the ancient name of this town is Glanoventa. well founded, it will furnish an argument in favour of the present position assigned to it, which derives some value from the want of more substantial evidence. The names of several of the Antonine towns, it has been already observed, retain plain traces of their British derivations. And these are generally descriptive of some peculiarity in the fituation of each town. Glanoventa is faid to mean a town "on the bank of Vent or Went." This is strictly true of Cockermouth, which lies at the confluence of the Cocker, and Derwent.

The following account is given of this place in Camden. "The ^a Derwent rolls on in great haste to receive the river Cockar, which ^{a Id}. Cumb. two rivers at their meeting almost surround Cockermouth, a mouth, populous, and well traded market town, where is a castle of the Earls of Northumberland. It is a town neatly built, but of a low fituation between two hills, on one of which is the church, and on the other overagainst it a very strong castle." A note remarks, that "the latter is evidently an artificial mount cast up on purpose to give a better prospect to the castle."

No Roman antiquities are mentioned as discovered at this town, but an old fortification at no * great distance from it, called Pap Castle, has produced abundant proofs, that the Romans were not unknown in this neighbourhood.

GALAVA. M P. XIII.

Kefwick. Cumber.

This, like the last, appears to have been a British town, and to have had an existence prior to the invasion of the Romans, as may be inferred from the name, which is descriptive of its situation. Gal. ava, according to Mr. Whitaker, means a "Fort upon the Vol.1 p 223. Water." Nor is there a town, to which this name can be more justly applied. For Keswick lies on the very bank of one of the

• Camden describes the distance of this place from Cockermouth as "ad alterum Milliare," which his learned editor translates "at some two miles," but gives the original expression in the margin to enable his readers to judge for themselves. Paterson in his Itinerary gives the polition of Pap Castle, and it proves to be not so much as one mile, scarce half a mile from the nearest parts of the town.

g 18

E Camden. Keswick. largest lakes in Cumberland, called Derwent Water, "filled by the Derwent, which here, falling through the mountains, spreads itself into a spacious lake, called by Bede, Pergrande Stagnum, a vast pool, wherein are three islands. — Upon the side of this lake, in a fruitful field, encompassed with wet dewy mountains, and protected from the north winds by that of Skiddaw, lies Keswick, a little market town, formerly noted for mines, as appears by a charter of Edward the Fourth, and at present inhabited by miners. The Skiddaw mounts almost to the clouds, and views Scrusselt, a mountain of Anandale in Scotland, with a fort of emulation."

4 Pag. 112.

Horsley * speaks * of a Roman road pointing to this town from Plumpton wall.

• Survey. pag. 260.

M P. XIII.] Ogilby lays down the distance between Cockermouth and Keswick as thirteen miles and three quarters. The road measured by him leaves a road from Cockermouth (which, by its direction, probably in the Roman times formed a communication between Glanoventa, and Luguvallio) near the northern extremity of Bassenthwaite Water, about six miles from that town, and passes along the eastern side of that lake. The road in Paterson, which I presume is that most in use at this time, is more than a mile nearer, and takes a very different course. It is called in Ogilby "the worst way to Cockermouth," and was probably little frequented, when he took his survey.

The most common reading in this stage is XVIII, but the real distance gives room to think the V an intruder, probably transferred from the following number.

ALONE. MP. XVII.

. Ambleside. Westmorland.

The commencement of a feries of positive Roman towns at this place, and at only two stages from the extremity of this Iter, is a circumstance which renders it in a high degree probable, that the true line of it is at length discovered. And at the same time the distance of Cockermouth from this indisputable Roman city, containing

[•] He in another place mentions Graystock park, as shewing a Roman road in it. This seems to be the road here taken notice of. Graystock park lies near half way between Plumpton wall, and Keswick, and in a direct line between them. Page 483 and map of Northumberland.

taining exactly the space pointed out by the numerals of Antoninus, is an additional evidence, that the commencing point of the Iter was really on the bank of the Cumberland Derwent. Ogilby makes it rather more than thirty miles from the fouth end of Ambleside to Cockermouth, and that precise number of miles is the fum of the two stages in the Itinerary between Glanoventa, and Alone both in their present, and in their corrected state.

The ruins of the old town near Ambleside have been universally admitted to be Roman. The only controversy has been concerning its ancient name.

Camden fupposes it to have been the Amboglanna of the Notitia, Amboglanna, Amboglanna, and gives the following description of its appearance in his time. "At the upper corner of Winander Mere lies the carcale, as it were, of our ancient city, with large ruins of walls, and scattered heaps of rubbish without the walls. The fort has been of an oblong figure, fortified with a ditch, and rampire in length one hundred, and thirty-two ells, and in breadth, eighty ells. That it was a work of the Romans the British bricks, the mortar tempered with fmall pieces of bricks, the little urns, or pots, the glass vials, the Roman coins commonly met with, the round stones, like mill stones, (of which sodered together they used formerly to make pillars) and the paved ways leading to it, are all an undeniable evidence."

Gibson adds, that "among other pieces of antiquity discovered Westmorland. about this spot, were several medals of gold, silver, and copper, fome of which are in a collection fince given to the university of Oxford.

Horsley thinks this place the Dicti of the Notitia, and "believes Dicti." the military ways must have come here, which he observed passing from Ellenborough by Pap Castle, and from Plumpton wall through Graystock Park." — This, it is very probable, is the fact, but by the appearances of the country in the large map, there feems good 1 Cary's map ground to suspect, that they first united at Keswick, and conse-of England. quently may be added to the evidence above proposed in savour of the Roman antiquity of that town.

Amblefide appears according to the present plan to have been the Alone of the Itinerary, and therefore more likely the Alione of the other work, than either Amboglanna, or Dicti.

A modern

k Walker's Tour to the Lakes.

A modern tourist describes Ambleside, as "a straggling little market town charmingly fituated in the center of three radiant vallies, that is, all issuing from the town, as from a center, and remarks the propriety of the Roman station situated near the town, commanding one of the most difficult passes in England; for an enemy could not possibly get through this part of the country without passing this station. Roman bricks, pots, broken altars, and coins are frequently found near its fite, which is now an undefined heap of earth. A few weeks ago (Sept. 1791) some neighbouring gentlemen had the paved road laid bare, that leads from it over Kirkstone. It is about eleven feet wide, very perfect, near a foot below the present surface, and is very traceable over the aforesaid mountain towards the wall."—The map shews the direction of the road here spoken of to have been by Ulles water to the old town at Brougham.

1 Cary's. Westmorland.

MP. XVII.] The real distance between Keswick and Ambleside *Road Book. does not appear to be more than fixteen miles and a quarter, and at most fixteen miles and a half, but the excess of the last stage will complete the seventeen miles. If then the V, ejected from the numerals in the last stage is inserted in these, both will agree with Doilby. Sur. the distances of the supposed towns. The sum of the two distances in their present state gives the real distance of Cockermouth from Ambleside. The corrections therefore only respect the position of the intermediate town. The present reading in this place is XII.

pag. 260.

pag. 138.

GALACUM. M P. XIII.

Kendal. Westmorland.

 Britannia. Kendal.

? Anton. Brovonacis.

Camden • thought this town also to be a Notitia station, though he afterwards changed his mind, and removed Concangii to another place. Gale I supposes it the Brovonacis of Antoninus. opinions shew that Roman antiquity has been before ascribed to this town.

9 Walker's Tour.

The modern tourist above quoted, in speaking of this town, tells us that "the old castle is a fine ruin. The vaults of great extent still remain, and the plan of the interior building may be easily traced. The walls: are of vast thickness, consisting of rough stones thrown promiscuously together, and united into an impenetrable folid

folid by fluid mortar now as hard as the stone itself." From this account the walls exhibit every appearance of Roman malonry. "This castle boasts of great antiquity. It was in possession of Tour. many eminent families long before the conquest." This strengthens the conjecture as to the origin of these walls, by tracing their existence so near to the Roman times. "On a declivity of the high ground, this traveller adds, which skreens the town from the north, is a tumulus as large as that at Marlborough, and no doubt covers the remains of fome ancient warrior."

Horsley speaks of "a round artificial mount, called Castle Hill, Concangii. on the west side of this town, and observes, it is very like the exploratory mounts of other places, especially near the military ways," but whether it is Roman, he does not pretend to determine.

Near this town is "Watercrooke' (so called from a remarkable Additions. crooking in the river) where on the fide of the river is an old square fort, the banks, and ditches whereof are still visible. That it was Roman, the discovery of coins, broken altars, and other pieces of antiquity, will not give us leave to make the least scruple of, which if our "author had found, it is possible he might have fixed the Concangii rather here than at any other place."

The establishment then of the Romans within a small distance of Kendal, is thus proved in a very fatisfactory manner, but hence some doubts will arise, whether Galacum means Kendal or Watercrook. The numbers * appear to determine positively in favour of the town of Kendal. The fort of Watercrook is faid to lie "about a mile fouth of Kendal," and a crook in the river is visible in the map at "The exploratory fort at the town is within fight Horfley. of this station," and might be erected to preserve a communication. The particular advantage of the fituation might induce the Romans to build this fortress at such a distance from the town.

M P. XIII.] The common reading in this stage is XIX. error has arisen from some transcriber laying the two last units across each other, since the distance between Ambleside, and Kendal

Particularly the distance from Lancaster, for which we have the authority of a various reading.

Road Book. is little more than XIII miles. Paterson makes it thirteen miles pag 138. and a half.

BREMETONACIS. M P. XXIIII.

Town of Lancaster.

Overborough, a ruined town about a mile fouth of Kirby Londsdale, has been, in the opinion of all antiquaries fince Camden, the supposed fite of this town, but its distance from Ribchester is directly against it. And on what account this place should have been preferred to Lancaster, I am intirely at a loss to discover. The name of the latter invites our attention much more forcibly, and though it may not abound in positive proofs of its Roman antiquity, like Overborough, yet it is by no means deficient in that particular. To this it may be added, that the distances on both fides are intirely in favour of Lancaster.

Britan. Lancaster.

"In proof of the Roman antiquity of this town, according to Camden, they fometimes meet with the coins of the Emperors, especially where the Friars had their cloysters. For there, as they report, stood the marks of an ancient city, which the Scots in a fudden inroad in the year 1322, wherein they destroyed every thing they could meet with, burned to the ground. From that time they began to build nearer a green hill by the river, upon which stands the castle, not very great nor ancient, but fair built, and strong, and upon the very hill stands a church, the only one in the town. Below this, on the steepest part of the hill, there hangs a piece of very ancient wall, which is Roman. They call it Wery Wall. At present the town is not populous, and the inhabitants all husbandmen, for the grounds about it are well cultivated, open, flourishing, and woody enough."

Richard has not given the name Bremetonacis in his Itinerary, but his Portus Sistuntiorum will not be found to agree so well with any town as Lancaster. And his substituting this name instead of the common one in the Itinerary, is not the only instance, in which his opinion of the fituation of a town is pointed out by a different name. In tracing Ptolemy's account of the coasts of this island, this place has been supposed to answer to his Portus Setantiorum, mentioned in these parts. In Richard's copy of Ptolemy it might

might be Sistuntiorum. A modern account of this town informs Walker's us, that ships of three hundred tons burden can float close to the side of the town.

The same b traveller makes the following remarks upon this place. b Id. "The castle is now the county prison. The gateway consists of two octagonal towers of vast fize, and the walls of the castle enclose about two acres of space. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the names of places, which end with Caster, or Chester were originally Roman stations, or towns. They were generally situated on eminences, and if these eminences were surrounded nearly by a river, so much the better. This is precisely the case here. The Lune, or Lon, (for so it was anciently called, and the country people call the town Loncaster to this day) winds round the hill, on which the castle, and church stand, and on which was the station, the remains of which are yet visible in a double Vallum, that winds round the hill, and a round tower (now incorporated in the castle, and called the Dungeon tower) is faid to be a part of it, and built by Hadrian. Constantine, father of Constantine the Great, is also said to have built another tower facing the town, called the Well tower from a well under it." The present work countenances the tradition of the tower built by Hadrian.

Great' abundance of Roman curiofities are mentioned by Mr. pag. 141. Gough as found at this town, but for the account of them I must refer to his Camden, left I should seem to add more proofs, than are necessary to my purpose.

M.P. XXIIII.] This, according to Surita, is the original reading of the Longolian copies of this work, though corrected by some Gale's. XV. later hand to agree with the other copies. "In Longolianis Libris Scrip. Sur. Bremetonacis M P. XXVII et XXIIII corrigitur." But the latter Notes. appears to be the true number, as it agrees with the real distance between Kendal, and Lancaster. Nor is it the only instance in Lib. Longol. where a falle reading has been put in the stead of a genuine one by this kind of correction. See Mandueffedo ITER II, where XVI the true distance is altered to VI. Kendal to Lancaster twentyfour miles and a quarter. Paterson.

· Pag. 132.

COCCIO.

COCCIO. M P. XX.

Ribchester. Lanc.

Here again the name, the antiquities found, and the distances on both sides confirm the opinion generally received, as to the situation of this ancient town.

• Vol. IV. pag. 21. Leland visited this place, "Ribchester', he observes, is now a poor thing. "It has been an ancient town. Great squared stones, vaults, and antique coins be found there. And there is a place, where that the people fable, that the Jews had a temple." He does not however speak of it, as an Itinerary town.

f Britann. Coccium. Camden is much more particular. "The Rhibel turning short about to the westward, he informs us, gives its name to a village, called at this day Ribblechester, where so many signs of Roman antiquity, statues, coins, pillars, pedestals of pillars, chapiters, altars, marbles, and inscriptions are commonly dug up, that this hobling rhyme of the inhabitants does not seem to be wholly groundless.

It is written upon a wall at Rome, Ribchester was as rich, as any town in Christendom.

"Moreover military ways led hither, one, plain from its causeway, from York, the other from the north through Bowland, a large forest, and for several miles together is plainly visible. But the inscriptions are so defaced by the country people, that though I met with many, I could hardly read above one, or two. However these give us no light, whereby to discover the ancient name of the place, for which we are at a loss, except it has often changed the name, a thing not at all unusual, for Ptolemy makes Rhigodunum to be in this place, and at the same distance from Manchester, Antoninus places Coccium. But when the grandeur of this city, having come to its full period, was at last destroyed by either-wars, or an earthquake (for so it is commonly supposed) somewhat lower, where the tide slows up the Rhibel, from the ruins of it sprang Preston, a large town, handsome for these parts, and populous."

Mr.

Mr. Whitaker takes notice of another destructive enemy of this Hist. Manc. town. "The river has made great incroachments upon it for the last few years. One whole street of houses, and a range of orchards, and gardens have been carried away by the stream. And the church itself, raised as it is, on a lofty bank, and placed at a little distance from the margin of it, is likely to follow them in no very long time."

That Ptolemy should mean the same town by his Rhigodunum is no politive objection against its being the Coccium of the Itinerary. A fimilar instance has already occurred in the town Regnum, Iter VII. which feems to be called by the geographer Neomagus.

M.P. XX.] The distance from Lancaster to Preston, which lies on the same river with Ribchester, and at no great distance below, is according to Paterson' twenty-one miles. In Cary's map of this 1 Road Books. county these miles are marked by the side of the road, by which pag. 132. scale the twenty miles will reach sufficiently near Ribchester to shew, that this number may be equal to the real distance of these The road used in this stage is, no doubt, that mentioned by Camden, as passing northwards through the forest of Bowland.

MANCUNIO. M.P. XXVII.

Manchester, Lanc.

See Iter II.

M.P. XXVII.] The copy Cusan in Wesseling restores the true reading in this distance. In all other copies it is XVII, though the space between the towns plainly exceeds seventeen miles by at least ten miles. I can only give a comparative statement of this diffance, the direct road not being laid down in the road books. Paterson * makes it twenty-six miles from Manchester to Whalley, * Road Book. the road to which town runs over nearly the same tract of country, as the road to Ribchester. The distance of Whalley, taken in the map will not quite reach Ribchester, which may be therefore twenty-seven miles. The road has passed by, or near Blackburn, and through Prestwich, and Radcliff to Manchester.

CONDATE.

CONDATE. MP. XXIII.

Middlewich Chesh.

See Iter II.

MEDIOLANO. MP. XVIII.

Whitchurch. Shropsh.

See Iter II.

P. 370. 271. M P. XVIII.] Paterson makes it nine miles from Whitchurch to Namptwich and ten miles from thence to Middlewich. In all nineteen miles. Some difference in the road may have shortened the distance a mile, or at least a part of a mile.



ITER XI.

A Segontio	MP.	Corrected Numbers.	Authorities	From Caer Sciont	En. M.
Devam	LXXXIII	LXXIII	İ	to Chester	
CONOVIO	XXIIII	XXVII	Distance.	Caer Hên	27
VARIS	XIX			Bodvari. St. Asaph	19
DEVA	IXXXII	XXVII	l Id.	Chester	27

ITER XI.] In examining the two short Iters, which occurred before, there was found great cause to complain of the incorrectness of the numerals. Why very short Iters should be more liable to errors in their numbers than others, it is not easy to guess, but in this Iter again the fact is undeniable. Of the four numbers, which it contains, not more than one, if there is one, appears to retain its original reading.

The scene of this Iter lies in the country of the Ordovices, called now North Wales, and antiquaries have pitched upon three fituations for the towns mentioned in it, two of which feem indisputable, nor do I directly controvert the position of the third, but I must state the claims of a rival.

Horsley was "assured" by a good hand, that the military way "Estay, Itina from Chester to the sea coast may be certainly known, being yet visible in several places, and that it passes near Bangor." I have not however been so fortunate as to meet with any author since his time, who has given a more particular description of this road, — a piece of information very defireable, and necessary in order to furnish a fatisfactory account of the course of this journey. I must therefore be content chiefly with stating, what has been done upon this fubject by former writers, and what are the arguments, which have induced them to decide upon the politions of these towns.

M P. LXXIII.] This total is LXXXIII in the copies of Surita, used both by Burton, and Gale, and yet Wesseling all the Antoninus. Not. ad Loc. MSS read LXXIIII. The truth perhaps lies between both, and if

on the authority of the MSS. we throw out a ten, the original reading may not only be restored, but point out the proper corrections, which are necessary in the particular numbers.

SEGONTIUM.

Caer Seiont, Carnar.

The strong tincture of the ancient name of this town retained in the river, which empties itself into the sea near Caernarvon, probably attracted the attention of our antiquaries very early to that spot to seek for the ruins of it. This river is called in some • maps the Seint and in others the Seiont.

 Cary's county and large map.

Richard, long before any other evidence that we now have, must have been acquainted with this ruined town. This is plain from the courses of both his first, and second Iters. Particularly his Heriri Mons in the second, which is the Welsh name for Snowdon, but here means some town in its neighbourhood, (Dolwyddelan perhaps, by the line) clearly marks the spot of his Seguntio.

Britan.Segontium.

Camden?, speaking of the narrow sea, which divides Anglesea island from the main land, observes, "on this strait stood the city Segontium, mentioned by Antoninus, of the wall whereof I have seen some ruins near a small church built in honour of Publicius. It took its name from the river, that runs by it, called to this day the Seiont, which issues out of the lake Lhyn Peris."

9 Pennant's Tour. To the short account of this ancient author I shall add the observations of a very q ingenious modern traveller, who in a tour through North Wales visited this place. "Near the steep bank of the river Seiont, at a small distance from Carnarvon castle is an ancient fort. On two sides the walls are pretty intire. Much of the facing is taken away, which discovers the peculiarity of the Roman masonry. The place seems to have been intended to secure a landing place from the Seiont at high water. And I was informed, that, on the opposite shore, had been other ruins, the work of the same people. At a small distance above this, and about a quarter of mile from the Menai is the ancient Segontium, to the use of which the fort has been subservient. It forms an oblong of a very considerable extent, seemingly about six acres, placed on the summit of a rising ground and sloping down on every side. It is now divided by a publick road, but in several parts appear the vestiges of walls, and

in one place the remnant of a building, made with tiles, and plaftered with very hard, and fmooth mortar. The mortar in all other parts is very hard, and mixed with much gravel, and fand. A gold coin of about seventeen shillings weight, was found here inscribed T DIVI AVG FIL AVGVSTVS."

From this evidence very little doubt can be entertained of the Roman antiquity of the ruins, nor yet whether, or not they mark the fite of the Segontium of Antoninus, though the numbers are too incorrect positively to prove the fact.

CONOVIO. M P. XXVII.

Kaer Rhun. Carnary.

This town may naturally be expected to lie at no great distance from the river Conway, in which fuch evident traces of its ancient name remain. And near the western bank of that river about four or five miles fouth of Aberconway, an old city has been discovered, though now reduced to a poor little village, a circumstance however by no means peculiar to this place, many other instances having been already given of the present reduced state of several of these towns.

"The town Conovium, fays' Camden, received its name from Conovium. this river, which though it be now quite destroyed, and the very name (in the place, where it stood) extinct, yet the antiquity of it is preserved in the present name: for in the ruins of it we find a fmall village called Kaer Hên, which fignifies the Old City. Out of the ruins of this city King Edward I. built the new town at the mouth of the river, which is therefore called Aberconway."

Gibson adds, that "the name of this village is Kaer Rhûn, Additions, which was also the vulgar name of it in Camden's time, as appears by some old writings. Nevertheless I incline to his conjecture, that Kaer Rhûn is only a corruption of Kaer Hên, that is, the Old City, unless we should rather suppose it called Y Gaer hin, which signifies the Elder Town, or City, with reference to the town of Conway. The common tradition of the neighbourhood is, that it received its name from Rhun ap Maelgwn Gwynedh, who lived about the end of the fixth century, but this I suspect to be the mere conjecture of fome antiquary. However it certainly was a city long before his time, there being no room to doubt but it was the old Conovium

of the Romans. Not many years fince there was a Roman hypocaust found at this place, agreeable in all respects (by the account I hear of it) with those found at Kaer Lheion ar wsk, mentioned by Giràldus, and near Hope in Flintshire, described by Mr. Camden. So that in all places in Wales, where any Legion had their station, fuch stoves or hot vaults have been discovered. Several brick tiles have been found near the church inscribed LEG. X. And in a collection of a gentleman of the neighbourhood are many curiofities received from this place. Among others a hollow brick from the hypocaust above mentioned, thirteen inches long, and five and a half fquare, having a round hole in the middle of about two inches diameter."

The Roman antiquity of this place is thus clearly substantiated, and that it was the ancient Conovio can fcarce be doubted from the name of the river, near which it stands, but the distance from Carnarvon is certainly greater than the present number can cover. This however may be obviated by a correction called for by the real distance of the towns.

pag. 118. u Dictionary. pag. 26.

M P. XXVII.] Paterson gives the distance between Aberconway Road Book. and Bangor fixteen t miles, and from Bangor to "Carnarvon twelve miles. The Roman road appears near Bangor. Consequently the road from Caer Rhun must have joined that from Aberconway about Llanaber, and the distance cannot be much less than from Aberconway. The common reading is XXIIII, the real distance is XXVII, which we may therefore prefume to be the true number. The distance may be shortened a mile, or more by leaving Bangor out of the line.

VARIS. M P. XIX.

Bodfarri, or St. Afaph. Flintsh.

Bodfarri is the fituation, which antiquaries have very generally affigned to this old town, though fome likeness between the ancient, and modern name is the chief ground of this opinion. The numbers in their present state do not support it, and an alteration in both distances will be necessary to accommodate them to the sanction of it.

Britann.

Camden is the first in this determination. "In the confines of the county of Flint, and Denbighshire, where the mountains with a gentle

gentle declivity feem to retire, and afford an easier pass into the vale, the Romans built at the very entrance a small city, called Varis. This without diminution of its name is called at this day Bod Vari, which fignifies the Mansion of Varus, and shews the ruins of a city on a fmall hill adjoining, called Moel y Gaer, the city hill. Varia in the old British is supposed to mean a Pass. Nor does the situation of this town contradict the conjecture, it being feated at the only convenient Pass through the mountains."

"The name of this village, according to Gibson, is Bodfarri, Additions. and though he does not dispute but it may have been the Varis of the Itinerary, he thinks the name of the city on the adjoining hill a flender confirmation of it. The word Kaer fignifies strictly only a wall, fortress or enclosure, and there are divers camps upon the mountains called Kaereu, where there is not the least ground to fuspect, that ever any cities were founded. This fortification is exactly round, and about one hundred, and fixty paces over. We may frame an idea of it by supposing a round hill with the top cut off, and so made level, and almost opposite to the avenue, there is a kind of tumulus, or artificial mount."

The form of this city feems to have been fimilar to that of Old Sarum (Sorbiodunum,) but not more than half its fize. Their circular shapes may shew, that they are of British original, but cannot be alledged against their existence in the Roman times, and their being occupied by that people.

Mr. Pennant " crossed the Clwyd on purpose to search for the Tour in North Wales, remains of Varis in the parish of Bodfarri. But neither his own examination, nor that of some intelligent friends availed any thing. The fole remaining antiquity is British, a post on a hill. The beauty of the ride made amends for his disappointment, the vale, though narrow, being fertile, diversified with groves, and watered by the chrystal Wheeler."

The common name of this village, Bodfarri, does not prove, that its real name is not Bodvari. The vulgar pronunciation of the names of towns is seldom the best guide to the true, and real orthography of them. And in the long period, which has elapsed since Camden, though no antiquities, or other evidence have confirmed

TT2

his opinion, yet no antiquary has proposed a situation for this town on any better foundation.

I have thus stated the opinion hitherto very generally received with respect to the situation of the Roman Varis. And in doing it I have not only endeavoured to give the arguments their full force, but to obviate the objections arising from the particular form, and present name of it. But this position cannot be assigned to this town without the alteration of the numbers on each fide of it. I therefore feel myself obliged to propose another place for it, where only one correction will be necessary, and which on that account feems preferable to this fo commonly adopted.

The town of St. Afaph is of confiderable antiquity, and the fituation of it, with another circumstance annexed to it, strongly supports its claim to the dignity of an Antonine town. The fituation is fimilar to many other of these towns. It lies at the conflux of two rivers, the Cluid and the Elwy, and is called in the British Lhan Elwy.

· Britan. St. Afaph.

"Neither the town is memorable for its neatness, Camden observes, nor the church for its structure, or elegancy, yet in regard of its antiquity it is requisite it should be mentioned. For about the year five hundred, and fixty, Kentigern bishop of Glasgow, fleeing from Scotland, instituted here an episcopal seat, and a monastery; placing therein six hundred, and sixty-three monks, whereof three hundred, being illiterate, were appointed for tilling the land; the same number for other employments within the monastery; and the rest for divine service; and all of these he so distributed in convents, that some of them attended at prayers continually. Upon his return afterwards into Scotland, he appointed Asaph, a most upright and devout man, governor of this monastery, from whom it received its present name."

The great antiquity of this town is highly favourable to the prefent hypothesis. Nor can we suppose it at that time a place of little consequence, when it was capable of affording an asylum to the episcopal exile, and accommodating so large a colony of monks. This incident is stated to have happened within little more than a century after the departure of the Romans. They are supposed to

have left this island about bethe year 450.

Horfley's Chronol. Tab.

But the circumstance of the greatest weight is the mention of a large Roman camp near this town. "Near it are the remains of a large Roman camp with an area of one hundred and fixty paces." I have at prefent only met with this short memorandum in Luccombe's Gazetteer, but I shall endeavour to trace the original source of this information, as it may probably afford some additional particulars with respect to the town. I have found however very respectable authorities for many accounts contained in this small work, and have therefore no doubt but the information may be depended upon, though I should not be able to meet with the original author.

In the comparison of these two situations for Varis, I cannot hesitate to prefer St. Asaph, but having stated the arguments for both, I must leave them to their respective merits.

M P. XIX.] From St. Alaph to Aberconway Paterson shews to be twenty miles, and the distance from Caer Rhûn can differ but Road Book. little. It may be part of a mile less. In Cary's large map a road is laid down between these towns, which passes through a village, called Bettws, fituated upon the road between Denbigh and Conway.

If Bodfarri is preferred, the number must be corrected XXI, but I scarce think the correction is equal to the real distance. From Bodfarri to Denbigh is four 'miles. From Denbigh to Aberconway • twenty miles and three quarters. Whole distance at least • Road Book. twenty-four miles. Caer Rhûn cannot be so far from Denbigh as pag. 122. Conway, but I cannot believe it to be so much less as three miles, if the map ' may be at all depended upon.

map.

DEVA. M P. XXVII.

City of Chester.

See Iter II.

M P. XXVII. The reading here in all copies (except * Richard's) is XXXII, but this will agree with neither of the proposed towns. From St. Asaph by Caerwis to Chester is twenty-fix miles and a Road Book. half; by the current of the Iter it may be full XXVII. From Bod- h Ogilby. farri to Chester is XXII h miles and a half. Both these corrections pag. 57. are so natural, that they cannot be objected to, but the first has the total number most in favour of it.

ITER

• Richard's Diaphrag. Iter I. Deva - Varis MP. XXX.

ITER XII.

A Mariduno Urioconium	MP.	1 11 0111 0 0101	Author.	From Carmarthen to Wroxeter	E.M
LEUCARO	XV		Distance		20
NIDO .	XV	ΧI	Id.	Neath	11
BOVIO	XV	XXV	Id.	Boverton	25
ISCA LEG. 11. AVG	XXVII			C 1	27
BURRIO	VIIII	VIII	Id.	Uík	8
GOBANNIO	XII				I 2
MAGNIS	XXII	·		Kenchester	22
BRAVINIO	XXIIII				24
URIOCONIO	XXVII			Wroxeter	27

ITER XII.] Under the fanction of the general opinion of our first writers upon this subject, I have ventured to follow Burton's example in disengaging this Iter from the fifteenth, with which it is joined, I believe, in all the copies of the Itinerary, that have been hitherto discovered. The copy of Richard may have been perhaps an exception, because he passes the Severn without hesitation, and looks for Bomio, Nido, and Leucaro in his way from Caerleon to St. David's. But this argument is not positively conclusive, because Camden, and others have since done the same, who acknowledge the confused state of these two Iters.

Iter XI.

Essay, Itin.
Iter XII.
Preface.

Horsley has supported the common reading, and endeavoured to form his comment agreeably to it, but I cannot perceive, that his opinion as to the towns between Durnovaria, and Iscalegua (Isca Silurum) has given much satisfaction. I find it adopted by only one writer since his time, and that person a foreigner (Wesseling) and consequently unable to correct any mistake, or to adopt the most rational opinion from any knowledge of the country *.

Neither the title of the Iter, nor the total number are in favour of this conjunction, but the latter especially, in all copies but one, falls more than a hundred miles short of the sum of the particulars.

The

• I have been fince told, that Strutt of Maldon, and Henry in his history of England have also adopted this hypothesis of Horsley.

The most natural title, which is in Gale's, and some other XV Scripcopies, is A Muriduno Urioconium. In the copy in Hearne's Leland the title is A Muriduno Viroconiorum. In these titles no notice is taken of Calleva, from whence the Iter is made to commence, a very fingular circumstance, if it really began originally from that town. Horsley " reads A Calleva Muridunum Urioco- " Essay, Iter XII. nium, and quotes another copy, where it is A Calleva Muriduno Urioconium. Both these instances have grammatical difficulties not easy to reconcile. This author refers also to a different copy, where it is A Calleva per Muridunum Urioconium. This title would deferve some attention, if it was not positively irreconcileable with the state of the towns. Another variety of this title is in one of Harrison's copies, where it is A Calleva, alias Muriduno, alias Preface, Urioconiorum, which proves nothing but its own absurdity. This disagreement among the several copies of the Itinerary strongly intimates fomething wrong, and every attempt to lay down the towns according to this arrangement can leave no doubt upon this question.

This connection of the two Iters however must have been of considerable antiquity, as it appears in so many copies. And it originated very probably from Ptolemy's blunder, or rather mifinformation, with regard to the Isca, which was the quarters of the Legion. Among the Silures he heard of only one town, called Bullæum, he might therefore very properly suppose the Isca, where Geography. this Legion lay, must be the town of that name among the Dum-Silures. The Geographer's work indeed does not feem perfect in this place, for in our present copies Legio secunda Augusta is made a distinct town with a latitude ten P minutes south of Isca Damno-Pld. Damniorum, but in the same longitude. The longitude, and latitude, I trust, may be with great justice attributed to some ignorant transcriber.

The Iscas being in this manner confounded, it was an easy matter to suppose Moridunum, and Muridunum, one and the same town. But it is very extraordinary, that any copyist should attempt fuch an absurdity, as on that account to form this conjunction of the two Iters, on no other foundation, than his own foolish conjecture. Such an error once adopted might be foon propagated in

the succeeding copies, because nothing could oppose it, but an intimate knowledge of the relative situations of the Roman towns in this island.

I shall only add, that this connection of these two Iters is not of any very material consequence, since it only renders doubtful the situations of the towns Leucaro, Bovio, and Nido, which yet are more likely to have occupied the positions here assigned them, than those proposed for them by Horsley on the eastern side of the Severn in a line between Dorchester, and the mouth of the river Avon.

Effay, Itin.
Leucero.

M.P. CLXXVI.] The present total CLXXXVI exceeds the particulars in their present state by a difference of no less than twenty-two miles, but when they are corrected by the real distances of the towns, as far as they can be made out, it will be found to retain only one ten too much, the total of the particulars corrected being CLXXVI miles.

MARIDUNUM.

Town of Carmarthen.

Geography. Dimetæ.

Ptolemy' places the people, called Dimetæ, in these parts to the west of the Silures, and gives the names of two of their towns. One of these is Maridunum, and supposed to mean the town, here intended by Antoninus. In Burton's copy from Surita, this place is called Maridunum, most probably the true original reading. I have before had occasion to remark, how easily such an alteration might happen from the Roman A not always having a transverse line. But it feems to be written MVRIDVNVM in all our present copies, except Burton's. Whether however the name be Maridunum, or Muridunum, there appears good grounds to believe, that the capital of the Dimetæ is meant in this Iter. This may be inferred from the course of the Iter, if traced from Wroxeter, which proceeds into the country of the Silures, as far as their town Isca, allowed by all antiquaries to be Caerleon, between which town, and Carmarthen the progress of it is marked by the particular names of the three intervening towns.

* See Camalodunum.

^t Britannia. Maridunum. Camden' looks for this Antonine town "on the bank of the Towey, which, he observes, runs by Carmardhin, called by Ptolemy Maridunum,

Maridunum, and by Antoninus Muridunum, who continues not his journey any farther than this place, and is here by the negligence of transcribers, very ill handled. For they have very carelessly confounded two journies. This is the chief town of the county, pleasantly situated for meadows, and woods, and a place of venerable antiquity, fortified neatly, faith Giraldus, with brick walls;

partly yet standing on the noble river Towey."

This antiquary does not confirm his opinion by the testimony of Roman curiofities found here, but this deficiency has been fince fupplied, as I learn from a small modern publication, intitled the Beauties of British Antiquity. "At Carmarthen, this author Collison's informs us, the principal town of South Wales, the track of the ancient city wall is still in some measure visible, and at the west end of the town is a Prætorium, of which the inhabitants are totally ignorant. Here too many coins, and urns have been discovered at different times, particularly in a ploughed field near Llangunner, a mile from the town. And at Abercover, two miles fouth of Carmarthen, was found in the last century a remarkable fine tessellated pavement, with a prodigious quantity of filver, and copper coins of the lower empire." The last proof applies to Carmarthen no otherwise than as it is an additional evidence of the settlement of the Romans in these parts.

LEUCARO. M P. XX.

Lwghor. Glamorg.

Some difficulties attend the ascertaining the positions of this, and the two following towns, on account of the imperfections of the maps of South Wales, but as Ogilby measured the road to St. David's along the coast, this defect does not affect the present inquiry so much, as it otherwise would have done.

Camden * fixes this ancient town here, and though his only Leucaro. argument is the likeness between the Roman, and modern names, I fee no reason to dissent from his opinion. Here are the remains of an old castle, but I cannot hear of any Roman proofs in favour of this town, unless it may perhaps lie upon a Roman road, for such a road Higden, and many others suppose to have come from St.

David's along this coast.

F Dictionary.

pag. 67.

MP. XX.] This Iter begins with three stages together of XV miles each, a circumstance, which will be found very seidom verified by the fact. There is always good reason to suspect, that such numbers will not all be found accurate. The present number is one The distance between Carmarthen, and Lwghor must be, more than XV miles. Paterson, makes it twenty-nine miles from Carmarthen to Swansca, and Lwghor is fix miles west of I think then it cannot be less than twenty miles, and have adopted that number, because the total number calls also for it, if the other numbers are properly corrected. I cannot however positively prove this distance. Nor will it be found the only instance in this Iter, the greater part of which proceeds along unmeasured roads, or it makes such digressions from the measured roads, that the distances in general can only be stated by a comparison of the distances of other places. The communication in this stage, I expect, has been by Llanelthy direct. That given by Paterson has taken the circuit of Kidwelly.

NIDO. M P. XI.

Neath. Glamorg.

- Britan. Nidum.

The argument of the name is, in this place again, the only one given for affigning this fituation to this town, "Nidum, fays" Camden, our antiquaries have for a long time fought in vain, yet we find Neath at the proper distance from Bovium, in British Nêdh, a town of considerable note, retaining still its ancient name intire." 4 H's Leland. one copy the name is * Nedum.

Bern. 2.

I have no other proofs to confirm this conjecture. Horsley did not visit this place. Prejudiced in favour of the common reading of the joined journies, he did not extend his refearches in this neighbourhood beyond Caerleon. Well acquainted as he was with these kind of inquiries, he might have furnished some better evidence for these towns, had he taken a personal view of them.

We find in Richard's Itinerary plain testimony, that the earliest of our antiquaries attributed the same positions, which are yet most generally admitted, to these towns.

" Neath stands upon a river of the same name, and in its neighbourhood are immense copper works, iron forges, tin works, and coal mines. It had formerly a castle, of which few remains are

Luccombe's Gazetteer.

now

now extant. On the other fide of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery, but the house belonging to it, being a large structure, is kept in good repair. It has a market on Saturdays."

M P. XI.] Paterson a makes this distance not quite eleven miles. Road Book. Some small difference in the road may have shortened this stage, for it appears very probable, that the original number has not been XV, but XI, which is fully equal to this space.

BOVIO. M.P. XXV.

Boverton. Glamorg.

The evidence in favour of the two last towns has not been of the most satisfactory kind, but we from hence shall proceed upon surer grounds, and the present town will be supported by such proofs, as will leave little doubt of its identity.

Camden would read this name Bovium, and thinks Bomium a Britan. corruption. But it is certain, that the generality of copies read Bomium. One however in the Bodleian library has Bovium, "H's Leland. which supported by the present name of the town, gives some probability to the conjecture. Speaking of Cowbridge he observes, "In regard Antoninus places the city Bovium in this tract, and at this distance from Isca, I flattered myself once, that this must be But seeing, that at three miles from hence we find Boverton, which agrees exactly, I could not without an injury to truth, seek for Bovium elsewhere. Not far from this Boverton flands St. Donat's Castle, near which there were dug up lately several ancient Roman coins, but especially of the thirty tyrants, and some of Æmilianus, and Marius."

A paper in the Archæologia prefers Llantwit major to Boverton for the following reasons: — "Because there are no foundations of Archael ancient buildings at Boverton, which is a village in the parish of: Vol. Llantwit, and a measured mile east of it, whereas Llantwit seems the skeleton of some large old town, there being several streets of walls, with hardly a house standing, but the ruins of many: -Because there are five or fix roads leading to it. And a little westward of the church is a field termed Kaer Delweau, or the Field of Images:—Because this place before Iltutus Days was called, according to Dr. Powell's chronicles, the lordship of Boviarton: — And U U 2 lastly,

lastly, because there is a Via Vicinalis leading from hence to * Ewenny, where it runs into the great road."

Vol. IX.

Another contributor to the same publication remarks of this Roman town, that "other antiquaries fix it at Boverton, a few miles fouth of Cowbridge, near the sea coast, where Roman coins have been found. From the many ruins I observed about there, Boverton seems to have been formerly a much more considerable place." Could this ancient town contain within its limits both Boverton, and Llantwit? Or might not the name be preserved in the former, and the latter be the remains of the town, as we have already seen in Catarick, and Thornborough?

pag. 86.

MP. XXV.] Here again we have a distance, which the common Road Book. number XV cannot fill up. From Neath to Cowbridge, Paterson shews to be twenty-four miles and a half. It cannot therefore be less than twenty-five miles to Llantwit or Boverton. In Cary's maps the same space is laid down between Ewenny and Cowbridge as between the former place and Llantwit. This may be allowed probable evidence, that the corrected number is equal to the distance.

ISCA. M P. XXVII. LEG. 11. AVG.

Caerleon. Monm.

That the Isca here mentioned lay in the country of the Silures, and near the town, now called Caerleon, is clearly evinced from its being described as the quarters of LEG. II. AVG. Several inscriptions have been found in this neighbourhood, in which the name of this Legion is very conspicuous, and even the modern name of this town has a relation to this circumstance.

Britan. Ifca.

"This Legion, according to 1 Camden, was translated out of Germany into Britain by Claudius under the conduct of Vespasian, and he supposes it placed here by Julius Frontinus to keep these people in awe, after he had conquered them in the reign of Vespasian."

This place has produced abundant positive proofs of its Roman antiquity. How great a city this was may be learned from Giral-

r Iq

It has been suggested to me, that perhaps this town has stood in Mr. Tuberville's park at Ewenny, where is a camp, and other marks of a flation. Roman coins are also found. But this place is not less than seventeen miles from Neath and full thirty from Caerleon. The numbers therefore are against this idea.

dus in his Itinerary of Wales. "A very ancient city this was, fays he, and enjoyed honourable privileges, elegantly built by the Romans with brick walls. There are yet remaining many footsteps of its ancient splendor; stately palaces, which formerly with their gilded tiles emulated the Roman grandeur (for that it was first built by the Roman nobility, and adorned with sumptuous edifices) an exceeding high tower, remarkable hot baths, ruins of ancient temples, theatrical places, encompassed with stately walls, which are partly yet standing. Subterraneous edifices are frequently met with, not only within the walls, but also in the suburbs, aqueducts, vaults, and (which is well worth our observation) hypocausts, or stoves, contrived with admirable artifice, conveying heat infensibly through some very narrow vents on the sides. This city was excellently well feated on the navigable river Usk, and beautified with meadows, and woods,"

Several altars have been found here with inscriptions upon them. Also "in digging in a meadow adjoining, some labourers found on a chequered pavement, a statue of a person in a short trussed habit with a quiver, and arrows. But now this place, which was once of so great extent on each side of the river, that they affirm St. Gilian's, now about a mile out of the town, to have been in the. city, is become an inconfiderable small town."

Horsley, who visited this place in search of Roman antiquities, 1 Pag 3200 gives copies of some inscriptions, which he met with. He tells us, "the town has been walled about, and had a strong castle, but: now in ruins. Near the town are fome encampments, among which is a large square one on the rising ground about half a mile from it." He supposes "a Roman station to have been near the: river, and that the Roman town stood round it, for remains of Roman antiquities are found on all fides, especially many bricks have been dug up with inscriptions on them. He saw a small brass: image of Jupiter, found here in building a house. The left hand. was broken off, but the thunder was plain in the other. The ancient name Isca is pretty much retained in the present name of the river Usk, as is the word Legio in the latter part of the present: name of the town. Several inscriptions mentioning the LEG. II. AVG, have been discovered at this place. All which put together render

render it very certain, that Caerleon must be the Isca here mentioned."

M Archæol. Vol. VI. A writer in the Archæologia maintains, that "the modern Caerleon lies more to the east than Isca, though it may occupy a part of the ancient city, perhaps the eastern suburbs."

The numbers in the Itinerary favour this conjecture, as they do also the tradition, that a large part of the town lay on the south side of the river.

M. P. XXVII.] This number feems agreeable to what must have a Road Book, been the real distance of these towns. From Cowbridge to "Newpag. 85.

port is twenty-three miles and a half. Is like included St. Julian's, it must approach within little more than a mile of Newport. The allowance of two miles, or nearly so much, for the difference of the distance of Boverton more than Cowbridge from Cardiff must be, I expect, fully sufficient. Total twenty-seven miles.

BURRIO. MP. VIII.

Usk. Monmouth.

Camden's determination, which fixes this old town here, has been very generally, and it appears justly, affented to. Its fituation between Caerleon, and Abergavenny very naturally excites this idea, and the distances on both fides are by no means unfavourable.

Britan.

"The town ', called by Antoninus Burrium, is seated where the river Byrdin falls into Usk. It is called now in British by a transposition of letters Brynbiga for Burenbegi, and also Kaer Wsk, and in English Usk. It shows only the ruins of a large castle."

P Pag. 320.

Horsley fpeaks of Roman coins found here, and thinks the situation, and shape of the town, lying in squares, some proof of its being a Roman town.

A Harris Archæol. A more a modern traveller has discovered a large camp a mile and a half north west of this town, and west of the river, called Craig y Gaerkig, where Roman coins have been found."

M.P. VIII.] This is the reading in Richard's copy, and appears to agree with the real distance better than the common number, which is VIIII. It is very probable, that the Roman road, if it crossed the river, passed through Tredonnock, where a Roman inscription

inscription has been discovered. Paterson in his Itinerary makes the distance by 'this line eight miles and a quarter. By the most direct 'Vol. I. · road this stage is no more than seven miles and a half, but half a Pag. 20/. Road Book. mile would be added by the fituation above affigned to old Isca.

pag. 89.

GOBANNIO. M P. XII.

Abergavenny. Monmouth.

This is a town, concerning the fituation of which there has never been any controversy. The name, the distance, and the discovery of antiquities all unite in confirming its pretensions.

Horsley heard of "several' Roman bricks found here about an 'Pag. 319. old castle, some of which had LEG. II. AVG. impressed on them, as also a gold coin of Otho. He was likewise told of a Roman. Balneum, or Sudatory, that was not very long ago to be feen at the castle, but now filled up." 'He thinks these things, together with a military way yet visible, sufficient proofs, that this was the Gobannium of the Itinerary."

M P. XII.] In all copies this is the number, yet Paterson makes this distance no more than " eight miles and a half. But there is "Road Book. reason to suspect some mistake in this distance, since in another road he lays down Ragland, as ten miles from Abergavenny. If we "Id. p. 223. compare the distance of Ragland with that of Usk in the map, the latter cannot be less than twelve miles from Abergavenny. The fame distances in both the * maps contradict the road books.

* Cary's County and

MAGNIS. M P. XXII.

Kenchester. Heref. Large.

The course of the Iter, directed towards Wroxeter, brings us next to Kenchester, which must have been therefore the Magnis of Antoninus and not the Ariconium, as Camden, and several others have thought it to be. This was Horstey's opinion, which it Harding. Magnis. could not but be, because he paid more attention to the order of the towns, and their respective distances, than any commentator before him. But he believes himself singular in this idea, since Old Radnor has been generally supposed to have marked the site of Magnis.

"Kenchester, according to Camden, has at this day no clear Britan. marks of a town, having been destroyed by an earthquake, as it is Ariconium. reported. It shews some ruins of old walls, about which are

dug

dug up stones of inlaid chequer work, British bricks, Roman coins, &c.

Itin. cur. pag. 66.

Stukeley a paid a visit to this place, and has given a plan of it in his Itinerarium Curiosum, which agrees with the above description. He has not laid down any streets, nor indeed a single house within the track of the old walls. A small part of it is represented as a hop yard; a larger portion as planted with trees, and more than half the whole plot, as a ploughed field.

"Nothing remains, he tells us, of its splendor, but the piece of a temple probably, which is five feet high, and three broad within, built of Roman brick, stone, and indissoluble mortar. There are many large foundations near it. A very fine Mosaic floor a few years ago was found intire. In the year 1670, old Roman buildings of brick were discovered underground, on which oaks grew. bricks are of two forts, some ten inches square, and one thick, and fome two feet square, and three inches thick. A bath was also found here with the pipes of lead intire; those of brick were let artificially into one another. All round the city the walls may be eafily traced, fome stones being left every where, though overgrown with hedges, and timber trees. The ground of the city is higher There appear no figns of a Foss, than the circumjacent country. or ditch round it. The fite of the place is a gentle eninence of a square form, overgrown with brambles, and oak trees, full of stones, foundations, and cavities, where they have been digging. Many coins, and the like have been found here. It has been sheltered from the north by a prodigious mountain called Credon Hill, crowned at the top with a vast camp, which engirdles its whole Apex with works altogether inaccessible. It feems of British original. From the top of this hill are visible the Roman camp on Dinder Hill, and another upon the Lug called Sutton Walls.

This place lies upon a small river called the Ine, which runs into the Wye nearly opposite to Eaton Camp, and about five miles west from the city of Hereford, which is supposed to have risen from the decay of it.

M P. XXII.] The roads in this, and the following stages, not being now used as publick roads, I cannot positively prove, that the

the distances agree exactly with the numbers, but from a comparison of the distances of the other towns in the same neighbourhood, whose distances are given in the road books, I feel no doubt upon the subject. Thus the distance is given between Abergavenny, and Hereford, which Paterion hews to be twenty-four miles. In the page 286. map of Herefordshire the direct distance from the point, where the ¿ Carv's. roads divide, will be found not so great to Kenchester, as to Hereford, and the straighter course of the Roman road might make the difference so much as two miles.

BRAVINIO. M P. XXIIII.

Lentwardine. Salop.

Camden, and all the older commentators, have looked upon Worcester to be the town intended in this place, but if any attention is paid to the numbers, this idea cannot be admitted for a moment. . The Roman antiquity of Worcester I have no doubt of, but whether it had its original later than the Itinerary, or from whatever cause, it appears to be almost the only CESTER of any consequence, that has not a place in it.

The distance, and the known situation of Wroxeter point out a more direct line for the remainder of this Iter. Aware of this, Horsley & fixes on Ludlow, as the site of Bravinio, but he does not desired. feem to have been quite fuccessful. The Roman road * north of ... Map of Kenchester passes through a Stretford, and a Street directing its Herefords. course towards Lentwardine, where it must have crossed the Teme in its way to the Shropshire Strettons.

"Near this village, Gibson' tells us, about the meeting of the Shropshire." rivers Teme and Clune, are two Barrows, in which were met with a great deal of coals, and some pieces of burnt bopes. But in the middle was found an urn, about two feet and a half high, full of coals, and ashes. And a little way east of Teme, at Brandon, is a

fingle fquare work with four ports, very commodiously situated, as having near it a river to serve them with water, a thing the Romans were always careful of, if possible. And these are the reliques of the Romans."

The name of this camp is Brandon. I do not find any town of this name near it, nor do I meet with any author, who speaks of this fortification as the remains of a town.

Invited

Хх

Invited by the proofs of the Roman road taking this direction, and the distance, I had fixed upon this neighbourhood for the situation of Bravinium, before I was acquainted with any Roman remains near it, or that any other person had entertained the same opinion. It therefore gave me great satisfaction to meet with two respectable authors, who had adopted the same idea.

The first was Green in his history of Worcester. He did not fall in with the generally received notion of "Worcester being this old city, because the line of the road must have gone very wide of that town, and the distances laid down in the Itinerary are irreconcileable with the supposition, but, he continues, if we look along the Teme, and place Bravonium at Brandon near Lentwardine, where the Roman street crosses the Teme, and where square entrenchments, in appearance Roman, still remain, all difficulties vanish."

Military Antiquities. Gen. Roy is my other authority. "The Bravonium of Antoninus, he fays, is the fame with the Branogenium of Richard, the modern name of which place is Brandon." He does not however fuppose this town absolutely attached to this camp. He doubts whether Brampton Brian, or some town near, may not be the remains of this city.

But if the entrenchment, called Brandon is not itself the site of this Roman town, I should prefer Lentwardine, as it lies at the conflux of two rivers, and at the very passage of a street over one of them. This situation, added to the contents of the barrows near it, gives it a very fair claim.

B Road Book.

Iter XIII.

MP. XXIIII.] From Hereford to Ludlow Paterson has to be twenty-five miles and a quarter. It is plain therefore by the map this stage cannot exceed twenty-four miles. In Richard this distance is XXIII miles. I cannot perceive in the map how Kenchester has communicated with the main road.

URIOCONIO. M P. XXVII.

Wroxeter. Salop.

See ITER II.

M P. XXVII.] From Ludlow to Shrewsbury is thirty miles, and the map shews, that this distance cannot be less than twenty-seven miles.

ITER

ITER XIII.

Ab Isca Callevam	M P.	CXIX	Author.	From Caerleon to Reading	E. M.
BURRIO	VIIII	VIII	Richard	Uſk	8
BLESTIO	ΧI	XII	Id.	Monmouth	12
ARICONIO	XI			Ross	11
GLEVO	XV		•	Glocester	15
DUROCORNOVIO	XIV	XVI	Distance	Cirencester	16
SPINIS	XV	XL	ld.	Speen	40
CALLEVA	XV	XVII	Id.	Reading	1 17

ITER XIII.] This, and the following Iter have both the same towns at their extremities, and the positions of these towns have been already determined in the preceding Iters. The general course of the present Iter is sufficiently marked by its having in it three towns, the Roman antiquity of which have never been disputed, nor whether they are the towns intended by Antoninus. These are Glocester, Cirencester, and Speen.

In the next Iter occur only two fuch towns, but the fituations of these very clearly point out the line of it. These towns are Bath and Speen.

Being thus certain of the direction of each Iter, if towns or remains of towns can be found at the distances laid down in the Itinerary, there will be less reason to doubt their ancient names.

The numbers in the present Iter are considerably deranged by transcribers. But the corrections are very natural, and as little liable to objection as possible, since we have the authority of a copy for two of them; two others of them lie between towns, the identity of which have never been called in question; and the last will receive almost indisputable proof of its propriety in this very Iter.

MP. CXIX.] The common form of this total is CIX, which number exceeds the particulars in their present state nearly twenty miles. But when the latter are corrected by the real distances of

the towns, the total number is found to have lost a ten from it, the fum of the particulars being CXIX instead of CIX.

ISCA.

Caerleon. Monmouth.

See Iter XII.

BURRIO. MP. VIII.

Usk. Monmouth.

See Iter XII.

BLESTIO. M.P. XII.

Town of Monmouth.

The distance favours this town so much, added to the known tendency of the Iter, that it is unnecessary to look for any other fituation for this ancient city. Old Town (or Old Castle, as it is called in the map of Herefordshire) has been very generally supposed to mark the fite of this place, but as that ancient fortress lies some miles north-west of Abergavenny, it is plainly out of all distance for Usk on the one side, nor will the other distance reach near to Glévo, acknowledged by all to mean Glocester.

Bleftio.

Horsley with much greater probability proposes Monmouth as * Effay, Itin: the place. "The town is ancient, he observes, and near Doward in Whitchurch parish, is a camp or fortification, which some take to be Roman. This is not far from Monmouth and may have been the Æstiva to this station."

¹ Camden. Monmouth.

The fituation of Monmouth has the peculiarity common to these towns. It lies "at the confluence of the Monnow, and the Wye, which almost encompass it. It has also an ancient castle, which, as appears from the King's records, flourished in the time of William the Conqueror."

Gough. Vol. II pag. 483.

"In " the garden of the head master of the free school in this town were found in 1767 two coins of Constantine the Great.

" IMP CONSTANTINUS PFAVG MARTI PATRI PROPUGNATORITEPTR

Mars grandivus, dextra hasta, sinistra Scutum.

The other

IMP CONSTANTINUS AVG SOLI INVICTO."

This

This town has retained its original importance much longer than fome of its neighbours. "It is the chief town of the county, Britan. Monmouth. which bears its name. And on the north side, where not guarded by the rivers, it has been fortified with a wall, and ditch."

M. P. XII. This is the number in Richard's copy, and appears more agreeable to the real distance of these towns, than the common one, which is XI. Paterson e gives this stage XII miles, and by Road Book. the Roman road it might be near thirteen miles. By the map of P Cary's. Monmouthshire the road through Ragland is marked to be thirteen miles.

ARICONIO. M P. XI.

Ross. Hereford.

To find this town it is necessary to take a line of eleven miles from Monmouth, and, on the other fide, of fifteen from Glocester. And near the interfection of two fuch lines this ancient town may be expected. At nearly these distances from these towns we find the town of Ross, which must have therefore a strong claim. place indeed has not yet been supposed Roman by any writer, unless R. Gale may have had some idea, that it was Ariconium. copy of Burton's Antoninus, which I have had the perusal of, was formerly in his possession, and contained several short manuscript In the margin opposite Ariconium the notes written by him. words occur: "Arien Britannice Ros, nunc Rosse. Distantia inter Kenchester et Glevum longe major quam Antonino ponitur." He appears then to have preferred Ross as Ariconio to Kenchester, which had been by all former commentators supposed to be the The first part of the remark I have not been able to unravel, but no doubt it has a pertinent meaning.

Horsley doubts whether to fix upon Capellar Hill, or Wilton & Essay, Itin. near Ross. "As I have dislodged this town from Kenchester, where it had been feated with a general confent of antiquaries, I must now seek out a new situation for it. Near Brockhampton, on Capellar Hill, is a camp thought to be Roman. It is double ditched, half a mile long, but not near so broad, and called Wobury. Wilton castle is near Ross, though on the other side of the river.

Camden takes a particular notice of it. Somewhere hereabouts would I choose to fix Ariconium."

But Capellar Hill must be near five miles, possibly more, north of Ross, consequently out of all distance. And Wilton is so far objectionable, that it will diminish the distance from Monmouth, already short enough, and add a mile to the distance from Glocester.

Ross therefore appears in all points preferable, though I cannot meet with any proofs to alledge but the distances, which I believe to be exact.

The map of Herefordshire shews a camp at Brampton Abbots about two miles north of Ross. If that camp is Roman, and the distance will reach, that place would have a better claim.

Road Book.

MP. XI.] The distance from Monmouth is according to Paterson no more than ten miles, but a small excess in the last stage, added to the passage of the Iter through the town of Monmouth, will amply make up the difference.

GLEVO. MP. XV.

City of Glocester.

The antiquity of this town, and that it was the Glevo of Antoninus, has the universal affent of all our antiquaries.

Britan.
 Glevo.

Camden observes, "this city was built by the Romans on purpose to be a curb to the Silures, and a colony placed there. It was called Colonia Glevo, for I have seen the remains of an ancient stone in the walls of Bath near the north gate, with the following inscription:

DEC COLONIÆ GLEV VIXIT ANN LXXXVI.

"The city lies extended upon the Severn, and on that fide, where it is not washed by the river, is secured in some places with a strong wall, being beautified with many fair churches, and handsome well built streets. On the south part was once a castle, built of square stone, but now almost ruined. It was first raised in the time of William

William the Conqueror, and fixteen houses were demolished in that place (as domefday book mentions) to make room for this edifice." The monasteries in this city were once so numerous, that it gave occasion to the monkish proverb "as fure as God is at Glocester."

Leland's account of this town is fomewhat earlier, and more particular. "The town of Glocester, he' says, is ancient, well 'Itinerary. Vol. IV. builded of timber, and strongly defended with walls, where it is pag. 74. not fortified with the deep stream of Severn water. In the wall be four gates, by east, west, north, and south, and so bear the names, but that the east gate is called Aillisgate. The ancient castle standeth fouth of the town on Severn's left ripe. I learned that the old Key on Severn stood hard by St. Oswalds, and for strife betwixt the townsmen, and that house it was thence removed. When the Key was here, there were divers pretty streets, that now be clean decayed, as St. Bride's street, and Silver Girdle street. The truth is, that those streets stood not most wholesomely, and were subject to the raging floods of Severn, therefore men desired more to inhabit in the higher places of the town. The beauty of the town lieth in two croffing streets, as the gates of the town lie. There be suburbs without the east, north and south gates. At the west gate lieth a bridge with a causeway of stone, forced up through the low meadows of Severn, by the length of a quarter of a mile. There are eleven parish churches in this town. In the suburbs one. I cannot furely tell, whether this be one of the eleven."

It is a very fingular circumstance with respect to this city, that it has only the termination CESTER in its name to plead in favour of its Roman antiquity. Its title is readily admitted by all, yet no one writer, that I have met * with, has mentioned any coins, or any other Roman remains, which it has produced. We have then

• A friend tells me, that he has not long ago feen "an account of some Roman antiquities found in a gravel pit coming out of Glocester." He is certain of the fact, but cannot call to mind his authority. But if very lately found, they diminish very little the force of the present argument.

I have fince seen several Roman antiquities sound in this gravel pit. They are in possession of Mr. S. Lysons in the temple and very curious. This gentleman told me, that an account of them from him had been inferted in a volume of the Archælogia. It was one which I was not fo fortunate to meet with. Great numbers of similar curiosities have been found in the same place for some years last past. Mr. L. thinks that coins have been always found in and about the town, but could not be certain. It does not however appear, that Camden, Stukeley or Horsley ever heard of any in their inquiries.

here a positive, and indisputable Antonine town, where the evidence of Roman antiquities are wanting, and we shall have less reason for objections, if we should meet with the same deficiency in the proofs of other towns.

" Road Book.

MP. XV.] Ross to Glocester fifteen miles. "Paterson.

DUROCORNOVIO. M P. XVI.

Cirencester. Gloces.

₩ Itinerary. Vol V. pag. 61.

"Cirecester - corruptly for Churncester, says Leland, peradventure of Ptolemy called Coriminum, standeth in a bottom upon the river of Churn. The compass, of which there are now but few vestiges, was near two miles. A man may yet, walking on the bank, evidently perceive the compass of foundations of towers sometime standing in the wall. And near to the place, where the right goodly clothing mill was fet up a late by the Abbot, was broken down the ruin of an old tower towards making of the mill walls, in the which place was found a quadrate stone fallen down, but broken in pieces, whereon was a Roman inscription, of the which one, scantly lettered, that saw it, told me that he might perceive Pont Max. Among divers coins found frequently, Diocletians be the most fair. But I cannot affirm the inscription to have been dedicated to him. In the midst of the old town, in a meadow, was found a floor of various coloured Tessellæ, and by the town in our time was found a broken shank bone of a horse, the mouth closed with a peg, the which taken out, a shepherd found it filled with filver coins. In the fouth west side of the wall by likelihood, hath been a castle, or some other great building, the hills and ditches yet remain. The place is now a warren for conies, and therein hath been found mens bones of a very large fize, also two fepulchres of wrought stone. In one was a round vessel of lead covered, and in it ashes and pieces of bones. More than three parts of the old town is now goodly meadow ground. The fourth part is yet well inhabited, having one parish church, very richly wrought, and an abbey of black canons. Coming from Glocester, to Cirencester, in the middle way, where the wood faileth, and champaign country towards Cotefwould appeareth, the fair old way, made by the Britons, is evidently feen, and so goeth as straight

as a line to Cirencester. The abbot of Cirencester told me, that about Cirencester should be cross meeting of all the four ways."

Camden calls this town "a famous" city of great antiquity. Britan. That it-was a confiderable place the Roman coins, chequered Durocorno. pavements, and infcriptions in marble here dug up, do evidently prove. The road, which leads to Glocester, and is still visible as far as Birlip hill, to a curious observer seems to have been paved with stone."

Other antiquities continue to be discovered at this place. Stukeley, J Itin. cur. informs us, that "they dig them up every day, especially in the gardens, and plain fields; mosaic pavements, rings, intaglios, and coins innumerable. Large quantities of carved stones are carried off yearly in carts to mend the highways, besides what are useful in building. A fine mosaic pavement was dug up Sept. 1723, with many coins; also a vault, sixteen feet long, and twelve broad, supported with square pillars of Roman brick, three feet, and a half high on a strong floor of terras. These seem to have been the foundations of a temple, for in the same place are found shafts of pillars, with cornishes, very handsomely moulded, and carved with modilions, and the like ornaments. Mr. Aubrey in his MSS col-Little of the lections fays, an hypocaust was here discovered. abbey is now left, befide two old gateways, neither large, nor good. East of the town about a quarter of a mile is a mount, or barrow, where feveral Roman gold coins have been dug up of about the time of Julian."

Ptolemy calls this place Corinium, and makes it the principal town of the Dobuni.

Its Roman antiquity has been proved by abundant testimonies, and no one has questioned its being the town denominated by Antoninus Durocornovium.

M.P. XVI.] The latter part of this number has suffered a transposition in all the copies extant, in which it is XIV. The real distance between these towns (the identity of both which is univerfally admitted) is according to Paterson's road book seventeen Pag. 74. miles, but in his Itinerary he shews, that the seventeenth mile is ΥΥ

not



not fully completed. Or some little difference in the road between Birlip and Glocester, may have increased the present stage.

SPINIS. MP. XL.

Speen. Berks.

This little village of Speen by Newbury by its name naturally attracts the notice of every inquirer after the Spinis of the Itinerary. And our attention is more forcibly directed to it in the next Iter, where it presents itself so precisely in the line of the other towns from Bath, as to leave no doubt, that it marks the very situation of this ancient town, or shews that it was at no great distance. A part of Newbury is called Spinham Land, and thought by some the remains of this Antonine town.

Britan. Spinæ. Camden prefers Speen. "Following the river Kennet, he tells us, it comes to Spinæ, the old town mentioned by Antoninus, which retaining still its name is called Speen, but instead of a town is now a poor village, scarce a mile from Newbury, a noted town, that had its rise out of the ruins of it. For Newbury is with us, as the new borough, that is, in regard of Speen, which is quite decayed, but has left the name in part of Newbury itself, still called Spinham Lands. If nothing else, this might prove, that Newbury fetched its original from Speen, for that the inhabitants of Newbury own Speen for their mother."

Itin. cur. pag. 59. Stukeley b is more inclined to Newbury, or Spinham Land. "A little west of Newbury, he observes, is a village called Speen, which has given antiquaries a reason to look for the town, called in Antoninus Ad Spinas, hereabouts, and doubtless it was, where now stands the north part of Newbury, still called Spinham."

Which of these opinions is the truth cannot be positively determined by the Itinerary numbers, because they are unfortunately incorrect both in this, and the next Iter in the two last stages, but in my judgement the corrections will be found in favour of Speen.

The roads, which form the basis of this Iter, and the next, appear by the map to unite within less than a mile west of Speen.

The arguments from Roman remains are equal in both fituations, no antiquities being announced as found at either of them. And yet there can be no doubt, but one of them marks the real fite of an Antonine town.

The

The mention of this town in this Iter must be allowed a strong presumptive proof, that Calleva had a situation at some distance south of both Wallingsord, and Henley, and that it could be no other town but Reading, to which the point of the Iter is so naturally directed. I cannot think Silchester can be so much as twelve miles from Speen, and therefore not a more likely place than Reading.

MP. XL.] The error in the common number XV in this stage is much greater than any, that are found in the part of the Itinerary relating to Britain. Durocornovium is universally allowed to mean Cirencester, and the difference of opinion as to Spinis is only a single mile in distance. We are then certain, that sisteen miles can fill but a small space between these towns. The real distance is XL miles, and can we hesitate a moment to think that number the original reading? Cirencester to Newbury forty-one miles: Paterson's dictionary. Speen lies a mile nearer Cirencester.

Pag. 83.

CALLEVA. MP. XVII.

Reading. Berks.

See Iter VII.

MP. XVII.] The correction of the reading generally found in this stage is not only called for by the distance of this town from Speen, but it is also sanctioned by the total number of the Iter. If we furn up the particulars, including Speen, we shall find seventeen miles, required to fill up the total number, and it is extraordinary, that this should prove the very distance from Speen to Reading.

ITER XIV.

Alio Itinere	M P.	Corrected (Author.	Another way	্ব
Ab Isca, Callevam.	CIII		,	From Caerleon to Reading	X
VENTA SILURUM	IX			Caerwent	9
ABONE	IX			Near the Severn	9
TRAJECTUS	IX	1		Briftol	9
AQUIS SOLIS	VI	XI	Distance	Bath	11
VERLUCIONE	XV	1		Spy Park	15
CUNETIONE	XX			Rudge Farm	20
SPINIS	XV	XIII	Id.	Speen	13
CALLEVA	XV	IIVX	ld.	Reading	117

ITER XIV.] The numbers in this Iter are, as usual, not quite exact. There are however only two, out of the three mistakes, to be corrected here. One of them has occurred in the former Iter, and the true number, there pointed out, is here confirmed. The distances of the towns are the only authorities for the correction of the numbers, but they are also fanctioned by the total number, with which they make the particulars correspond. I have nothing to add to the general account of this journey, given in the last Iter.

MP, CIII.] This total exceeds the particulars five miles, but it will be found, that there is a deficiency in one of the distances of that exact number of miles. This being supplied, the total and the particulars perfectly agree.

ISCA.

Venta.

Caerleon. Monm.

See Iter XII.

VENTA SILURUM.

Caerwent. Monm.

This place, though nothing more now than a very poor village, produces ample proofs of its ancient confequence.

Describing Chepstow, Camden supposes it to have risen from the ancient Venta about four miles from it, the name of which place

place neither enemies nor time have been able to destroy, for at this day it is called Caerwent, or the city Venta. But the city itself, he informs us, is so much destroyed by one or the other, that it only appears to have had an existence from the ruins of walls, the chequered pavements, and the Roman coins. It took up about a mile in circumference. On the fouth fide a confiderable part of the wall is yet remaining. What repute it had heretofore we may from hence gather, that before the name of Monmouth was heard of, this whole country was called from it Wentset, or Wentsland."

But this last circumstance Gibson on his additions doubts of for Monmouth a reason, which he gives. This learned editor speaks of many additional Roman antiquities discovered here, fince the time of his author. The following account of Roman pavements, which are so often found among other Roman remains, and many of which are found about this village may not be unacceptable, as it is curious. "Chequered pavements confift of oblong cubical stones, commonly about half an inch in length, whereof some are natural stones, wrought into that form, and others artificial, made like brick. These are of several colours, as white, black, blue, green, red, and yellow, and are close pitched together in a floor of fine plaister, and fo disposed by the artist with respect to colour, as to exhibit figures of men, beafts, birds, fishes, trees, &c. In one of the pavements discovered at this old town, according to the relation of the owner, were delineated several flowers, which he compared to roses, tulips, and flowers de luce. Another had the figure of a man in armour from the breast upwards. There were also other varieties of figures, which, had they been preserved, might have been instructive, as well as diverting to the curious in the study of antiquities."

In Leland's time the remains of this town were much more perfect. "The places, where the four gates were, he tells us, yet Vol. V. appear, and the most part of the wall yet standeth, but all minished pag. 5. and torn. In the lower part of the wall, towards a little valley, standeth yet the ruin of some strong building. Within, and about the wall be a fixteen, or seventeen small houses for husbandmen of a new making, and a parish church of St. Stephen. In the town yet appear pavements of the old streets, and in digging they find foundations of great bricks, tessellated pavements, and coins of gold, and

and filver. A great likelihood is, that when Caerguent began to decay, then began Chepstow to flourish. For it standeth as upon Wye there ebbing, and flowing by the rage coming out of Severn."

Essay, Itin. Caerwent.

Horsley found the "Roman" road from Caerleon to this village mostly very grand, and conspicuous, as it is also on the east side of the town, but he observed it to leave the road to Chepstow, and bend its course towards the Severn." From this circumstance he concludes, that "the Roman passage has been below the mouth of the Wye, and that the name of the Old Passage may not have so distant a retrospect, as the Roman Trajectus."

The course of this Iter gives weight to this conjecture, as will appear when we come to speak of the next town.

h Pag. 207.

M P. IX.] By Paterson's half it is made a distance of two miles and a half from Caerleon to Cats Ash, and from thence to Caerwent by this road seven miles. In all nine miles and a half.

ABONE. MP. IX.

Near the Severn. Glocest.

Before we speak particularly of this place it may be necessary to make some inquiry as to the precise spot, at which this Iter has passed the Severn. But this point has been already in a great measure determined in treating of the Julian street, which has been shewn to have passed the Severn nearly in the line of the present passage, called the New Passage. This road is the basis of the present Iter, and consequently the passage of the one has been the passage of the other. And the numbers, which give the distances between Caerwent, and Bath, (two towns, the identity of which has never been doubted) will by no means admit so large a circuit, as the Aust Passage, where the general opinion has supposed this Iter to have crossed this river.

The New Passage lands in Glocestershire in the extensive parish of Henbury, but does not bring us to any place, where any traces of a Roman town have been yet taken notice of. The destruction of this old city must have been probably in very early times, that all vestiges of it should be so completely done away. This parish is said to contain a space of twenty-sive miles in compass. And in a

part

part of it; called Blase hill, Roman coins, and medals have been dug up, but this hill is too far from Severn bank to have been the fite of this Antonine town.

Horsley proposes the village of Aunsbury, the name of which Essay, Itin. feems to have some likeness to the ancient name. "At Knowle in this parish is an ancient fortification with a double ditch, but is supposed to have been a work of the Saxons." This writer thinks the numbers will reach this village without alteration, but in this he must be mistaken. Aunsbury cannot be less than three miles from the New Passage.

To these places then there is reason to object on account of their distances being too great from Caerwent, but I have not been able to meet with any evidence of the true situation of this old town. In Cary's large map a small hamlet, called Marsh, is laid down at the junction of the roads leading to the two passages. It is there made nine miles from Bristol. Between this hamlet, and the New Passage is another small place called Redwick Green. One of these, I am persuaded, must occupy the situation of Abone, but which it was, I do not take upon myself to determine. This must be left to future discoveries. A very intelligent inhabitant of Bristol told me, that there is a place in the parish of Henbury by the Severn, where there is a tradition, that the Romans used to pass by a ford to the camp at Sudbrooke.

M P. IX.) Measures of distance by water can have no great certainty in them, particularly as taken in ancient times, when instruments, proper for the purpose, must have been very incorrect. Nor do our modern measures appear intirely to be depended upon. Paterson k gives the distance across the Severn at the New Passage, pag. 243. three miles, but he makes the Old Passage to be also three miles, 1 Id. pag. 240. which is shewn in the maps to be little more than half the width of the New Passage. The water distance therefore being so uncertain, it is unnecessary to attempt to prove the coincidence of the present stage with the numbers. I shall only say, that I see every reason to believe, that a place near the Severn, which is nine miles from Bristol, cannot be less than nine miles from Caerwent.

TRAJECTUS.

TRAJECTUS. MP. IX.

Bristol. Glocest.

Cyg. Cant. Comment.

ⁿ Burton. Abone. That Bristol has been a Roman town is no new idea, for "Leland supposes it Venta Belgarum, and Fulk" (an old commentator upon the Itinerary) proposes it as Abone. The latter opinion, I understand, has been revived in a modern history of this town, which I have not been so fortunate to obtain a sight of, and therefore I am ignorant of the arguments, by which this writer supports its pretensions to Roman antiquity.

Itin. Vol. VII. pag. 84. Leland visited this town. "The castle, he tells us, and most part of the town by north standeth upon a ground, metely eminent, betwixt the rivers Avon, and Frome. There riseth a hill of a notable height in respect of the plot of the town from Frome bridge to the cathedral church, and there endeth. There be in some parts of the town double walls; a token that the town hath been augmented. In the castle be two courts. In the outer court, in the north-west part of it, is a great dungeon tower, made as it is said, of stone brought out of Cane in Normandy by the red Earl of Gloucester. A pretty church, and much lodging were in the second area. There be many towers yet standing in both the courts, but all tendeth to ruin."

P Britan. Briftol. "At what time," or by whom this town was built Camden finds it hard to fay, but he thinks it of a late date, fince in all the Danish plunders, it is not so much as mentioned in our histories. His own opinion is, that it rose in the close of the Saxon government, since it is not taken notice of before the year of our Lord 1063, wherein Harald (as Florence of Worcester has it) set sail from Brytstow to Wales, with a design to invade it."

But this is mere negative evidence against the antiquity of this town, and very little to be depended upon. A variety of circumstances may account for a town not being mentioned by historians, without supposing its nonexistence. The Roman antiquity of Chichester had been doubted on similar proofs. One particular is related by this antiquary with respect to this town, and is confirmed by Gibson, which appears to me an intimation, that this town is of Roman original. "It casts, he observes, a beautiful shew both of private, and publick buildings, and there are what he calls

Goutes

Goutes (in Latin Cloacæ) built in the subterraneous caverns of the earth, to carry off, and wash away the filth, so that nothing is wanting either for neatness or health. But by this means it comes, that carts are not used here."

The account in the Additions is yet stronger, and more to the Additions. present argument. "Next the Avon runs to Bristol, eminent for its goutes, or subterraneous vaults, by reason of which they draw all things on fledges for fear the shaking of cart wheels should loofen these arches."

Such subterraneous works are a common appendage to Roman towns of consequence. Such have been taken notice of in this work, at Verulam, at Chester, and at Caerleon, and such are faid Green's to have been discovered also under the most populous parts of the city of Worcester. And if the reason given for the use of sledges here be a real fact, it is a plain testimony, that these works must be of great antiquity, fince had they been modern, they would have been contrived in fuch a manner, that their strength might be depended upon. Immense caverns, and sewers are made under many of the principal streets in London, but no sledges are used there on that account.

Several camps are upon the hills about this town; one in particular Stukeley describes "above it having four trenches, as many pag. 142. vallums, and but one entrance." He thinks it impregnable to any thing but hunger, and I am told, that many Roman coins have been found at a place called the Old Fort in this city.

Gale' proposes a transposition of the names of this, and the last 'Antonin. Trajectus. town, and to place Abone here. And in Richard's copy they feem to have been thus transposed. For in his eleventh Iter he places Ad Abonam fix miles from Aquis, inferts a new town, which he calls Ad Sabrinam, and carries Trajectus over to Sudbrooke. The fituation of this town upon the river Avon, which may feem to retain some relation to Abone, is the principal argument for this change.

But another equally good (perhaps it may be allowed more weight) pleads in favour of Trajectus, and this is, that Brightow, the ancient name of Bristol has nearly the same meaning with "Britan, Trajectus. "Brigstow, says" an author," (who by no means sup-Glevum. posed

-posed Bristol the Trajectus of the Itinerary) " plainly points out to us a bridge, or passage over a river."

M P. IX.] New Passage to Bristol nine miles and a half.

*Road Book. * Paterson.

pag. 243.

AQUIS SOLIS. M P. XI.

Bath. Somerfet.

This town has been affigned this fituation by the general confent of all antiquaries. Nor is there any room to doubt upon the subject. The name very plainly points out the town intended, and abundance of Roman antiquities, found there, confirms its pretentions.

Britan. and Effay, Itin.Aq. Solis. Camden, and Horsley mention several Roman inscriptions, and stones with figures upon them, which are built into the walls of this city, and some preserved in other situations.

Fitin. cur. pag. 138. Stukeley attributes the discovery of the waters, and the confiruction of the baths originally, to the Romans. "The walls on the north fide of the city he found for the most part intire, and perhaps the old Roman work, except the upper part, which seemed repaired with the rulns of Roman buildings, among which, to the shame of the repairers, are many Roman inscriptions, some sawn across to sit the size of the place, some with the letters towards the city, and some on the outside. —At Walcot, a village about a mile north-east from Bath, has been a camp, and many Roman antiquities are frequently found."

The great Roman road, called the Foss, has passed through this city, and is therein crossed by the great road from Wales, called the Julian street, which is the basis of the present Iter.

In this town we have a folid foundation to build the remainder of this Iter upon, which has not been hitherto laid down in a manner intirely fatisfactory.

M P. XI.] The fum of the particulars compared with the total gives reason to expect, that one of the numbers will be found deficient five miles. This proves to be precisely the case in the present stage, which is indeed XI miles, and not VI, which is the common reading. Paterson, in his road book, makes both the roads

Pag. 222.

roads from Bath to Bristol thirteen miles, but in his Itinerary the Vol. I. road north of the Avon is shewn to be no more than eleven miles and a half. This agrees with the account of the same road in the Bath Guide 1791, where it is laid down eleven miles and a half. This also favours the correction here proposed, the part of the mile not being taken notice of by Antoninus.

VERLUCIONE. M P. XV.

Spy Park. Wilts.

Opinions are very much divided as to the fituation of this old town. Camden would place it at Warminster, which he writes britan-Werminster, to make some likeness between the ancient, and modern names. Gibson d prefers Westbury as more agreeable to the dif- Wilthire. tances both from Aquis Solis, and Cunetione. "This town stands near a little river called the Ware, and many Roman curiofities have been found here." But the general distance between Aquis and Spinis will not admit so great a deviation from the direct road, which being also positively Roman, there is the less cause to leave.

Stukeley with much more probability therefore fixes upon "Itin. cur, Heddington, which stands within a mile of this road, and where great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up. But the distance of Bath is rather too much. And Horsley comes still nearer the point in proposing the neighbourhood of Leckham, or Laycock, for the numbers will bring us to Spy Park, rather more than a mile east of the latter village.

Between Spy Park, and Bowood Park, lies a small hamlet, called Sandy Lane, which I look upon to be the remains of the ancient fown, we are now in quest of, as in both these parks many Roman antiquities have been discovered. For the following account of these discoveries I seel myself under very great obligations to the present vicar of Calne.

"Sandy Lane, he informs me, is a small village in the parish of Calne, through which the old Roman road, and the old turnpike road to Bath formerly passed. It is a wide lane with houses on each fide. Behind the houses to the south runs Spy Park for a mile, and half towards Bath. Beyond the houses the road went through the park a confiderable way, being a straighter line than the present road to Laycock, which goes round the park to the north-east.

Several

Several curiofities have been found in this park, such as tesselated pavements, and coins, so that the Romans must have been fixed somewhere near the place. Behind the houses on the north-east side of Sandy Lane lies Bowood Park, in which also have been found many symptoms of the Romans having been there, such as pavements, and abundance of coins. I have seen one of the pavements very near to the house, and but a little nearer to Calne a few years ago a Roman bath was discovered. There is every reason to think the Roman town might occupy a part of both these parks."

This communication is very valuable, as it fills up very completely this Iter with a town long lost from it. I have not met with any account of the antiquities found in these parks in any publication. I think the greater part of the town has been in Spy Park.

f Vol. I. pag. 84. s Pag. 67. M P. XV.] In the last stage was an excess of half a mile. And the course of the Iter through a part of Bath must make some addition to it. From Sandy Lane to Bath Paterson makes in his Itinerary full sixteen miles. In his road book we find only sisteen miles and a quarter, but here appears to be a mistake, I believe, between Pickwick, and Box, made in a former road three miles and three quarters, in this place two miles and a half. The excess of near two miles, I presume, must be sufficient to allow for the more direct line of the Roman road from Bath to Laycock.

CUNETIONE. M P. XX.

Rudge * Farm. Wilts.

This town has been very naturally looked for near the bank of the river Kennet, and Marlborough, from the time of Camden, has been thought to mark the fite of it. But the numbers of Antoninus do not accord with this opinion. Marlborough, by the common road, is not thirty-two miles from Bath, and by the Roman road cannot be more than thirty. For this reason I have been obliged to look for a new situation for this Antonine town, and was long convinced, that Ramesbury must be the place, the distance of which from the towns on each side corresponded very nearly with the numerals, and its having been in early times the See of a bishop seemed

[•] Mr. Gough calls this place Rudge Coppice on the Icnild street. Vol. I. p. 113.

seemed to confirm the conjecture. But a paper in the Archæologia informed me of another polition, only divided from Ramelbury by the Kennet, and a small space of ground, where abundance of Roman Remains leave little doubt of its being the very place intended by Antoninus. This is Rudge Farm in the parish of Froxfield, about half way between Marlborough and Hungerford.

"At this place the walls and foundations of a Roman hypo- Nol." caust, and other buildings have been discovered. In which ruins, and in a wall were found earthen pots with large quantities of Roman medals, and feveral instruments belonging to their facrifices."

Horsley describes a very curious cup in possession of lord Hert- 1 Pag. 330. ford found in a well at this place, and he also speaks of the discovery of tessellated pavements, and other Roman monuments here. But as he only calls it Rudge without intimating the particulars of its fituation, or its relation to any other place, except Marlborough, I had no suspicion, that this farm had any connection with the pretent inquiry, till the Archæologia shewed it to be in the parish of Froxfield, and Cary's large map pointed out the very spot it occupies.

In this instance we find a town reduced to a single farm house perhaps, yet exhibiting strong testimonies of its former consequence. It is called in the Archæologia Rudge Farm, and in Cary's large map it is placed about half a mile from the Bath road opposite Ramesbury, possibly it might extend itself towards the bank of the Kennet.

The Ryknild street, which crosses the Bath road in this neighbourhood, must have passed through or very near this town.

M P. XX.] From Sandy Lane by the Old Bath road to the point nearest to Rudge Farm in Cary's map is near twenty-two miles. The excess here again will allow for the more direct course of the Roman road. This town probably did not lie upon the road, and I expect the distance must be very nearly twenty-one miles.

SPINIS. M P. XV.

Speen. Berks.

See Iter XIII.

M P. XIII.]

M P. XIII.] In this Iter the distances in the two last stages are the same as in the last Iter, where they both proved erroneous. In this therefore they cannot be correct. The whole distance however between Calleva, and this town is so near the truth, that as seventeen miles has been found the distance between Speen, and Reading, XIII may be supposed to have been the number here. And this will be found to agree with the sact, if rather more than half a mile excess is admitted in the last stage, an exactness that can hardly be disputed.

CALLEVA. M P. XVII.

Reading. Berks.

See the last Iter.



ITER XV.

A Calleva	MP.	Corrected Numbers.		From Reading	(tet
Isca Dumnuniorum	CXXXVI	CXXXXVI		to Exeter	Z
VINDOMI	XV			Vine near E. Sherborn	15
VENTA BELGARUM	IXX			Winchester	2 I
BRIGE	IX			Broughton	11
SORBIODUNI	VIII	VIIII	Distance	Old Sarum	9
VINDOCLADIA	XII	XXII		Blandford	22
DURNOVARIA	VIIII	XVI	Edit.Flor.	Dorchester	16
MORIDUNO	XXXVI		<u> </u>	Honiton	36
ISCA DUMNUNIORUM	XV	XVI	Distance	Exeter	16

Iter XV.] This concluding Iter proceeds in general along a line of towns not touched upon in any of the other Iters. The course of it for the greater part lies nearly parallel with the last Iter, but at a considerable distance south of it, running for more than a hundred miles not far from the south coast of the island. The towns have been most of them determined by antiquaries, and have been admitted without dispute, but to three of them I have been induced to assign new positions, chiefly on the ground of distance.

Some of the numbers have fuffered here as usual by transcribers, but not more than in most other Iters.

This Iter completes the survey of Britain, every part of which has been visited in so regular a manner, that perhaps a person, wishing to take a general view of the whole island, could not adopt a better plan for his guide than this, which is exhibited in this work of Antoninus.

M P. CXXXXVI.] This total in the common reading CXXXVI neither agrees with the particular numbers in their present state, (carrying an excess of nine) nor yet when they are corrected, but here we discover that a ten has been lost from it. The sum of the corrected

k Atnonin. pag. 415. rected numbers is CXXXXVI. But it may feem an objection, that it is not usual to write four tens for forty. Wesseling begins one instance of this number written in the same manner, and I doubt not many others may be found. "D. Reginensis An. XXXX."

CALLEVA.

Reading. Berks.

See Iter VII.

VINDOMI.

Vine. E. Sherborn. Hants:

1 Essay, Itin. Vindomi. Antiquaries have very generally united in the opinion, that Silchester is the remains of this Antonine town. Horsley is the only exception, who would remove it to Farnham in Surry, and place Calleva at this village. And if the numbers of the Itinerary are attended to, Vindomi could not be situated on this spot, so as to agree with any position, which has been hitherto assigned to Calleva, or with the required distance from Venta Belgarum. On this account I have been obliged to look for a new situation for this town, which may not have these difficulties to contend with.

At the fame time another objection lies against Silchester, which is, that probably it was not in being, when the Itinerary was written. Camden quotes the account given by Nennius of the foundation of this city by Constantius, the son of Constantine the Great. "How far this history is true he does not presume to say, but he is certain this city was in great repute in that age, for that he himself found here several coins of Constantine junior, son of Constantine the Great."

Britan.Vindonum.

This tradition is rendered more probable by the omission of this town in the Itinerary, and I cannot think any scheme can bring it in, where attention is paid to the numbers. If then this town had so late an original, it not only accounts for its omission in the present work, but affords also a very good reason, why all traces of Vindomi should be so intirely obliterated. The neighbourhood of this new town might rob it of its inhabitants, even before the Romans lest the island, nay, they might not improbably be transplanted thither by its founder to people his more favourite town.

For at no greater distance than four or five miles south of Silchester I expect, (but I presume not to speak with more certainty) Vindomi

Vindomi was feated. The place of it is now marked by a fingle house only, in which circumstance this town has met with the same fate with Cunetione in the last Iter. This house lies at no great distance north of the village of East Sherborne near Basingstoke. It is called, the Vine, and in Camden's time this name was fo ancient, that he " could not trace the original of it. He accounts "Britan. for it by supposing, that it was so "called from vines, which we had, he says, in Britain more for shade than fruit ever since the time of Probus the Emperor." But he does not alledge the quantity of vines at this place, or any other reason for the Etymology he proposes, and it is by no means impossible, that he was mistaken. There feems much more reason to think it derived from the ancient Vindomi, of the name of which it retains the first syllable. This town the distances from Calleva and Venta call for in this neighbourhood. I have not met with any other particulars relative to this house, and consequently can produce no farther proofs of its Roman antiquity.

M P. XV. If this number is correct, the road here used has passed though Aldermaston. By this route this house is not quite fixteen miles from Reading. Paterson makes it ten miles from Road Book. Reading to Aldermaston, and six from thence to Sherborne, but 327. the Vine lies part of a mile north of that village, and therefore is reckoned here only fifteen miles.

Or should it be supposed, that this number was originally XII, that number, I believe, will be found agreeable to the distance of this place by the road through the Stratfords. But the other numbers do not excite a suspicion of any mistake in this stage.

VENTA BELGARUM. M P. XXI.

Winchester. Hants.

See Iter VII.

M P. XXI.] The Roman road from Winchester to Silchester, which passes not far to the west of Sherborn, cannot well be supposed to have been made before the latter town was erected. We may then expect this Iter to have kept on into the road through Basingstoke. From Sherborn to Basingstoke Paterson' makes three Road Book. miles.

AAA

miles. The excess in the last stage adds near a mile to it. Basingstoke to Winchester is seventeen miles and a half. Total · twenty-one miles.

BRIGE. M P. XI.

Near Broughton. Hants.

The Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum passes so near this place that I fee no reason to dissent from the general opinion, that hereabout was fituated the ancient Brige of Antoninus. name of this village no doubt induced Camden to fix upon this fpot, and no other writer has removed it to any great distance.

4 Gough's Camden.

Itin. cur. pag. 177.

Gale ' faw ' in a wood near Broughton very large banks, which he thought to be the remains of this old town."

Stukeley informs us, that "a little north of West Titherley, the Roman road goes close by a farm house, and a large barn, on a rifing ground at the edge of a wood, where Roman antiquities are often found. This he thinks the ancient Brige. The British name imports a town on the top of a hill, Brig Cacumen. All this country being part of the new forest, this colony of the Romans shared in the great depopulation, made for the conqueror's diversion. This house is on the woody hill, overlooking Broughton on the river Wallop, where Camden places the Brige. A little way farther upon the same hill stands a large Celtic Barrow, diked about, called Bolts Turret. There are several Barrows hereabouts, and probably fome Roman, for the Roman road, here called the Caufeway, proceeds along this edge to the river at Bollington, from whence it makes directly to Winchester west gate."

This opinion feems more agreeable to the Itinerary numbers than that, which proposes the village of Broughton, as the situation of this town. They can admit no room for deviation from the road. And as this farm house lies west of Broughton, it diminishes that stage, to which the numbers seem the most unequal. A Roman

Gent. Mag. pig of lead was found near Broughton brook.

Road Book. pag. 228.

M.P. XI.] Paterson ' gives the distance between Winchester and Stockbridge eight miles and a half. This distance compared in the map with Broughton shews, that the Itinerary numbers must be fufficient for this stage.

SORBIODUNI.

SORBIODUNI.

Old Sarum. Wilts.

Old Sarum has very long, and generally been looked upon as the remains of this town. The direction of the Roman road from Winchester, and the coins found here, with other circumstances, leave no grounds for diffent from this opinion.

Stukeley gives a very particular account of this most singular "Itin. cur. place. "This city is perfectly round, and formed upon one of the pag. 175. most elegant designs one can imagine, and was probably a fortress of the old Britons. The prospect of this place is at present very august, and would have afforded us a more noble fight, when in perfection. Such a one will not be difficult to conceive, when we have described it. It fills up the summit of a high, and steep hill, which originally rose equally on all sides to an apex. The whole work is fixteen hundred feet diameter, included in a ditch of a prodigious depth. It is so contrived, that in effect it has two ramparts, the inner and the outer, with the ditch between. Upon the inner, which is much the higher, stood a strong wall of twelve feet thick, which afforded a parapet at top for the defendants, with battlements quite round. Upon a still higher ground is another deep circular ditch of five hundred feet diameter. This was the castle or citadel. Upon the inner rampire of this was likewise another wall; I suppose of like thickness, so that between the inner ditch, and the outer wall, all around was the city. This was divided into equal parts by a meridian line. Both the banks are still left, one to the south, the other to the north, and these had walls upon them too. The traces of all the walls are still manifest, and some parts of them left. In the middle of each half, towards the east and west, is a gate with each a lunet before it deeply ditched, and two oblique entries: that to the east is square, to the west round. In every quarter were two towers, the foundations plainly appearing. Then with those, that were upon the cardinal points, the gates, and the meridian rampart, as it must be necesfarily understood, there were twelve in the whole circumference. Now fuch is the defign of the place, that if one half was taken by an enemy, the other would still be defensible, and at last they might retire into the castle. The city is now ploughed over, and

p. 62.

not one house left. In the angle to the north-west stood the cathedral, and episcopal palace, the foundations of which are at present so conspicuous, that I could easily mark out the ground plot of the former. Near this is a large piece of the wall left, made of hewn stones, with holes quite through at equal spaces. Many wells have been filled up, and no doubt with noble reliques They must have been very deep, and especially that in the castle, and dug out of solid chalk. Of the castle wall a good deal of huge fragments, and foundations are left. In the north-east corner of the city there is another rampart, including a fquarifle piece of ground, probably some publick edifice. strength, air, and prospect over the lovely downs, and for falubrity, this place was well calculated, and impregnable to any thing but death, and hunger. The river Avon runs near the bottom of the hill."

To this description of Old Sarum this ingenious traveller lias. added several drawings, both plans, and views, in order to assist his reader in forming a clear idea of it. In one plate he has given the ichnography, profile, and fection of it, and in two others, perspective views, shewing its appearance from the country. All which prove, that it must be well worth the attention of such as are inquisitive after the curiosities of our island.

A line of road from Winchester, another still more remarkable from about Kingsclere in Hants, a third from the north by Haradon Hill, and a fourth from Dorchester, all point to this ancient city.

Gibson observes in his additions to Wilts, that this town seems to have been much frequented in the times of the later Emperors, as appears by coins of Constans, Magnentius, Constantine and Crispus found here.

M P. VIIII.] The road from Stockbridge to Salisbury is laid down in Paterson's * Itinerary. Broughton appears on the left hand of the ▼ Vol. L. road, and a road to Titherly. We may therefore guess pretty near the fpot described by Stukeley. This appears to be near ten miles from Salisbury, but may not be more than nine miles from Old Sarum. I therefore propose the addition of a unit to the present number, which is VIII. This small alteration must, I think, make the number equal to the distance.

VINDOGLADIA.

VINDOGLADIA. M P. XXII.

Blandford. Dorset.

The town of Blandford has never yet been generally supposed fo ancient, as to have existed in the Roman times. But this is no positive argument, that it did not; and its position in the line between Old Sarum, Dorchester, as well as its distance from the latter town exactly corresponding with the numerals, as given in some copies, form very good probable evidence, that it was the Vindogladia of the Itinerary. Old Sarum, and Dorchester are two Antonine towns, about which there is no dispute, but the distance between them according to the reading of the numerals, in most copies, is less than their real distance by the great difference of seventeen miles in thirty-eight. This can leave no doubt of their being corrupted. But the distance in the second stage is restored by a various reading, and the addition of a ten will, I expect, correct this number so as to fill the space between Sarum, and Dorchester. And these numbers, so corrected, fix upon Blandford for the town we are in quest of.

In the county map of Dorfetshire the road between Blandford, Cary's and Old Sarum is called a Roman road. In the map of Wilts the line speaks for itself. And Stukeley "found upon a hill above "Itin. cur. this town an odd entrenchment, a squarish work, with others like the foundations of fmall towers: — a barrow near it." The square form is in favour of this being a Roman work, and the probability will be increased, if Blandford should prove to have been a Roman town.

And this town appears "of great" antiquity from domesday book, "Luccombe's as also from several stone coffins, that have been dug up here, wherein were bones of an enormous fize, and the head of a spear, known to have belonged to the Britons, seated here perhaps before the arrival of the Romans."

Gibson b calls it an ancient borough, and observes, that it sent b Additions. burgesses to parliament in the reign of Edward III.

M P. XXII.] The present reading is in this stage XII in all the copies that I have seen. But here is good ground for believing a ten lost, because the distance between Salisbury, and Blandford is twentypag. 30.

Road Book. twenty-two miles. This distance cannot be less; it may be near a mile more, but the Roman road in Wiltshire appears so much more direct than the turnpike road, that the two distances may be nearly equal.

4 H's Leland. Vol. III. pag. 141. pag. 347.

In some copies where this Iter is joined with the twelfth this number is XIII miles. If we read here twenty-three miles we are • Road Book, certain it will be fufficient, because Old Sarum is but one mile and three quarters from Salisbury. By the circuit of Salisbury therefore it can be but twenty-three miles and three quarters between Sarum and Blandford. But I am pretty well affired the direct road cannot be so much by a full mile.

DURNOVARIA. M P. XVI.

Dorchester. Dorset.

The Roman antiquity of this town has never been called in question, nor whether it was the Durnovaria of Antoninus. termination of its modern name, and the many Roman remains and antiquities, found here, are very favourable to the supposition, but if the numbers between Sorbiodunum, and this place are to be deemed facred, and all correction prohibited, Durnovaria must have been situated as far eastward from this town, as the river Stour, on the bank of which the town of Blandford is seated. Nothing but a correction of these numbers can admit the claim of Dorchester.

f Britannia. Durnovaria.

"This is reckoned, fays Camden, the principal town of this county, but it is neither large, nor beautiful. It daily discovers fome visible footsteps of its antiquity: — such are the Roman confular ways, and some brass, and silver coins of the Roman Emperors, which the common people call King Dorns Pennies, whom they foolishly conceive, in allusion to the name, to have been the founder of the town. And a mile off there is a dyke with a bulwark on the top of a hill, called Maiden Castle, which one may easily imagine to be a place, where the Romans encamped in fummer time."

& Itin. cur. pag. 153.

Stukeley gives a very full, and particular description of this town and its antiquities. "Dorchester is a good regular town, and has been encompassed with a strong wall, and ditch, if not two, though now levelled into arable. The town stands conformable to the four cardinal points, with the river on its north fide, and had a gate in the middle of each fide. On the west fide great part of the old

Roman

Roman wall is standing twelve feet thick, made of rag stones laid side by side, and thence covered over with very strong mortar. I saw the foundation of it in a sawpit, laid upon the solid chalk. Much more of this wall remained within memory. The foundations appear quite round the town, but eastward a street is built upon them, and the ditch silled up. It is called, The Walls. On the north is the area of a castle, out of which the Grey Friars built their convent.

"The level of the old city was much lower than the present, for antiquities, which are found in great quantities, always lie deep. Much tessellated work has been found. And from this town many Roman roads disperse themselves.

"Half a mile west of it is a Roman camp, called Poundbury, probably more ancient than the town. It stands upon the brink of the river, which is very steep; in form square; the rampart high, but the ditch inconsiderable, except at the angle by the river. The chief entrance was in the south side. The ground rises in the middle, from whence is a good prospect.

"Maiden Castle is of vast extent, and very strong, but apparently of a much later date than the foregoing. Its manner savours of the inferior times of the empire. It has every where a double ditch, and a double rampire, in some places treble, or more. It takes in the whole summit of a great hill. For healthful air, and prospect this is certainly a delightful place, and for sight of barrows, I believe, not to be equalled in the world, for they reach ten miles."

Besides these remains he gives a very curious, and circumstantial account of a Roman "Amphitheater, which lies about a quarter of a mile south west of this town, close by the Roman way leading to Weymouth. The Vulgar call it Maumbury. It affords a pleasant circular walk, and a prospect of the town with a wide plain of corn fields all around. This work is raised of solid chalk upon the level, without any ditch about it. I believe the method of building it was to join the solid chalk, cut square like stones, and the mortar made of burnt chalk, was run in the joints. So that it is not much inferior in strength to those of stone, though infanitely less expensive. On the top is a terras walk, twelve seet broad at the least, besides the parapet outwardly, sive feet broad, four high. Horses very conveniently

conveniently several abreast, may go upon it, and frequently do. It is a master piece of skill, and I am surprized, that it has not been more defaced in so long a time. The area was originally about one hundred, and forty feet diameter the shortest way, and two hundred and twenty the longest. To give the reader a calculation of the number of people, that might be accommodated in this place, the people hereabouts told me, that once they had a woman executed for petit treason in the middle of the area by burning, which brought all the country round to the sight, and silled the whole place. They by a gross guess supposed there might be ten thousand."

This town is called by Ptolemy Durnium, and Dunium, which he describes, as the capital of the Durotriges.

This is the fecond instance of a town with Dur in its name not in a damp situation. This stands on a chalky soil not unlike Dunstable, which is the other, and called Durobrivis.

^b Leland. Itin Vol. III. pag. 141.

i Road Book. pag. 30. M P. XVI.] This was the reading in Camden's copy, and I have fince found it among Hearne's "various readings, taken from a very ancient edition of this work published at Florence A. D. MDXIX. It appears to be the original number, because it agrees with the fact. From Blandford to Dorchester Paterson makes exactly sixteen miles. The common reading IX is one, that has lost all relation to the true number, but such instances are by no means common.

MORIDUNO. M P. XXXVI.

Honiton. Devon.

E Britan.

Moridun.

Camden k fixes upon Seaton, a small town near the mouth of the river Axe, as the remains of this ancient town. His principal, and indeed only argument is the signification of the name, for he observes, that "Moridunum is the same in British, that Seaton is in English, a town on a hill by the sea." But he produces no other proofs in its favour.

¹ Survey. pag. 254. And the distances are directly against this supposition, since Ogilby makes it twenty-one miles from Exeter to Cullyford, and the map shews, that Seaton lies at least the same distance. This industrious surveyor measured the distance between Exeter, and Dorchester by the road through Cullyford, and it proves exactly agreeable

agreeable to the numbers of Antoninus, but at the required distance from both towns, which point falls near two miles east of Sidford, there appears no kind of town upon the road, or indeed near it either in the survey, or the map.

Stukeley madopts the common opinion, that Seaton is the place, made expresses his decided approbation of Camden's opinion. But notwithstanding these great authorities, if due regard is paid to the distances, it is absolutely necessary to look for this town in some other situation, which may be more agreeable to them.

The numbers of the Itinerary will bring us from Dorchester to Honiton and what must add considerable weight to this new proposition is, we shall find this town at very near the required distance from Exeter also.

Honiton is allowed to be an ancient town, though it has produced no evidence of a Roman original, except its fituation upon a Roman road, for I have met with the testimony of a very respectable author in confirmation of what I before suspected, that the Foss road has passed through this town. Musgrave was a physician, resident at Exeter, and consequently had the best opportunity of speaking from his own observation. In his Belgium Britannicum Cap. VII. he informs us, that "he traced the Foss road from Ilchester to the river Ax (a circumstance not taken notice of in any author) and to Honiton, which appears to him an ancient town. Beyond the Ax, and between that, and Honiton he found the marks of the old road very plain, and certain, and again still plainer between Honiton, and Exeter about Fair Mile."

No antiquarian traveller has given any account of this town. Gibson "mentions one curious particular, which is, that it had its "Additions. market on Sunday till the reign of King John, as had Exeter, Launceston, and Chard, and some other towns in these parts."

This town flands upon the river Otter over which it has a Luccombe's bridge, in the best, and pleasantest part of the country. It is Gazetteer. populous, and well built with a channel of water running through the main street. The parish church stands on a hill half a mile from the town.

M P. XXXVI.] Thirty-fix miles and half. 4 Paterson.

r Road Book.
ISCA pag. 30.

ISCA DUMNUNIORUM. M P. XVI.

Exeter. Devon.

The course of this Iter having brought us near to Exeter, the name, and other circumstances will not permit us to look for the capital of the Dumnonii in any other situation. And the same is the united opinion of all our antiquaries, except Horsley, whose strange attachment to the conjoined Iters could not be reconciled with the common persuasion of the position of this town.

Britannia. Isca Dumnuniorum.

Camden' remarks, that "this city is called by Ptolemy Isca, and by Antoninus," and he has extracted the following early account of this town from one of our old monkish writers.

'This city, though the ground about it be wet, and filthy, and will scarce bear a crop of bad oats, and often yeilding empty ears without corn in them, yet by reason of its stateliness, the richness of the citizens, and the resort of strangers, all kind of merchandise is so plentiful in it, that one need lack nothing there, that is necessary.'

"It stands on the east side of the Ex upon a hill of easy, and gentle rise to the eastward, and falling again to the westward, encompassed with a ditch, and very strong walls, having many towers. The town is a mile, and a half in circuit, with suburbs shooting out here, and there for a long way. It contains sisteen parish churches (thirteen of which were exposed in Oliver's time to publick sale by the common cryer) and in the highest part, near the east gate, it has a castle, called Rugemount, formerly the seat of the West Saxon kings, afterwards of the Earls of Cornwall, which has now nothing to recommend it, but its antiquity, and its situation. It is supposed to have been the work of the Romans, and as a place of great consequence has always been intrusted from time to time to persons of high rank. It commands the city underneath it, the country on all sides, and has a very pleasant prospect of the sea."

Itin. cur. pag. 150.

Stukeley, who paid a visit to this town, is of opinion, that "a house in Corylane, supposed to have been a palace of king Athelstan, has been originally a Roman building. And the south gate seemed to him to be Roman. He has no doubt but the walls of the city are on the Roman soundations for the most part. In digging behind the guildhall in Pancras Lane, a great Roman pavement of small white square stones was found eight seet deep. A pot of Roman

coins

coins of two pecks was discovered near St. Martin's Church. I saw some of them in Dr. Musgrave's Possession of Gordian, Philippus, Julia Mæsa, Creta, Gallienus, and the like."

Horsley does not agree with his antiquarian predecessors with respect to this town. He "does not think Exeter the Isca Dum- Isca Dum- Isca Dum. nuniorum of the Itinerary, though he allows it to be Roman from its name, and antiquities found there. The distances he looks upon to be unfavourable to the supposition, and he could never hear of any military way leading to, or from it."

In the former circumstance he is certainly mistaken, which is extraordinary, fince he admits Dorchester to have been Durnovaria, and was acquainted with Ogilby's furvey, who gives the distance between Dorchester, and Exeter exactly conformable with Antonine's numbers. He also quotes Musgrave's work, in which the Foss road is traced through this city. He might then have known of a Roman road to this town, if it had fallen in with his hypothesis to have made himself acquainted with such a proof. I have before observed, that this opinion has made few converts. The general voice is still in favour of Exeter, as the Isca Dumnuniorum of Antoninus.

M P. XVI.] Paterson "makes this stage sixteen miles and a half. "Road Book. Ogilby fixteen miles and a quarter. The number here, which is XV may therefore have lost a unit. The road appears in the map so direct, that I scarce think the addition in length can have been made by any modern alteration in it.

•

APPENDIX.

ITINERARIUM ANTONINI.

• • .

AN abridged VIEW of the whole WORK, exhibiting all the Titles, and Total Numbers of the Itinerarium, with some select parts of it, and nearly the whole of the Itinerarium Maritimum.

ITINERARIUM

PROVINCIARUM

OMNIUM IMPER

ANTONINI AUGUSTI.

COLUMNÆ HERCULIS.

A Tingi Mauritaniæ, id est, ubi Bacuetes, et Macenites morantur per maritima Loca Carthaginem usque. M P. XVIII. XLVIIII. Ab Exploratione quæ ad Mercurios dicitur Tingi usque. M P. 174. LITORA MANSIONIBUS HIS. Sala. Lix Col.

Litoribus navigatur usque ad Portus divinos.

Ruffader. M P. 318 '.

Flumen Malva dirimit Mauretanias

Incipit Cæfarienfis.
Cæfarea. M. P. 493.
Scaldis. M. P. 218.
Ruficade. M. P. 318.
Hippone Regio. M. P. 215.
Carthagine. M. P. 113.
Iter a Tocolofida Tingi. M. P. 148.

Iter a Carthagine Cirta. M P. 321.

Musti—Theveste—Cirta.

Iter a Cirta Sitisi. M.P. 100.

- a Sitifi Cæsarea 301.
- a Sitifi Saldas 79.
- a Lambela Sitifi 102.
- a Theveste per Lambesam Sitisi. M P. 212.
- a Turri Cæfaris Cirta. M P. 40.
- a Tamugadi Lamasbam 72.
- a Lamasba Sitifi 72
- a Calama Rusuccuro 394.
- a Rusuccuro Saldis 107.
- a Saldis Igilgili 159.
- a Lambese Cirta 84.
- a Musti Cirta. M P. 199.
- a Cirta Hippone Regio. 94.
- ab Hippone Regio Carthagine.

Tuburbum.

Item alio Itinere ab Hippone Regio Carthagine. M P. 228.

Musti.

Iter a Thenis Theveste. M P. 172. Suffetula.

Iter ab Aquis Regis Sufibus. MP. 43.

— ab Assuris Thenis — 192.

Iter

These numbers are the sums of all the intermediate distances between each town, and not original numbers.

^a This first notice is not exact, for the work does not commence from Tingi, but from Explor. ad Merc. near two hundred miles from it.

The sum of the numbers from Exploratione to Carthagine is 1849, which may be intended by these numerals. I cannot learn, that the Romans used to express numbers in this manner, but if this number is perfect, it must be admitted to be an instance, and proof, that they did.

Iter a Tuburbo per Vallos Tacapas. M P. 308.

Musti. Sufibus. Suffetula Cellæ. 4.

- —a Carthagine in Byzantio Suffetula usque. M P. 172.
- —a Carthagine per Adrumetum Suffetula usque. M. P. 190.
- —a Tusdro Theveste. M. P. 195. Item alio Itinere a Theveste Tusdrum. M. P. 185. Suffetula.

Iter a Sufibus Adrumetum. MP. 108.
— a Suffetula Clypea. MP. 216.

Adrumetum.

Iter a Carthagine Clypeis. MP. 85.

— a Carthagine Thenis — 217.

Adrumetum — Tusdrum. Inde Lepti magna. M P. 422.

Gitti — Sabrata.

Inde Alexandria. M.P. 902. Charotus — Ptolemais — Catabathmus.

Item alio Itinere a Ptolemaide in Alexandriam.

Cyrene.

FINES MARMARIÆ. Catabathmus.

FINES ALEXANDRIÆ.

Iter quod Limitem Tripolitanum per Turrim Tamaleni a Tacapis Leptimagna ducit. M P. 605.

—a Telepte Tacapas — 142.

SARDINIÆ.

Iter a Portu Tibulis Caralis. M. P. 252.

Ulbia—Porticensis.
Alio Itinere ab Ulbia Caralis MP. 173.
Sorabile.

Iter a Tibulis Caralis. M. P. 213.

Ad Medias.

Iter a Portu Tibulis per Compendium Ulbia. M P. 16.

— a Tibulis Sulcis. M P. 260.

Ad Turrim — Neapolis. Iter a Sulcis Nura. M P. 69.

— a Caralis Nura — 32.

CORSICÆ.

Iter a Mariana Palas. MP. 125.

SICILIÆ.

Iter a Trajectu Lilybæo. M.P. 258. Catina — Agrigentum. Alio Itinere Lilybæo Messana. M.P. 300.

Hyble — Catina.

Iter a Messana Tyndaride. M P. 36.

— a Lilybæo per maritima Loca Tyndaride usque. M P. 208.

Panormus — Calacte.

Iter a Thermis Catina — M P. 91. Centuripa.

Iter a Catina Agrigentum Mansionibus nunc institutis. M P. 91. Capitoniana.

Iter Agrigento per maritima Loca Syracusis. M.P. 137.

- ab Agrigento Lilybæo. MP. 175. Panormus.

Iter ab Hyccaris per maritima Loca Drepanis usque. M P. 46.

ITALIÆ.

d In order to shew the course of several of the Iters in the map, it has been necessary to give some of the intermediate towns. These are added to the titles, but without numerals.

ITALIÆ.

Iter quod a Mediolano per Picenum et Campaniam ad Columnam, id est Trajectum Siciliæ ducit. M.P. 956.

Ariminum — Aterno — Nerulo — Consentia.

Iter ab Urbe Via Appia recto Itinere ad Columnam. MP. 455.

Capua - Nerulo.

Iter a Capua Benevento. M.P. 33.

— a Capua Equo Tutico ubi Campania Limitem habet. M.P. 53.

Beneventum.

Iter ab Equo Tutico per Roscianum Regio. M P. 478.

Venusia—Heraclea—Roscianum. Iter ab Equo Tutico Hydrunto ad Trajectum. M P. 235.

Canufio — Barium.

Iter a Brundisio Tarentum ad Litus. M P. 44.

- a Bario per Compendium Tarentum. MP. 6c.
- a Benevento Hydruntum. M P. 165.
- a Benevento Tarentum. M P. 154. Venusio.

Itera Terracina Benevento. MP.113. Minturnæ.

Iter a Terracina Neapoli. M.P. 87.

— a Neapoli Nuceria Constantia.

M.P. 37.

- a Literno Miseno. M P. 12.
- ab Urbe Mediolano. M P. 528.

Spoletium—Calle—Ariminum.
(Ab Arimino recto Itinere Ravenna.

Inde navigantur septem Maria Altinum. usque) Mutina.

Inde Aquileia. MP. 260.

Inde Sirmio. — 401.

Celeia—Petovia—Mursa.

Inde Nicomedia. M P. 815.

Viminiacum—Serdica—Heraclea— Nicomedia.

A Constantinopoli usque Antiochia. Inde Antiochia. M.P. 682. Nitazi—Ægea.

Inde Alexandria. M P. 802.

Tripolis-Cefarea-Pelufium.

Inde in Ægypto Hierafycaminos usque. M P. 762.

Memphis—Ptolemais—Talmi.

Iter a Pelusio Memphi. M P. 122. Thou—Heliu.

Iter per Partem Arabicam trans
/ Nilum. M P. 836.

Contra Pselcis — Thebæ — Babylon — Clysma.

Iter a Serapio Pelusio. M P. 60. Magdolo.

Iter a Copto Beronicen usque MP. 208.

Afrodito-Arifto.

ITER THRACIÆ'.

Iter a Cabyle per compendium Hadrianopolim ufque. M P. 78.

- -a Plotinopoli Heraclea. MP. 92.
- a Sebastia Cocuso per Melitenam. M P. 293.

Iter

The two first Iters only are in Thrace. All that follow to Iter ad Ripam are in Asia.

C C C 2

Iter a Sebastia Cocuso per Ceiaream. M F. 258.

Cesarea—Comana—Ptandari.

Iter a Sebastia Cocuso per Compendium. M P. 206.

- ab Arabisso per Compend. Satalam. M P. 268.

Apollinaris. LEG. XV.

Iter a Germanicia per Dolichen et Zeugma Edissam usque. MP.87.

— a Germanicia per Samolata Edissa. M P. 70.

Samofata. LEG. VII.

Iter ab Antiochia Emessa. M P. 133. Apamea. Larifla.

Iter ab Arabisso Muzana. M P. 48.

— a Germanicia Edissa — 84. Zeugma.

Iter a Cyrro Edissa. M P. 92. Zeugma.

Iter a Nicopoli Edissa. M.P. 137. Doliche. Zeugma.

Iter a Calecome Edissa. M P. 85.

— a Carris Hierapoli. — 83.

Bathnas.

Iter a Cyrrho Emesa. M P. 151. Beroa—Chalcis.

Iter a Doliche Seriane. M P. 138. Cyrrho—Beroa.

Iter a Calecome Larissa. MP. 79.

— ab Eumari Neapoli. M.P. 227.

— a Seriane Scythopoli Occora. MP. 318.

Emesa—Damasco.

Iter a Cesarea Eleutheropolin MP.77. Diospoli.

Iter a Damaico Emela. M P. 152.

Heliopolis.

Iter a Neapoli Ascalona.M P. 73. Ælia—Eleutheropolis.

Iter a Claudiopoli Ancyra. M P. 134. Legna.

Iter a Pesinunte Ancyra. M P. 99.

— a Tavia Cesaream usque. — 109.

— a Dorilao Ancyra. - 141. Germa.

Iter ab Ancyra Taviam. M P. 116.

— a Tavia Sebastiam.

— a Tavia per Sebastopolim Sebastiam ulque. MP. 166.

— ab Ancyra per Nyllam Celaream usque. M P. 198.

— a Cesarea Satala. M P. 324. Sebastia—Nicopoli.

Iter a Satala Melitenam per Ripam Samolata ulque. M P. 341. Zimara—Melitena.

Iter a Cesarea Melitena. M P. 228. Comana. Arabiffo.

Iter a Cesarea Anazarbo. M P. 211. Comana—Cocufo.

Iter a Sebastia Cocuso. M P. 206. Comana.

Iter a Nicopoli Arabisso. M.P. 226. Sebastia. Comana.

— a Sebastopoli Cesaream usque. MP. 217.

Sebastia.

Iter a Coculo Arabisso. M P. 52. Ptandari.

Iter a Cocuso Melitenam. MP.153. Arabisso.

Iter Melitena Samosata. — 91.

— a Nicopoli Satalam. — 122.

Iter

Itera Trapezunte Satalam. MP. 135. - per Ripam a Viminacio Nicomediam.—1157'.

Novas. LEG. I. Ital. Ratiaria. LEG. XIV. Gemina. Œsco. LEG. V. Mac. Durostoro. LEG. XI. Claud. Trofmis. LEG. I. Jovia. Novioduno. LEG.II. Herculea.

Iter a Beroa Hadrianopolim. 87. GALLIA .

Iter de Pannoniis in Gallias per Mediterranea Loca, id est, a Sirmio per Sopianos Treveros uíque. — A Sirmio Lauriaco. M P. 437.

Murfa—Mogentiana—Vindebona. Lauriaco Augusta Vindelicum. 2 1 6.

Ponte Æni.

Augusta Vindelicum Ad Fines. 136. Campodunum—Brigantia.

AdFines Treveros. 231.

Vindonissa — Argentorato — Divoduro.

Iter per Ripam Pannoniæ, a Tauruno in Gallias ad LEG. XXX. ufque. A Tauruno Lauriacum. M P. 587. Ad Statuas—Ad Flexum—Vindebona.

Lauriaco Augusta Vindelicum. 222. Boiodoro—Regino.

Augusta Vind. Argentorato. 322. Campoduno. Fines Rauraci.

Argentorato Harenatio. 315.

Iter a Lauriaco Veldidena. M P. 266. Ponte Æni.

Iter a Lauriaco per Medium Augusta Vindelicum. sive Brigantia. 311. Ponte Æni.

- a Ponte Æni ad Castra—150.
- —a Ponte Æni Veldidena—90.
- ab Hæmona per Sisciam Sirmi usque. M.P. 311.
- a Vindobona Petovione.– 184.
- —a Petovione Carnunto.—174. LEG. XIV. Gemina.
- a Sabaria Bregetione.—102. LEG. I. Adjut.
- a Sabaria Acinco.— 168.
- a Sopianis Acinco,— 1 35.
- a Siscia Mursa.—1 34.
- a Petovione Siscia.– 100.
- a Sabaria Vindebona.—88. LEG. X. Gemina.
- ab Acinco Crumeroque Castra Constituta Sincio. 42. Acinco. LEG. II. adjutrix.
- a Sirmio Carnunto. M P. 311.
- —a Sirmio Salonas.—276.

De Italia per Istriam in Dalmatias. Iter Ab Aquileia per Istriam extra Mare Salonas. M P. 198. Pola.

Trajectus Sinus Liburnici Jadera usque. Stadia. 450.

ladera.

Iter ab Aquileia per Liburniam Sisciam.

This total is imperfect, the number here given is the fum of the particular numbers.

This does not appear an original notice, fince only two of the succeeding Iters have any concern in that country, and those in that part called Germany on the Rhine.

h The latter part of this Iter is out of order. It does not end at the place, called Leg. XXX. but at Harenatio. And the numbers beyond Colonia Agrippina to the end are also imperfect. This number is supplied from the Iter, A Lugduno Argentorato,

Sisciam. M P. 213.

Iter ab Augusta Vindel. Verona.—

- ab Aquileia Lauriaco. 272.
- a Brigantia per Lacum Mediolanum usque.— 1 38.

Alio Itinere a Brigantia Comum.

Iter ab Aquileia per compendium Veldidena. M P. 215.

- ab Opitergio Tridento.-110.
- ab Aquileia Bononiam.—216.
 Altino—Mutina.
- a Verona Bononia.—105.
- a Vercellis Laude.—70.
- a Cremona Bononia.—112.
- a Faventia Lucam.—120.

 Piftoris.
- a Parma Lucam.—100.

VIA CLODIA.

Iter a Luca Romam per Clodiam. 238.

Pistoris—Florentia.

- a Roma Foro Clodi.—32.
- -ab Arimino Dertonam. -229.
- —a Luca Pisas.—12.
- a Luca Lunæ.—33.

VIA AURELIA.

Iter a Roma per Tusciam et Alpes Maritimas Arelatum usque. M.P. 796.

Cola—Pisa—Genua—Foro Voconi.
Aliter a Roma Cosam.—61.

Iter a Roma per Portum Centumcellis.—68. Iter ab Urbe Ostis. MP. 16.

PRÆNESTINA.

Iter ab Urbe Benevento usque. M P. 188.

Præneste-Aquino.

LAVICANA.

Iter ab Urbe Benevento usque. — 170.

LATINA.

Iter ab Urbe ad Decimum.—48.
Compitum.

INTRAT IN LAVICANAM SALARIA.

Iter ab Urbe Adria usque.—156.

VALERIA.

Iter ab Urbe Adria usque.—148.

FLAMINIA.

Iter ab Urbe per Picenum Anconam et inde Brundissum.—627.

Nuceria—Ancona.

- -ab Helvillo Anconam. -50.
- a Septempede Castro Truentia.
- Iter quod ducit a Dyrrachio per Macedoniam et Thraciam Byzantium usque.
- A Brundisio Trajectus Dyrrachium usque. Stad. Num. 1400.
- A Dyrrachio Byzantium. MP.754. Pella—Philippi—Heraclea.

Iter a Brundisio, sive ab Hydrunte
Trajectus

Trajectus Aulonam. Stad. Num. 1000.

Inde per maritima Loca in Epirum et Thessaliam et Macedoniam.
M P. 743¹.

Item. Recto Itinere ab Hydrunte Aulonam. Stadia. 1000.

Inde per Macedoniam Constantinopolim usque. M. P. 756. Clodiana—Pella.

DE THRACIA IN ASIAM.

Iter a Trajanopoli Callipolim in Trajectum Asiæ.—129.

Apris.

— a Callipoli trajectus in Asiam Lampsacum usque. Stadia. 60.

- a Lampfaco Laodicea. M P.

Iter de Dalmatia in Macedoniam, id est, Salonis Dyrrachium.—303.

DE ITALIA IN GALLIAS.

Iter a Mediolano Arelate per Alpes Cottias.—411.

Taurini. Ebrodunum.

— a Mediolano, per Alpes Graias, Vienna.—308.

Augusta Pretoria.

— a Mediolana per Alpes Penninas Magontiacum.—419.

Augusta Prætoria — Vibiscum — Rauracum—Argentorato.

Iter a Mediolana per Alpes Cottias Viennam. M P. 409.

Taurini-Valentia.

Inde Durocortoro. M.P. 330.

Augustodunum—Tricassis. Inde Gessoriaco.—174.

Ambianis.

Iter a Cavillone Treveros. M P.

— a Durocortoro Divodurum usque.
—62.

Alio Itinere a Durocortoro Divodurum usque.—87.

Tullum.

Iter a Divoduro Treveros. Leugas.

— ab Augustoduno Lutetia Parifiorum.—187. Condate.

CAPUT GERMANIARUM¹.

Iter a Lugduno Argentorato.—325. Colonia Trajana — Confluentes — Treveros—Divodurum.

- a Treveris Agrippina. Leugas. 66.
- -a Treveris Argentorato. MP. 129.
- a Colonia Trajana Coloniam Agrippinam.—71.
- a Portu Gessoriacensi Bagacum usque.—83.

Castello—Turnacum.

- a Castello per Compendium Turnacum usque.—38.
- a Castello Colonia.— 172. Camaracum—Bagacum.
- a Tarvenna Turnacum.—49.
 Nemetacum.
- a Tarvenna Durocortoro.—103. Camaracum—Sueffonæ.
- per Compendium a Nemetaco Samarobrivam.



¹ No total is given in this place. This is the fum of the particulars to Mellifurgis.

^{*} This title applies properly to only the four first of these Iters.

Samarobrivam. MP. 16.

Iter a Samarobriva Suessonas.—89.

- a Bagaco Nerviorum Durocortoro Rhemorum usque.—53.
- a Carocotino Augustobonam.—

Rotomago—Condate.

— a Rotomago Lutetiam usque.—

Mediolanum—Durocassis.

- -a Cesaromago Lutetiam usque.
- a Juliobona Mediolanum.—34.
- a Juliobona Durocassis.—78.

 Noviomago—Condate.
- ab Andematunno Tullo Leucorum ufque.—43.
- ab Andematurino Cambatem.—
- ab Alauna Condate.—77.
 Confedia.

DE ITALIA IN HISPANIAS.

Iter a Mediolano Vapincum trans Alpes Cottias Mansionibus suprascriptis. M P. 255.

Inde ad Galleciam ad LEG. VII. Geminam.—975.

Arelate—Narbo—Summum Pyrenæum—Tarraco—Virovesca.

Iter ab Arelate Narbone. M. P. 101. Inde Tarraconem.—234. IndeCarthagine Spartaria.—360.

Iter a Castulone Corduba.—99.
Alio Itinere a Castulone Corduba. 78.

Inde Castulone.—303.

Epora.

Iter a Castulone Malacam. MP. 291.
Acci—Menoba.

- a Malaca Gadis.—145. Calpe Carteia—Mellaria.
- a Gadibus Corduba.—295. Asta—Hispalis—Ostippo.
- ab Hispali Cordubam.—93.

 Obucula.
- —ab Hispali Italicam.—6.
- ab Hispali Emeritam.— 162. Obucula.

Iter a Corduba Emeritam. M P. 144.

- ab Olisipone Emeritam.—141. Catobriga—Salacia.
- a Salacia Ossonoba. 16.
- ab Olifipone Emeritam.—145. Aritium—Ad VII. Aras.

Item alio Itinere ab Olifipone Emeritam.—220.

Scalabis—Fraxinum.

Iter ab Olifipone Bracarum Augustam.—244.

Conembrica.

— a Bracara Asturicam.—247. Per loca maritima Bracara Asturicam¹.—207.

Aquis Cilinis.

Iter De Esuri pace Julia.—264.
Ossonoba.

Item alio Itinere Bracara Asturicam.—212.

Nemetobriga. Bergido.

Iter a Bracara Asturicam.—399.

—ab Efuri per Compendium Pace Julia.—76.

Iter

tam usque.M P. 313.

- ab Emerita Cæsaraugustam. -632.

Rusticiana—Occellidurum—Segovia—Titulcia.

Alio Itinere ab Emerita Cæsarauguítam.—349.

Augustobriga--Toletum-Titulcia. Iter ab Asturica Cæsaraugustam. — 497.

Ocellidurum—Titulciam.

Iter ab Asturica per Cantabriam Cæsaraugusta.—301.

Pintia—Numantia.

—a Turiassione Cæsaraugustam.— 56.

Balfio.

- per Lusitaniam ab Emerita Cæfaraugustam.—458.

Sisalo—Laminio—Titulcia.

- a Laminio Toletum.—95. Item a Laminio alio Itinere Cæfaraugustam.—249.

Parietinæ—Albonica.

Iter ab Asturica Tarracone -486. Viminacio—Virovesca—Balsio.

- a Cæfaraugusta Beneharno. - 1 12. Summo Pyrenæo.

DE HISPANIA IN AQUITA-NIAM.

Iter ab Asturica Burgidalam. 421. Virovesca-Deobriga-Sum. Pyren-Aquis Tarbellicis.

Iter ab Ostio fluminis Anæ Emeri- 1 Iter ab Aquis Tarbellicis Burgidalam. MP. 64.

— ab Aq. Tarbell. Tolosam. 130.

DE AQUITANIA IN GALLIAS.

Iter a Burgidala Augustoduno. 274. Mediolanum Santonum. Limonum.

--- a Burgidala Argantomagum. 197. Aginnum-Vesunna.

-- ab Aginno Lugdunum.--65.

ITER BRITANNIARUM.

A Gessoriaco de Galliis Ritupis in Portu Britanniarum. Stad. Numero 450.

Iter a Limite, id est, a Vallo Prætorium ulque. 156.

- a Vallo ad Portum Ritupis.481.
- a Londinio ad Portum Dubris.66.
- a Londinio ad Portum Lemanis. --68.
- a Londinio Luguvallio ad Vallum.—443.
- a Londinio Lindo.— 1 56.
- a Regno Londinio.—96.
- ab Eburaco Londinio.—227.
- a Venta Icenorum Londinio. 1 28.
- a Glanoventa Mediolano.— 1 50.
- a Segontio Devam.—83.
- a Muriduno Viroconium. 186.
- ab Ifca Callevam.— 109.

Item alio Itinere ab Isca Callevam.

-- 103.

Iter a Calleva Isca Dumnuniorum. **—136.**

SELECT.

 $\mathbf{D} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{D}$



SELECT. EX	TIN. VARIIS.	Sexantapristis	Arrubio
DANUBIIRIPA	Teutiburgo	Tigra	Diniguttia
Campodunum	Cornaco	Appiaria	Novioduno 38
Celio Monte	Cucci	Transmariscum	Ægyſo
Guntia.	Bononia	Candidiana	Salfovia
Augusta Vindel.		Teglicio	Salmorude
[52		Durostoro	Valle Domitiana
Summontorio	[dio 113	Sucidava 180	Ad Salices
Vallato	Ritti	Axiopoli	Historio 118
Abufina	Tauruno 171	Capidava	,
	SigidunumCastra	Carlo	DANUBIUS .
Augustis	Aureo Monte 28	Cio	Mil. Pass. 1759.
Quintianis	Vinceia	Biroe	, , ,
Boiodoro 68		Trosmis 94	
Stanaco	Et Leg.		
Joviaco	Indeuminaço	DIVIDIT DIDA	in:
Ovilabis	Viminacio 76	RHENI RIPA	Bingio 17
Lauriaco 8 1	1 .	Lugduno	Magontiaco
Loco Felicis	Novas	Albinianis	Borbetomago
Arlape 45			Noviomago
Ceto	Ægeta	[27	
Comagenis	Aquis	Mannaritio	Helveto
Vindobona 70	Dortico	Carvone	MonteBrifiaco 57
Carnunto 28	· .	Harenatio 59	
Flexo 30	Ratiaria	Burginatio	Artalbino
Arrabona	Almo	Colonia Trajana	
Bregetione	Cebro 54	[11	1
Crumero	Augustis	Veteribus	Vituduro
Acinco 96	1 9 .	Calone	Finibus 73
Vetusfalina	Æsco 42	Gelduba	Arbore Felici
Annamatia	Uto	Novesio	Brigantia 40
Lasiunio	Securifca	Barunco	Vemania
. 1 0	5	Durnomago	Campoduno 29
Ad Stratuas 91 Altino	Novas	Colonia Agrippi	
Ad Novas	Scaidava	na 53	DITENTIC
	l	Bonna	RHENUS
		Baudobriga	A Lugduno
	ed from different Iters, and ner the lengths of the two	Antunnaco 68	, –
great rivers, Rhine, and		Confluentibus	588.
			IMPERATORIS

IMPERATORIS ANTONINI AVGVSTI ITINERARIUM MARITIMUM*.

Ut navigans, quæ Litora tenens nosse debeat, aut quæ ambire incipiens a Gadibus, vel extrema Africa perdocet feliciter.

Incipit quæ loca tangere debeas cum navigare cæperis ex Provincia Achaia per Siciliam ad Africam usque

Ab Ishmo Naupactum usque Provinciæ Achaiæ Stadia. 750

A Naupacto Oxeas Provinciæ Epiri veteris Stad. 400

Ab Oxeis Nicopoli Provinciæ fuprafcriptæ Stad. 700

A Nicopoli Buthroto Prov. sup. 500 A Buthroto Sasonis Insulæ Provin. suprascr. super Acrauceraunia et

relinquit Aulonam in dextro interius Stad. 500

A Sasonis Insula Trajectus Hydrunto Provinciæ Calabriæ Stad. 400

Ab Hydrunto Litoraria Leucas Provinciæ suprascriptæ. Stad. 300

A Leucis Crotona Prov. fup.—800

A Crotona Naus Prov. supr. 100

A Naus Stilida Prov. suprascr. 600

A Stilida Zephyrio. Prov. sup. 400

A Zephyrio Rhegio Civitas Provin. fuprascriptæ Stad. 490 A Rhegio Trajectus in Siciliam Civitas Messana Stad. 70 A Messana Tauromenio Civitat.

Provin. suprascrip. 202

A Tauromenia Catina. Civ. P.S. 300

A Catina Syracufas Civ. P. S. 800

A Syracufis Pachyno Civ. P. S. 400 A Pachyno Agrigentum Civ. P. S. 400

Ab Agrigento Lilybæum C.P.S.750

A Libybæo Infula, quæ appellatur Maritima Prov. fup. 300

A Maritima Infula Trajectus in Africam Stad. 800

Si Ægimurum Infulam volveris Prov. fup. 900

Si Missuam Prov. suprascr. 1000

A Missua Carpos 300

A Carpis Carthagine 150

Si autem non Carthagine sed superius ad Lybiam versus volveris adplicare, debes venire de Sicilia ab Insula Maritima in Promontorium Mercurii Stad. 700

Si Clypea 700 Si Curubi 900

Si Curudi 900 Si Neapólim 1100

Si Adrumeto 1540

Iter. a Portu Augusti Urbis Trajectus in Africam Carthaginem VCCL

A Lilybæo de Sicilia in Carthaginem Stad. 1500

A Caralis Sardiniæ Trajectus in Portum Augusti III

A Caralis Trajectus in Africam Carthaginem 1500

A Caralis

[•] The whole Itin, Marit. is here copied except the Itinerarium Portuum, &c. which contains the names of fifty-eight sea port towns, between the mouth of the Tiber, and the Rhone in Gaul. The distances in this part are in Miles, all the others are in Stadia.

A Caralis Galatam usque Insulam | Insulae Orcades. Num. 3. Insula A Galata Tabracam in Africa. 300 Inter Corficam, et Sardiniam Fretum Gallicum DE HISPANIIS.

A Belone Trajectus in Tingi Mauritaniæ

A Carthagine Spartaria Trajectus Cesarea Mauritaniæ III.

DE GALLIIS.

A Portu Gesscriacensi ad Portum. Ritupium

DE ISTRIA.

A Pola Jader in Dalmatia. 450

DE ITALIA.

Ab Ancona Jader in Dalmatia 850 Ab Aterno Salonas in Dalmat. Stad. 150

A Brundisio de Calabria sive ab Hydrunto Aulone Stad. 1000

A Brundisio Dyrrachio in Macedonia 1400

A Salona Sipunte 1 500

Itinerarium Portuum et Positionum Navium ab Urbe Arelatem usque M P. 847

Centumcellis — Vadis — Pifa — Luna Genua—Antipoli.

IN MARI OCEANO QUOD GALLIAS ET BRITANNIAS INTERLUIT.

Clota in Hiverione. Vecta. Riduna. Sarmia. Cæfarea. Barfa. Lifia. Andium. Sicdelis. Uxantis. Sina. Vindibilis. Siata. Arica.

INTER HISPANIAS ET TIN-GIM MAURITANIAM.

Infulæ Dianæ. Lesbos. Ebusos. Ab hac Infula Carthagine Spartaria Stad. 400

Et a suprascripta Insula ad Baleares 300

Infula Columba, Balearis major. Infula Nura, Balearis minor. Inter se habent Baleares. Stad. 600

ITEM INTER CARTHAGI-NEM SPARTARIAM ET CE-SAREAM MAVRITANIÆ.

Infula Erroris et Tauria.

Inter se habent Stad. 75 Ad has suprascriptas Insulas a Calama de Mauritania Amecas. 75 Infula Crinis, et Stoechadis.

ITEM INTER SARDINIAM ET ITALIAM.

Infula Ilua.

De Tuscia a Populonio. 600 Infula Planasia.

Inter Iluam et Planasiam sunt Stad.

Infula Igilium a Cofa

ITEM INTER SARDINIAM ET AFRICAM.

Infula

90

90

Infula Galata
A Caralis de Sardinia Stad. 730
Et a Trabraca ex Africa 300
Infula Palmaria
Inter hanc et Galatam 95
Infula Phalans. Infula Vulturia.
Ante Promontorium Apollinis Ægimurus Infula a Carthagine 230

INTER ITALIAM ET SICI-LIAM.

Infulæ Num. 3. Pontiæ A Terracina 300 Inf. Pandateria a Terracina 300 Infula Ægina. Infula Ænariaa Cumis de Campania 45 Inf. Prochyta a Misena de Camp. 30 Infula Capraria a Puteolis 300 Egira et Celsina Item Infulæ. Num. 3. Ægina. Heracleotes, et Didyma Infula Strongylos a Messana 320 Infula Liparis 300 A Strongylo Liparis funt Infula Heraclia Insulæ Æthusa, et Thapsos Distant ab Oppido Megara, id est, Castello Syracuianonum Stad. 11

ITEM INTER SICILIAM ET AFRICAM.

Infula Cossura a Lilybæo. Stad. 180
A Clypea ex Africa 590
Insulæ Malta. Hephæstia. Phalacron
Insulæ Cercina
Hæc a Tacapis dista 622
Ins. Girba a Gitti de Tripoli 90

Insula Triaieia. Strota. Cephalonia. Asteris. Ithaca. Paxos. Propaxos. Oxia.

INTER DALMATIAM ET IS-TRIAM INSULÆ.

Apíoros. Brattia. Bolentia. Isla.
Lissa. Corcyra. Melita.
A Melita Epidaurus Stad. 200
Insula Cassiope. Insula Goreiro.
Insula Saso.
A Dyrrachio 300
Ab Hydrunto Cassiope Insula. 1000
Hæ suprascr. duæ Insulæ 20
Insula Pyridis stat

IN MARI QUOD THRACIAM ET CRETAM INTERLUIT.

Infulæ Erythre. Deleffa. Eubæo. Carfa. Chalcis. Lemnos. Sigeos. Samothraca. Anacole. Calippia. Cæa. Andros. Hios. Tenedos. Tenos. Boia. Balefos. Andros. Icos. Cale Chalcia. Scyros. Icaria. Infulæ Strophades, quæ ante Plotæ dictæ funt, in Ionio Mari quo Græcia alluitur. In his Harpyiæ

Insulæ Cephaleniæ, Zacynthus, et Dulichia. Hic est Mons Ithacus, ubi est Patria Ulixis.

Infulæ Parnassi Montis Dryopes.

Infulæ Samos in Mari Ægeo. In

hac Juno nata est.

morabantur.

Infula Bæotiæ Aulis. In hac Græci adverfum Trojanos conspiraverunt.

Infula

Insula Pallene in Thracia. In hac | Myconos a Delo distat. Stad. 500 Minerva nutrita est.

Infula Cyprus sive Paphos Veneri consecrata in Carpathio Mari.

Item in Hellesponto Insulæ Cyclades inter Ægeum et Malliæum Mari constitutæ, circumdantur etiam Pelago Myrtoo.

Delos. In hac Apollo et Diana ex Latona nati funt. Hæc Infula Ortyx dicta est ab Absteria Sorore Latonæ, quæ cum vim Jovis fugerat in Coturnicem conversa illuc delata est.

Icaria a Mycono distat 300 Dionysa Edenedia. Scyros.

Infula Paros. In hac Lapis candidissimus nascitur, qui dicitur Parius.

Naxos. In hac Ariadne a Thefeo relicta a Libero Patre adamata est.

Phocæ. Leuce. Cythnos. Ascaphos. Seriphos. Siphnos. Cimelos. Coos. Olearos. Andros. Gyaros.

Suprascriptæ Insulæ in Mari vagari solitæ erant. Has Apollo conligavit et stabiles fecit.

EXPLICIT.



P T O L E M Y.

. •

GEOGRAPHY

BOOK II. CHAP. III.

The Position of the BRITISH	Long. Lat.
Island ALBION.	Mouth of river Novius 18.20, 59.30
The Description of the northern	Æstuary Ituna 18.30 58.45
fide, beyond which is the Ocean	Æstuary Moricambe 17.30 58.20
called Deucalidonian.	Haven of the Setantii 17.20 57.45
Long. Lat.	Æstuary Belisama 17.30 57.20
Peninfula Novantum,	Æstuary Seteia 17.00 57.00
with a Promontory of	Mouth of river Toiso-
	bius 15.40 56.20
the fame Name. 21.00 61.40 Rerigonian Bay 20.30 60.50	Promontory of the
Bay of Vidotara 21.20 60.30	Cancani 15.00 56.00
Estuary of Clota 22.15 59.40	Mouth of river Stucia 15.20 55.30
Lelannonian Bay 24.00 60.40	Mouth of river Tue-
Promontory of Epi-	robius 15.00 55.00
dium 23.00 60.40	Promontory Octapi-
Mouthofriver Longus 24.00 60.40	tarum 14.20 54.30
Mouth of river Itys 27.00 60.00	Mouth of river Tobius 15.30 54.30
Bay Volfas 29.00 60.30	Mouth of river Rato-
Mouth of river Na-	fathybius 16.30 54.30
bæus 30.00 60.30	Æstuary Sabriana 17.20 54.30
Promontories Tarvi-	Æstuary Vexala 16.00 53.30
dum and Orcas 31.20 60.15	Promontory of Her-
αμπ απα οτοας 31.20 (00.15	cules 14.00 53.00
The description of the western	Promontory Antives-
fide, which lies along the Irish, and	tæum, sometimes
Vergivian seas, after the Peninsula	called Bolerium 11.00 52.30
Novantum which hath (as above)	Promontory Damno-
21.00 61.40	nium, called also
Mouth of river Abra-	Ocrinum 12.00 51.30
vannus. 19.20 61.00	
Æstuary Jena 19.00 60.30	A description of the next side lying
Mouth of river Deva 18.00 60.00	towards the fouth and bounded by
	E E E •the

After the Dro

the Prititi cooper

the British ocean.	anter th	e Pro-
montory Ocrinum.		
•	Long.	Lat.
Mouth of the river.		
Cenion	14.00	51.45
Mouth of the river		
Tamarus -	15.40	52.10
Mouth of the river		
Ifaca	17.00	52.20
Mouth of the river		
Alaenus	17.40	52.40
Great Haven	19.00	53.00
Mouth of river Tri-		
fanton		53.00
New Haven		53.30
Promontory Cantium	22.00	54.00

The description of the next side lying towards the south-east, along which flows the German ocean, after the Promontory Tarvidum or Orcas mentioned before.

Promontory Verve-		
drum	31.00	60.00
Promont. Berubium	30.30	59.40
Mouth of river Ila	30.00	59.40
High bank		59.40
Mouth of river Loxa	28.30	59.40
Æstuary Vara	27.30	59.40
Æstuary Tuae	27.00	58.00
Mouth of river Celnius	327.00	58.45
Promontory Taizalum	27.30	58.30
Mouth of river Diva	26.00	58.30
Æstuary Tava 🕡		
Mouth of river Tinna		
Æstuary Boderia		
Mouth of riv. Alaunus	21.40	58.30
		•

	Long.	Lat.
.Mouth of river Vedra	20.10	58.30
Bay of Dunum	20.15	57.30
Bay of Gabrantuici		
with a safe harbour	21.00	57.00
Promontory Ocellum		
Mouth of river Abus	21.00	56.30
Æstuary Metaris		55.40
Mouth of river Gar-	•	
· rienum	21.00	55.20
Prominence (Extensio		
Mouth of riv. Idumania	20.10	55.00
Æstuary Jamissa		54.30
After which the Pro-	•	Ì
montory Acantium	22.00	54.00

On the north fide (of the island) are the Novantæ under the Peninfula, which bears the same name with them, and among them are the following towns:

Leucophibia	19.00	60.20
Retigonium	20.10	

Under (or fouth from them) are the Selgovæ, and among them these towns:

Carbantorigum		59.20
Uxelum	18.30	59.20
Corda		59.40
Trimontium	19.00	59.00

Eastward of these, and of a more northern situation than the following people, are the Damnii, and their towns are

•	Co	ria
Vanduara	21.40 60.0	00
Colania	20.30 59.	0

	Long.	
Coria	21.30	59.20
.Alauna	22.45	59.20
Lindum	23.00	59.30
"Victoria	23.30	59.00

The Gadeni of a more northern fituation (that is, than the Otadeni.)

The Otadeni more to the fouth, among whom are these towns:

Curia	20.10	59.00
Bremenium	20.10	58.45

After the Damnii eastward, but more northerly, and inclining to the east from the Promontory Epidium, are the Epidii.

Next to them the Cerones.

Then the Carnonacæ.

Next the Careni.

The last, and most easterly are the Cornabyi.

From the Lælamnonian bay to the Æstuary of Varar are the Caledonii.

And north of them the Caledonian wood.

But more to the east than they are the Cantæ.

Next to them the Logi adjoining to the Cornavii.

And north from the Logi lie the Mertæ.

South from the Caledonii are the Vacomagi, whose towns are these

Banatia	24.00	59.30
Tamea	25.00	59.30

	Long.	Lat.
Alata Castra	27.15 26.45.	59.20
Tuesis	26.45.	59.10

South from them are the Venicontes to the west, and their town

Orrea 24.00|58.45

To the east the Texali, and the town

Devana 26.15|59.45

And fouth from the Selgovæ, and the Otadeni, and reaching from sea to sea are the Brigantes, whose towns are

Epiacum	18.30	58.30
Vinnovium	17.30	58.00
Caturractonium		58.00
Calatum	19.00	57.30
Isurium		57.40
Rigodunum		57.30
Olicana	19.00	57.30
Eboracum	20.00	57.20
LEGIOSEXTAV		,
Camunlodunum	18.15	57.00

Besides these about the well havened bay are the Parisi, and the town

Petuaria 20.40 56.40

South from these and the Brigantes, but the most western are situated the Ordovices, among whom are the following towns:

Mediolanum	16.45 56.40
Brannogenium	16.00 56.15
RFR2	More

More to the east than these are the Cornavii, and their towns

	Long.	Lat.
Deuana LEGIO VICESIMA	18-30	55.00
LEGIO VICESIMA	VIC-	
TRIX.		
Viroconium	16.45	55.45

Next these are the CORITANI and their towns

Lindum	18.40 55.45
Rage	18.00 55.30

Then the Catycuchlani, whose towns are

Salenæ	20.10	55.40
Urolanium	19.20	55.30

Next these are the Simeni. Their town is

Venta	20.30	55.20
7	20.30	1 7 7 . ~ ~

And more easterly beside the Æstuary Jamensa are the Trinoantes, whose town is

Camudolanum 21.00 \ 55.00

Again fouth from the countries before mentioned, but in the most western part are the Dimetæ among whom are these towns:

Luentium	15.45	55.10
Maridunum.	15.30	55.40

More easterly than these are the Silyres, whose town is

Bullæum 16.20 55.00

Next them are the Dobuni and the town

	Long Lat.
Corinium	18.00 54.10

Then the Atrebatii, and the town

Nalcua 19.00 | 54.15

Next these, and in the most eastern part are the Cantii, and among them these towns:

Londinium	20.00 54.00
Daruenum	21.45 54.00
Rutupiæ	21.45 54.00

Again the Regni lie fouth from the Atrebatii and the Cantii, and the town.

Neomagus 19.45 | 53.25

Also the Belgæ lie south from the Dobuni, and the towns

Ischalis	16.40 53.	30
Aquæ calidæ	17.20 53.	40
Venta	18.40 53.	30

South west from these are the Durotriges, and their town

Dunium 18.50 | 52.05

Next to them in themost western part are the Dumnonii, among whom are these towns:

Voliba	14.45 52.20
Uxela	15.00 52.45
Tamare	15.00 52.15
Isca	17.30 52.45

LEGIO

Long. Lat.		Long. Lat.
I EGIO SECUNDA	degrees the most eastern the most northern the most southern the middle	29.00 63.00 31.40 63.00 30.20 63.15 30.20 62.40 30.20 63.00

Beyond which are the Orcades about thirty in number, the middle one of which has degrees.

The island Dumna 30.00 61.00

30.00 61.40

And again beyond these is Thule, the island Venthe most western part of which has has degrees

Beside the Trinoantes are these islands:

The island Toliapis 23.00 54.15 The island Counos 24.00 54.30

South from the Great Haven is the island Vectis, the middle of which has degrees 19.20 | 52.20



NOTITIA

· •

NOTITIA

EXTRACT FROM

		-	
. •			
	•		
·			
•			
		•	
·			

NOTITIA utraque Dignitatum cum Orientis tum Occidentis ultra ARCADII HONORII que Tempora.

SECTIO. XLIX.

Sub Dispositione Viri spectabilis VICARII BRITANNIARUM. CONSULARES

Maximæ Cæfariensis

Valentiæ

PRAESIDES

Britanniæ primæ Britanniæ fecundæ Flaviæ Cæfarienfis.

SECTIO. LII.

Sub Dispositione Viri spectabilis COMITIS Litoris SAXONICI per BRITANNIAM.
Præpositus Numeri Fortensium. Othonæ.
Militum Tungricanorum. Dubris.
Numeri Turnacensium. Lemannis.
Equitum Dalmatarum Branodunensis. Branodunum.
Equitum Stablesianorum Garrionensis. Garrianono.
Tribunus Cohortis primæ Vetasiorum. Regulbio.
Præpositus LEG. II. AVG. Rutupis.
Numeri Abulcorum. Anderidæ.
Numeri exploratorum. Portu Adurni.
SECTIO. LXIII.
Sub Dispositione Viri spectabilis DUCIS BRITANNIARUM.
Præfectus LEGIONIS SEXTÆ.
Equitum Dalmatarum. Præfidio.
Equitum Cataphractariorum. Morbio.
Numeri Bracariorum Tigrifianfium Arhaia

Præfectus

Præfectus Numeri Nerviorum Dictiensium. Dicti.
Numeri Vigilium. Concangio.
Numeri Exploratorum. Lavatris.
Numeri Directorum. Verteris.
Numeri Defensorum. Braboniaco.
Numeri Solensium. Maglove.
——— Numeri Pacensium. Magis.
Numeri Longovicariorum. Longovico.
——— Numeri Derventionensis. Derventione.
ITEM PER LINEAM VALLI.
Tribunus Cohortis quartæ Lergorum. Segeduno.
Cohortis Cornaviorum. Ponte Ælii.
Præfectus Alæ primæ Astorum. Conderco.
Tribunus Cohortis primæ Frixagorum. Vindobala.
Præfectus Alæ Sabinianæ. Hunno.
Alæ secundæ Astorum. Cilurno.
Tribunus Cohortis primæ Batavorum. Procolitia.
Cohortis primæ Tungrorum. Borcovico.
Cohortis quartæ Gallorum. Vindolana.
Cohortis primæ Astorum. Aesica.
Cohortis fecundæ Dalmatarum. Magnis.
Cohortis primæ Æliæ Dacorum. Amboglanns
Præfectus Alæ Petrianæ. Petrianis.
Numeri Maurorum Aurelianorum. Aballaba.
Tribunus Cohortis secundæ Lergorum. Congavata.
Cohortis primæ Hispanorum. Axeloduno.
Cohortis secundæ Thracum. Gabrosenti.
Cohortis Aliæ Classicæ. Tunnocelo.
Cohortis primæ Morinorum. Glannibanta.
Cohortis tertiæ Nerviorum. Alione.
Cuneus Armaturarum. Bremetenraco.
Præfectus Alæ primæ Herculeæ. Olenaco.
Tribunus Cohortis sextæ Nerviorum. Virosido.

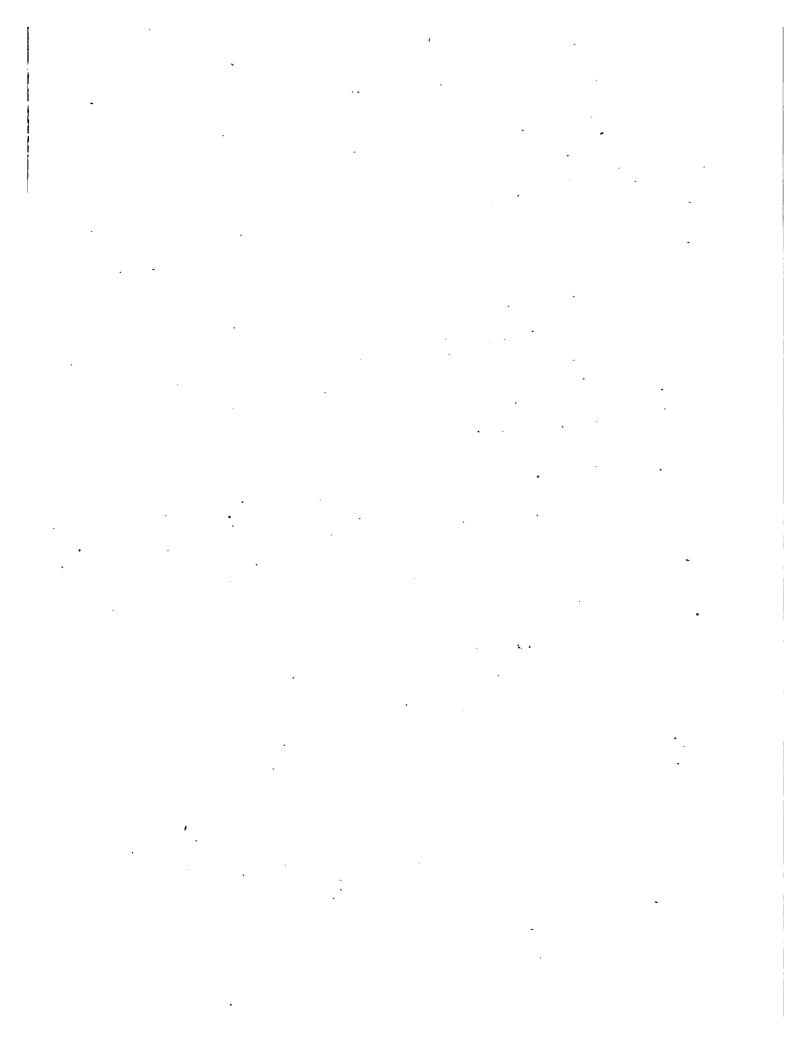
THE

ITINERARY

O F

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER,

From BERTRAM's Edit. in the Bodleian Library OXFORD.



DIAPHRAGMATA.

E X Fragmentis quibusdam a Duce quodam Romano confignatis et Posteritati relictis sequens collectum est Itinerarium. Ex Ptolemæo, et aliunde nonnullis Ordinem quoque, sed quod spero in melius mutatum hinc inde deprehendes......

Rhutupis prima in Britannia Infula Civitas versus Galliam, apud Cantios sita, a Gessoriago Bononiæ Portu, unde commodissimus in fupradictam Insulam Transitus obtingit CCCCL Stadia, velut alii volunt XLVI Mille Passum remota. Ab eadem Civitate ducta est Via Geuthelinga dicta usque in Segontium per m p CCC XXIV plus minus fic. Cantiopoli quæ et Duroverno m p X Durosevo XII Duroprovis XXIV Deinde m p XXVII transis Thamesin intrasque Provinciam Flaviam, et Civitatem Londinium Augustam Sulo Mago m p VIIII Verolamio Municipio XII unde fuit Amphibalus et Albanus Martyres. Foro Dianæ XII Magio Vinio XII Lactodoro XII Isanta Varia XII Tripontio XII Benones VIIII Hie bisecatur Via, alterutrumque ejus Brachium Lindum usque alterum versus Viroconium protenditur sic, Manduessedo m p XII Etoceto XIII Pennocrucio XII Uxaconia XII Virioconio XI Banchorio XXVI Deva Colonia X Fines Flaviæ et secundæ Varis m p XXX Conovio XX Segontio XXIV.

Iter II. A Segontio Viroconium usque m p LXXIII sic. Heriri Monte m p XXV Mediolano XXV Rutunio XII Virioconio XI.

Iter III. A Londinio Lindum Coloniam usque sic. Durosito m p XII Cesaro Mago XVI Canonio XV Camoloduno Colonia 1X Ibi erat Templum Claudii, Arx triumphalis, et Imago Victoriæ Deæ. Ad Sturiam Amnem m p VI et sinibus Trinobantum Cenimannos advenis, Combretonio m p XV Sito Mago XXII Venta Cenom XXIII................... Camborico Colonia XX Duraliponte XX Durno Mago XX Isinnis XX Lindo XX.

Iter

- Iter IV. A Lindo ad Vallum usque sic. Argolico m p XIV Dano XX Ibi intras Maximam Cæsariensem Legotio m p XVI Eboraco Municipio, olim Colonia Sexta m p XXI Isurio XVI Cattaractoni XXIV Ad Tifam X Vinovio XXII Epiaco VIIII Ad Murum VIIII Trans Murum intras Valentiam. Alauna Amne m p XXV Tueda Flumine XXX Ad Vallum.
- Iter V. A Limite Præturiam usque sic. Curia m p. Ad Fines..... Bremenio.... Corstoplio XX Vindomora VIIII Vindovio XIX Cattaractoni XXII Eburaco XL Derventione VII Delgovicia XIII Præturio XXV.
- Iter VI. Ab Eboraco Devam usque sic. Calcaria m p VIIII Camboduno XXII Mancunio XVIII Finibus Maximæ et Flaviæ m p XVIII Condate XVIII Deva XVIII.
- Iter VII. A Portu Sistuntiorum Eboracum usque sic: Rerigonio m p XXIII Ad Alpes Peninos VIII Alicana X Isurium XVIII Eboraco XVI.
- Iter VIII. Ab Eboraco Luguvallium usque sic: Cattaractoni m p XL Lataris, XVI Vataris XVI Brocavonacis XVIII Lugubalia XVIII.
- Iter IX. A Luguballio Ptorotonim usque sic. Trimontio m p ... Gadanica m p Corio m p Ad Vallum m p . . . Incipit Vespasiana. Alauna m p XII Lindo IX Victoria IX Ad Hiernam IX Orrea XIV Ad Tavum XIX Ad Æsicam XXIII Ad Tisam VIII Devana XXIII Ad Itunam XXIV Ad Montem Grampium m p Ad Selinam m p ... Tuessis XIX Ptorotone.....
- Iter X. Ab Ultima Ptorotone per mediam Insulæ Isca Damnonorum usque sic: Varis m p VIII Ad Tuessim XVIII Tamea XXIX m p XXI In Medio IX Orrea IX Victoria XVIII Ad Vallum XXXII Luguballia LXXX Brocavonacis XXII Ad Alaunam m p Coccio m p Mancunio XVIII Condate XXIII Mediolano XVIII Etoceto m p Salinis m p

Glebon

Iter XI. Ab Aquis per Viam Juliam Menapiam usque sic: Ad Abonam m p VI Ad Sabrinam VI Unde Trajectu intras in Britanniam secundam et Stationem Trajectum m p III Venta Silurum VIII Isca Colonia VIIII Unde suit Aaron Martyr. Tibia Amne m p VIII Bovio XX Nido XV Leucaro XV Ad Vigessimum XX Ad Menapiam XIX. Ab hac Urbe per XXX m p navigas in Hiberniam.

Iter XII. Ab Aquis Londinium usque sic: Verlucione m p XV Cunetione XX Spinis XV Calleba Attrebatum XV Bibracte XX Londinio XX.

Iter XIII. Ab Isca Uriconium usque sic: Bultro m p VIII Gobannio XII Magna XXIII Branagenio XXIII Uriconio XXVII.

Iter XIV. Ab Isca per Glebon Lindum usque sic: Ballio m p VIII Blesto XII Sariconio XI Glebon Colonia XV Ad Antonam XV Alauna XV..... Vennonis XII Ratiscorion XII Venromento XII Margiduno XII Ad Pontem XII Crococolana.... Lindum XII.

Iter XV. A Londinio per Clausentum in Londinium sic: Caleba m p XLIV Vindomi XV Venta Belgarum XXI Ad Lapidem VI Clausento IV Portu Magno X Regno X Ad Decimum X Anderida Portu m p Ad Lemanum m p XXV Lemaniano Portu X Dubris X Rhutupis Colonia X Regulbio X Cantiopoli X Durelevo XVIII Mado XII Vagnaca XVIII Novio Mago XVIII Londinio XV.

Iter XVI. A Londinio Ceniam usque sic: Venta Belgarum m p XC Brige XI Sorbioduno VIII Ventageladia XII Durnovaria VIIII Moriduno XXXIII Isca Damnon XV.... Durio Amne m p.... Tamara m p..... Voluba m p.... Cenia m p....

Iter XVII. Ab Anderida (Eboracum) usque sic: Silva Anderida m p..... Noviomago m p..... Londinio m p XV Ad Fines m p..... Durnomago m p XXX Corisennis

Corisennis XXX Lindo XXX In Medio XV Ad Abum XV Unde transis in Maximam ad Petuariam m p VI deinde Eboraco, ut supra m p XLVI.

Iter XVIII. Ab Eboraco per Medium Insulæ Clausentum usque sic: Legeolio m p XXI Ad Fines XVIII.... m p XVI.... m p XVI.... m p XVI.... Derventione m p XVI Ad Trivonam XII Etoceto XII Manduessedo XVI Bennonis XII Tripontio XI Isannavaria XII Brinavis XII Ælia Castra XVI Dorocina XV Tamesi VI Vindomi XV Clausento XLVI.



T O W N S

IN

BRITAIN

WHERE

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES HAVE BEEN FOUND.

	·		
. •			
		•	
		,	
		-	

THE following collection is not proposed as a complete list of all the towns in Britain, where Roman Remains have been discovered. To those, who have the opportunity of more extensive researches, many omissions will probably immediately present themselves. But it is amply sufficient to answer the intention of its insertion in the present work, which is to prove that there is a great number of towns of this kind in our island, besides those mentioned in the ltinerary of Antoninus.

A.

Abbetsbury *. Dorset. Has an old fortification near it supposed Roman.

Abbots Langley. Herts. A gold coin of Claudius was found. Gough. Abercover. Carmarthen. At this place, which lies two miles fouth of Carmarthen, a remarkable fine tessellated pavement was found in the last century, with a large quantity of coins of the lower empire. Collison.

Abberford. Yorksh. W. R. Stands on a Roman causeway, which all the way to Castleford appears very perfect. Near it is an old fort, called Castle Carv.

Abston. Glocestersh. east of Bristol. Great quantities of Roman bricks have been dug up in its neighbourhood, as well as foundations of massive pillars, and of buildings. Here are also remains of some old fortifications.

Addle. Yorksh. W. R. near Leeds, is noted for a moor near it, on which Ann. 1702 were discovered the outlines of a Roman town, many fragments of urns, and of a large stone aqueduct. At a little distance is a Roman camp, pretty intire, with the ruins of some sepulchral monuments.

Agnes

[•] The Towns, which have no authors name annexed to them, are taken from Luccombe's Gazetteer, a small work, which I have found very useful in pointing out the situations of the towns in the maps, as also of others not found there, and on several other occasions.

Agnes, St. Cornwall. Here is a Roman camp, remarkable for being circular, in which a gold coin of the Emperor Valentinian was

lately dug up.

Albury, Surry. On Blackheath in this parish were to be seen the ground pinning, and some bases of pillars of a Roman building. Mr. Aubrey found many pieces of bricks, and tiles on the heath, and heard of Roman coins thereabouts. Gough.

Alchester. Oxfordsh. The name signifies an old castle, and the bounds of a quadrangular fortification are still to be seen here, the area or site of which has been for a long time part of the common sield of Wendlebury. It stands upon the Roman way, called the Akemanstreet. Great numbers of coins are frequently dug up, and the plough meets with foundations. A great part of the trench, that surrounded the city, is still visible. Many parts of the streets are to be traced, and Roman bricks are frequently found in the sields.

Aldborough. Yorksh. N. R. a Roman town. It seems to have been a large city from its mins. Camden.

Alkborough. Linc. At this place are the remains of a Roman caftrum. It is square three hundred feet on each side; the entrance north; the west side is objected to the steep cliff hanging over the Trent, which here falls into the Humber. It is now called Countess Close. The vallum and ditch are both very perfect. Great numbers of coins are found here. Stukeley. Itin. cur.

Amesbury. Wiltsh. A famous Roman camp, properly, and by universal consent attributed to Vespasian, called the Walls, hang over this town. Id.

Ancaster. Linc. The antiquity of this town appears from the Roman coins, and the vaults that are often discovered. Camden.

Andover. Hants. The neighbourhood was well known to the Romans, and near it they had camps, both on Quarley hill and Brehill, where their fites may be traced, many of the trenches not being filled up.

Anglesea Isle. called by the Romans, Mona. Here are several Roman and other antiquities, particularly at Llanidan, where the Romans landed, and about a mile from it is Trere Druw, or Druids

Druids town, where are fquare fortifications supposed to be the first of the Roman erections.

- Appleby. Westmorland. Two Roman inscriptions were found here. Horsley.
- Arbury Banks. Herts. half a mile from Ashwell. A spot of about twelve acres, supposed to have been a Roman camp, since numerous Roman coins are found there.
- Ashby Peurorum. Linc. about five miles from Horncastle. A Roman urn, and stone chest were found by a labourer in making a ditch. Archæol.
- Ashwood. Stafford. in the parish of King's Swinford. Upon its heath is an entrenchment, supposed Roman, commonly called, Wolverhampton church yard from its resemblance.
- Aftol. Oxfordsh. in the road between Burford, and Witney has a most conspicuous barrow on the old Roman way called Akeman street, probably a sepulchre of some person of note.
- Asson Rowan. Oxfordsh. In Kingston field in this parish, at the bottom of a small stream about a furlong from the lower branch of the Icnild street way, was taken up a large earthen pot, in which were contained a Roman urn and other curiosities. Kennet's Parcoh. Antiq.
- Asson Grange. Lincolnsh. In Whaplode Drove parish is a high piece of ground, and moated about. In this, and near it many Roman coins, and urns have been dug up. Stukeley.
- Aukley. Lincolnsh. On the south edge of Axholm, but chiefly in Yorkshire, was found an urn with ashes and coins of Constantine in it and under it. Gough.
- Aulcester. Warwicksh. was no doubt a Roman town, as appears from the coins of brass, gold and silver, from the British bricks often dug up in and near it, and from a Roman way, called Ryknild street, passing through it.
- Aust Passage. Glocestersh. Roman medals have been found on the eastern bank. Archeol.

B.

Badbury. Dorset. near Winbornminster, where are the evident marks of a Roman encampment of a circular form, containing an area

area of eighteen acres included in the parish of Shapwick. Roman coins, a sword, and urns have been found here.

Badby. Northamptonsh. In that part of the lordship towards Catesby is a Roman encampment called Arbury, on the top of one of the highest hills in the county.

Baglhot. Surry. Roman antiquities found here. Archæol.

Baintbrig. Yorkshire. N. R. has some remains of a Roman station, where a statue of the Emperor Aurelius Commodus was dug up, as also an inscription, and other curiosities. Camden.

Bakewell. Derbyshire. is supposed to have been a Roman town, because of some alters dug up near it at Haddon house.

Bala. Merioneth. appears to have been a place of antiquity from the remains of three Roman camps, which feem to have been used as exploratory stations in the wars with the Ordovices. Gibson.

Banbury. Oxfordsh. In this town, and in the fields near it are often found coins of the Roman Emperors. Camden.

Banchor. Cheshire. Roman coins have been found here. Gale.

Barnack. Northamptonsh. In some stone pits in this parish, called from a small hamlet Southrope pits, on the west side of the Erming street many coins, and antiquities have been discovered. Archæol.

Barnwell St. Andrews. Northamptonsh. near Oundle, had a castle now in ruins, divers Roman coins have been dug here formerly.

Barton. Nottinghamsh. near the Trent. On the top of a hill near this town is a Roman camp, where many coins have been found.

Barwick. Yorksh. W. R. near Aberford, appears by the rubbish to have been encompassed with a wall. Here is a remarkable mount, called Hall Tower Hill, which has two trenches round it. And on the north side of the town is a high, and steep Roman bulwark, part of the Roman way from Bramham Moor, and called Wendle hill.

Bathford. Somerset. In digging a cellar in this parish a Roman chequered pavement was discovered.

Batsford. Glocestersh. near Camden. The great Roman road from the north to Circucster passes through this parish. Here is a small Roman encampment.

Bealt

Bealt or Builth. Brecknocksh. is situated on the river Wye, and had formerly a castle, whose ruins are not even visible except the Mount, or Keep. It is admitted a place of great antiquity, and supposed by some to be the Bullceum Silurum of Ptolemy. Here are still the vestiges of a camp, and pavements with other curiosities have been discovered.

Beaucastle. Cumberland. Inscriptions shew the Roman antiquity of this place. Horsley.

Beckford. Glocestersh. on the borders of Worcestershire, has produced a great number of Roman coins.

Beckley. Oxfordshire. between Woodstock, and Thame. The Roman way between Aldchester, and Dorchester is plain in this neighbourhood, and from hence points to the wood at Stockars. Here is also a bye road leading from Aldchester towards Oxford.

Bee's St. Cumberland. From hence to the fouth-west the shore tends in gradually, and from several ruins appears to have been fortisted by the Romans at all convenient landing places against the depredations of the Irish and Scots.

Beverley. Yorksh. E.R. A Roman pavement found near it. Gough. Bellericay. Essex. Urns are frequently found near it. Gough.

Belvoir Cafile. Lincolnsh. Many Roman antiquities have been found here.

Benson. Oxfordsh. A Roman way goes over the Thames here on the west side of the church, and is called by the inhabitants, Medlers bank.

Bentley. Middlesex. in Great Stanmore. In digging to plant trees, fifty gold Roman coins, with some silver and copper, together with two rings of gold, and a bracelet of the same metal, were discovered. And at the side of the Watford road to the north west of this place are vestiges of a considerable Roman camp. Gough.

Benwell. Northumberland. Several urns with Roman coins in them, were dug up here. Horsley.

Bere Regis. Dorset. Near it are the remains of a Roman station on Woodbury hill, which has been strongly fortified with a rampart and ditches, part of which still remains, containing ten acres. Stukeley.

Berkhamstead.

Berkhamstead. Herts. was a Roman town. Here are the ruins of an old castle, which was very large and strong. It was encompassed by a moat, which enclosed about four acres. Roman coins are often dug up.

Beverston. Glocestersh. Roman coins, a fibula, and a large stone

statue were found in a field adjoining. Gough.

Bibury. Glocestersh. on the Coln. Many Roman remains, tessellated pavements, baths, &c. have been found. Gough.

Bicester. Oxfordshire. near a rivulet, which runs into the Charwell at Islip. It is a place of antiquity, as appears from some Danish monuments, which were dug up here. Its termination Cester would make the antiquary expect Roman curiosities also. Perhaps it might be a summer camp to Aldchester.

Bickerton. Cheshire. Roman coins found. Horsley.

Bingley. Yorksh. W. R. In this parish between Hainworth, and Cullingworth, a paved way has been observed of an unusal breadth, doubtless a Roman road. It appears bare, above twelve feet broad, and neatly set of such stones, as the place afforded. Its stateliness shews its original. It is often met with several feet deep upon the moors. It crosses Harding moor, and is said to appear again upon Rumless moor leading to Ilkley. Hearne's Leland.

Birmingham. Warwicksh, About five furlongs north of the navigation bridge Icnild street passes by the extremities of this town. Joining the water are the vestiges of a castle, where Roman coins are discovered. Gough.

Blackburn. Lancashire. Several Roman coins have been found here. Archæol.

Blackheath. Kent. A. D. 1710. A great many urns were dug up, and among them two of an unufual form, one globular, and the other cylindrical, both of fine red clay. The largest was very smooth, and thin, its circumference six feet, three inches. It had ashes in it, but no coins. Under the rim about the mouth of it MARCVS AVRELIVS IIII was rudely scratcht. In the other were six or seven coins, one of Claudius, and another of Gallienus. H's Leland.

Blackrode. Lancashire. Urns, coins, hinges, horse shoes, and iron utenfils

utenfils are said to have been found here, and a Roman station is placed here by different writers. Archæol.

Blenkenship. Northumberland. near the Picts wall, just at its entrance into Cumberland. A Roman altar was discovered.

Blithborough. Suffolk. in the road to Yarmouth from London. Several Roman urns were dug up among fome old buildings.

Blockley, or rather Dorn. Worcestersh. A parish surrounded by Glocestershire is supposed to have been a Roman town from the coins and other antiquities dug up.

Boddington. Cheshire. A Roman camp kettle found. Stukeley.

Boreham. Effex. Some fragments of Roman pottery have been found in the low grounds. Gough.

Boughton. Kent. Near the forty-ninth mile stone from London to Canterbury, near the midway from Boughton hill to Beacon hill in the track of the Roman road, was found an urn with a cover containing a smaller with a lachrymatory in it, and four or five more urns near it, the largest capable of containing above a peck, but all broken, except the first. Also a large brass of Faustina Jun'. Gough.

Bourn. Lincolnsh. Roman coins are often found here. Stükeley.

Bourton on the Water. Glocestersh. situated near the Foss road. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp inclosing sixty acres, now divided into several closes, where coins, and other antiquities are frequently dug up, as was a signet with a sculpture very visible. A paved aqueduct has been also discovered, and bones are frequently found in digging foundations for walls.

Bradburn. Derbyshire. At this place is a Roman exploratory fort, and near it another encampment, called Lombard Piece, where an urn was found containing several coins, chiefly Denarii, and most of them of the upper empire. Archæol.

Bradfield. Yorksh. W. R. near Ecclessield. In this Chapelry was found a Roman coin of the higher empire, and also by a countryman, ploughing a piece of uncultivated land, called the Lawns, a brass plate with an inscription beginning with IMP CÆSAR DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI FDIVI NERVÆ. Archæol.

Bradford Peverel. Dorfet. On the downs near it are many barrows, and a Roman read passed through it, which is very visible. At H H H

the west end of this parish it crosses the river Frome, and Stratton common mead, comes near that church, and is visible thence to Grimston, &c. and formed probably a communication between Dorchester and Ilchester.

Brampton on Swale. Yorksh. N. R. near Richmond. Many Roman coins have been found.

Brancaster. Norfolk. On the eastern coast, is thought to have been anciently a considerable city, and Roman garrison. Ancient coins have been frequently dug up, and here is the plain appearance of a camp. Gibson.

Braughing. Herts. on the west side of the Erming street. Ruins of a Roman camp have been discovered at this place.

Bray. Berks. Several Roman coins together with fragments of armour and weapons have been at different times ploughed up in the East Hay, a common field lying to the east of this town. Gent. Mag.

Brecknock. Brecon. is fituated in the center of the county at the confluence of the Hodney, and the Usk. That it was inhabited in the times of the Romans is evident from several coins of the Emperors found there. Camden.

And at three measured miles west of this town are the remains of an old fortification, called the Gaer, an old square containing about eight acres. It was walled, and moated round. Part of the wall is still extant eight feet high, and ten feet broad upon a rising ground north of the Usk. Some brass coins were formerly found here, and Roman bricks are often ploughed up, having on them LEG. II. AVG. Archæol.

Brill. Bucks. An ancient Burgh in Bernwood, as Roman money doth witness. Camden.

Brinklow. Warwicksh. The keep of a castle remains here, which Sir Wm. Dugdale concludes from its situation upon the Foss to be of Roman origin. Gough.

Bromham. Wilts. near Hedington. In a field formerly part of Bromham Park were discovered, 1765, Roman baths, and pavements. Gough.

Brough on the Sands. Cumberland. Inscriptions found. Horsley. Brough. Derbyshire. A small hamlet in Hope parish. Many bricks and

and foundations have been ploughed up with a fragment of a Roman pavement and other antiquities. Gough.

Brougham. Westmorland. has a very ancient castle, the greatest part of which is now fallen to decay. Roman coins and many other antiquities are found at or near this place.

Brugh Hall near Catarick. Yorksh. N. R. Coins and Roman inferiptions found. Horsley.

Brough. Cumberland. Stones are often ploughed up in a field near this town and lime with the stones. Urns have also been frequently found here. And besides an imperfect inscription, Horsley saw two Roman alters lying at the door of a house, but neither with sculptures, nor inscriptions visible upon them.

Burton. Somerset. In digging a hole for a gatepost was found a piece of lead weighing sifty pounds with this inscription upon it,

IMP DUOR AVG ANTONINI ET VERI ARMENIACORUM. Stukeley.

Buckland Abbas. Dorset. In this parish is a circular camp of ten acres, in which arms, and Roman coins have been found. Gough.

Burdoswald. Cumberland. The fort here stands upon a large plain, at the head of a steep descent towards the river, having outbuildings to the south-east. The foundations of houses within this fort are very visible. Several Roman inscriptions have been found here. Horsley.

Bullingdon. Hants. In this parish is a place called Tilbury Hill, containing a square field by estimation ten acres, ditched about in some places deeper than others, wherein have been found tokens of wells, and about which the ploughmen have met with squared stones and Roman coins.

Buntingford. Herts. A fmall town upon the Erming street road.

Burgh. Lincolnsh. A market town near Skegness—a Roman Castrum. It is a high piece of ground partly natural, and partly raised by Roman labour, overlooking the wide extended marshes. In St. Mary's church yard, now demolished, Roman coins have been found. A very fair, and large Antoninus Pius in brass COS IIII is in the possession of T. Linney, esq. Stukeley.

Burgh

Burgh upon Humber. Yorksh. E. R. A fragment of a Roman inferription was found here. Horsley.

Burgh Castle. Suffolk. seems to have been one of those forts, which the Romans built against the Saxon piracies, and probably the Garianonum of the Notitia, where the Stablesian horse had their station. It is now quite overgrown with briars, and thorns, among which they now and then dig up Roman coins. The walls are built with slints, and bricks. The latter are near a foot, and half long, and so agree pretty exactly with the account Vitruvius gives of Roman bricks. The wall toward the east remains still in its full length, with four round towers, which though joined to the wall, jut out so far beyond it, that only a small part of the Periphery is within. These towers are each fourteen feet diameter, and of equal height with the wall, not hollow but solid. Camden.

Borough. Leicestersh. Here is a great Roman camp upon a very high hill of a most delightful, and extensive prospect. The fortification takes in the whole summit of the hill, and contains about sixteen acres. It is of an irregular figure, humouring the ground, but nearly square, and conforming to the quarters of the heavens. Stukeley.

Boroughbridge. Youksh. W. R. so called from its bridge over the Ure. Many Roman coins have been found here, and in a field near the bridge are four huge stones of a pyramidal form, very rough, and unpolished, placed in a straight line, perhaps a Roman trophy, placed by the highway, which runs along here. Others suppose them of British original, possibly deities. Camden.

Bromfield. Essex. In a well was found a Roman fandal, and a brass vessel. Gough.

Bulbarrow Hill. Dorset. overlooking the vale of Blackmore has a small circular camp, near which Roman coins have been ploughed up.

Burnley. Lancashire. has produced several Roman Denarii. Gough. Burton Hills. Cheshire. Roman coins found. Horsley.

Burstall. Yorkih. near Heaton. In this parish several hundreds of Roman coins have been found. H's Leland.

Bury.

Bury. Lancashire. on the river Irwell. Several Roman coins have been formerly dug up, and here is a large square camp.

Buxton. Derbyshire. The waters here are thought to have been well known to the Romans. The road called Bath Gate runs from hence to Burgh.

Buxton. Norfolk. Ten Roman urns were found in one field. Brown's V. Burial.

C.

called Cadbury Castle, situated on the highest ground in the county. It is a noble fortification of the Romans. Roman coins are found in great plenty. The entrance is guarded with six or seven ditches. There are three or four ditches quite round it, and sometimes more. The area within is at least twenty acres. The rampart is large, and high, made chiefly with great stones. It has only one entrance, which is from the east. It is a perfect watch tower, surveying the country round to an incredible distance. Upon the top many pavements, and arches, hand grind stones, and other domestick, or camp utensils have been dug up. On the north side in the fourth ditch is a neversailing spring. Stukeley.

Caerfilly. Glamorgansh. is of great antiquity. Roman coins are found here. Its castle, built 1221, is one of the noblest ruins in Britain. One half of a round tower has fallen quite down, but the other half overhangs its basis more than nine feet, and is thought as great a curiosity, as the leaning tower at Pisa in Italy.

Caerwys. Flint. appears to have been a Roman station. Coins are found. Gough.

Caldicot. Herts. Between this place, and Hinxworth several Roman antiquities have been dug up. Some workmen digging gravel for the repair of the great northern road, struck upon some large urns sull of burnt bones, and ashes, and pateras of fine red earth, likewise glass Lachrymatories, Ampullas, and a Fibula of brass. Stukeley.

Caldwell. Yorksh. N. R. seems to have been a Roman town. Cade.

Calling wood.

*Callingwood. Staffordshire. On the the north side of Needwood forest in 1793 were found upwards of thirty Roman gold coins of sive Emperors, most of them very perfect. Gent. Mag.

Calne. Wilts. Roman coins often found. Oldbury Hill, a strong

Roman camp overlooks this town. Stukeley.

Cardyke, or Caer Dyke, is a vast artificial canal drawn north, and south on the edge of the fens from Peterborough river in North-amptonshire to Lincoln river about sifty miles long, and by the Romans without all peradventure. It enters Lincolnshire at East Deeping, proceeding upon an exact level between the high, and low grounds all the way. It runs with an uninterrupted course as far as Kyme, and probable meets the Lincoln river near Washenburgh. It is sixty feet broad, having a large slat bank on both sides. Roman coins are frequently found through its whole length. Stukeley.

Carlton Scrope. Lincolnsh. A pot of Roman money was dug up. Stukeley.

Carrawburgh. Northumberl. Roman inscriptions found. Horsley.

Caervorran. Northumberl. The fort here lies to the fouth of both the walls, and has a Peet Moss before it. The ramparts round it are very conspicuous, and also the ditch. The buildings without the fort have been in the south, and west sides. Abundance of antiquities of various sorts have been dug up here. Horsley.

Casterton Brig. Rutland. has been fenced about with a deep moat on two sides, the river supplying its use on the other two, for it stands in an angle. It consists of one street running through its length upon the road. The great ditch, and banks are called the Dikes. Many Roman coins are found here. Stukeley.

Castle Rising. Norfolk. has its name from its being situated on a hill with a castle by it. Many Roman, Saxon, and Danish antiquities have been discovered in and about this town.

Castlesteeds. Cumberland. A fort on the Picts wall, north-west of Brampton where antiquities of the Romans are frequently found.

Caster, or Thong Caster. Lincolnshire. Enough of the Roman wall remains to evince its founders. Stukeley.

Caster.

Caster. Northamptonsh. on the river Nen, lies about half a mile from the Erming street upon the hill. The foundation of the wall of the Roman Castrum appeared in the street to the north-west of the church. It went round the church-yard taking in the whole top of the hill. Underneath it lay the city. Far below the church-yard the ground is full of foundations and Mosaics. Roman coins are found in great abundance. Stukeley.

Catefby. Northamptonsh. Roman coins have been found in the park. Gough.

Cathorpe. Lincolnsh. Coins, and urns are dug up. Stukeley.

Cerney North. Glocestersh. In a field near it is a camp of considerable extent, and in Calmsden field was dug up an urn of blue glass.

Chadlington. Oxfordsh. near Chipping Norton, has a square Roman camp.

Chappel Hill. Surry. near Hascomb. has the remains of a Roman camp.

Charing. Kent. Roman antiquities are found all about. Stukeley.

Charston or Black Rock. Monmouthsh. Roman money is frequently picked up in the mud upon the rock or landing place. Archæol.

Chatham. Kent. In enlarging the new fortifications here, a Roman burying place was discovered, and near one hundred graves opened, in which were found a variety of antiquities. By the coins it appeared to have been used by the Romans just on their leaving Britain. Gough.

Chedworth. Glocestersh. At Letterscomb Bottom in this parish a Roman bath was discovered. The Foss road lies about two miles from this spot to the north-west. There is a tumulus on a hill near this bath, with a remarkable large stone set upright on the top of it, on the removal of which great quantities of human bones were discovered.

Chelsham. Surry. in the parish of Warlingham. On a hill, called Bottle, in the road from Croydon into Kent, are the remains of a Roman camp, to which a lane, called Shalsden, leads from Croydon.

Chepstow. Monmouthsh. was formerly walled round, and had a castle.

A beautiful Roman pavement was discovered here, A. D. 1689.

Cheshunt.

Cheshunt. Herts. Coins of Hadrian, Claudius Gothicus, and Constantine have been found here. Gough.

Chester. Northamptonshire. In the parish of Irchester near Wellingborough, has plain marks of a Roman encampment. Roman bricks, coins, and pavements are often found.

Chesterford, Great. Essex. The vestigia of a Roman city has been discovered here, the foundations of whose walls still appear quite round it, though level with the ground, and take in about sifty acres. In the north-west end is the foundation of a temple, and many Roman coins have been found in the Borough Field, as they term the Old City. Stukeley.

Ghestersteld. Bedfordsh. near Sandye, has a Roman camp, where urns and coins have been dug up.

Chefter in the Street. Durham. may be suspected from its name to be a Roman town, and also to stand upon a Roman road. A road has been taken notice of, visible on Gateshead Fell, leading from Newcastle to this place, and another road has been observed pointing to it from Binchester. Horsley.

Roman coins are found here. Gough.

Chester, Little. Derbysh. on the Derwent near Derby. The track of the wall has been followed all round, and in some places the foundations may be perceived in the pastures with some vaults along the side of it. Brass, silver, and gold Roman coins have been found in great abundance, earthen pipes, aqueducts, and all kinds of antiquities. Stukeley.

Chefter, Great. Northumberland. The fort here is among those, that have been well preserved. Some part of the original stone wall is standing at a good height. The ditch is also pretty visible on all sides, except the east. On the west side there is a double agger, and ditch. Some pieces of an iron gate, and hinges have been found in the ruins not long ago. Several inscriptions have been found here. Horsley.

Chester, Little. Northumberland. is detached from the wall to the fouth, farther than any other of these forts, being about half a mile from it. It is less than many of them, and does not contain more than three acres of ground. The ramparts are visible quite round, and very large. The town, or outbuildings have been chiefly

chiefly to the west, and the south-west of it. About fifty yards west of this place, under a heap of rubbish, two vaulted rooms were discovered, supposed to have been a Roman Balneum with a Hypocaust under it. Horsley.

Chesterton. Somerset. has the remains of a Roman camp.

Chesterton. Warwicksh. has a Roman camp upon the Foss road near it.

Chidley Mount. Somerset. opposite Bridgewater, which is supposed to have risen from its ruins. Roman coins have been found.

Childrey. Berks. near Wantage. A Roman road runs just above the place.

Chilham. Kent. Below this town there is a green Barrow one hundred, and eighty feet long, and forty broad, called Jul Laber, thought to be the grave of Laberius Durus, who was killed by the Britons in this neighbourhood in a battle with Cæfar. Camden.

Roman vessels, and utensils were found here in digging a foundation for a house. Gough.

Chinnor. Oxfordsh. Icning street enters this county here.

Chipping Norton. Oxfordsh. Roman money frequently dug up. Stukeley.

Chipping Ongar. Effex. is supposed to have been a Roman town from the number of Roman bricks, which appear in the walls of the church.

Chipping Warden. Northamptonsh. on the river Charwell between Daventry and Banbury. Wallow Bank at the north end of this village is supposed to be the remains of a Roman work from the coins found.

Chipping Wycomb. Bucks. In a meadow near this town, a curious Roman pavement was discovered of about nine feet square, wrought with exquisite art, with stones of various colours.

Chobham. Surry. A large quantity of Roman coins of the Lower empire in an earthen pot were ploughed up here. Gough.

Clarendon Park. Wilts. three miles east of Salisbury. Between this park and a Roman camp near it, lies the road from Old Sarum to Winchester. Stukeley.

Clifton.

- Clifton. Nottinghamsh. Here is one of those antique Labyrinths, or Mazes attributed to the Romans. The form of it is square.
- Clifton. Yorksh. W. R. near Halifax. A number of Roman coins have been discovered.
- Clifton. Yorksh. W. R. near Doncaster. An urn full of Roman coins of the Bas empire was discovered by a labourer striking his pick-ax upon it, and on a farther search a larger vessel containing about two gallons more. Gough.
- Coates. Glocestersh. In this parish is a strong camp, supposed Roman.
- Cogenhoo. Northamptonsh. On the east side of Clifford hill, some Roman coins, and a family urn were found.
- Coker, East. Somerset. A tessellated pavement two, or three yards square, was found in making a ditch. Gough.
- Colesbourn. Glocestersh. At Comb End Farm the remains of a confiderable building were discovered, which on a farther investigation appeared clearly from the tessellated pavements to have been a Roman house. It was situated on a hill about a mile from the Roman road from Glocester to Cirencester. Archæolog.
- Coggeshall. Essex. In a Grotto near this town underground, was found a vial with a lamp in it, covered with a Roman tile sourteen inches diameter, and also some urns with ashes and bones in them, of which one resembled Coral, and had this inscription, Cocilli M.
- Coleshill. Warwickshire. In an old foundation was dug up a copper coin of Trajan. Camden.
- Coln. Lancashire. Roman coins found at Wheatley lane near this town. Whitaker.
- Comb Neville. Surry. At a little distance from the Thames, where have been found medals, and coins of several of the Roman Emperors, especially of Diocletian, Maximus, and Constantine the Great. Gibson.
- Conderton. Glocestersh. is situated on a tongue of land surrounded with Worcestershire, and is a hamlet to Overbury. On Conderton hill is a small oval camp, one hundred and sixty-five yards long, and seventy-one yards wide, supposed Danish. Roman coins are found in the fields.

Candora.

Condora. Cornwall. by Helford Haven S. W. of Falmouth. Near it is a Roman vallum stretching almost from sea to sea. A great quantity of Roman and other coins have been dug up on the side of the haven. Gough.

Conisborough. Yorksh. W. R. Two pots of Roman coins dug up. Gough.

Conijcliff. Durham. near Pierce Bridge. A Roman altar was found. Conquest. Somerset. Two urns full of Roman coins found. Gough.

Cookridge. Yorksh. W. R. In the road from Ilkley to Addle. On Black hill many Roman coins have been found.

Corton. Somerset. near Sherborne. Some labourers dug up a Roman urn, in which were near two quarts of Roman coins.

Cotterslock. Northamptonsh. A servant ploughing on the edge of the lordship, adjoining to Glapthorn, turned up several little stones or tessellæ, and on opening the ground a pavement was found twenty seet square. Five or six coins of Valentinian were among the rubbish thrown off of the pavement. Gough.

Cousins House. Northumberland. The ruins of a Roman station, and town at this place are still very discernible, though it has all been ploughed, and is now a rich meadow. The stones, and the rubbish of the buildings are levelled, and covered with earth, and grass, but the ramparts of the fort may be distinctly traced out. The contents of it has been about three acres, and a half. This place occupies two closes, now called the Well Lawes. In the western close is one remarkable ruinous heap, supposed to have been an ancient building, perhaps a temple, though it might be mistaken for a tumulus. Horsley.

Coventry. Warwicksh. A Roman pavement was found, and under it a coin of Nero. Gent. Mag.

Cowbridge. Glamorgansh. In the gardens of this town a few Roman medals have at different times been dug up: one of Hadrian of middle brass was presented to Roger Gale, Esq. and another of the same kind is in the possession of another antiquary. Archæol.

Crakenthorpe. Westmorland. is famous for its Moors, over which a Roman road, called Maiden Way, passes, and on which are the marks of some wonderful camps, where have been found many antiquities.

Crawdundale

- Crawdundale Waith. Westmorland, near Whelp Castle. Ditches, rampires and great mounds of earth cast up appear here, among which was found an inscription, cut in a rough fort of rock. Camden.
- Creke, South. Norfolk. Roman urns have been found here. Brown's V. Bur.
- Cromall, Abbots. Glocestersh. Not long ago a chequered pavement was discovered at this place.
- Cromford. Derbysh. On the moor was discovered a block or piece of lead, with the following inscription,

IMP HADRIANI AVG MEI LVI. Archæol.

- Cunvil Gaio. Carmarthensh. Four miles from Carmarthen three thousand Roman medals were dug up, all of small copper and very little value. Archæol.
- Cwm. Radnorsh. The remains here are not only indisputably Roman but considerable. Archæol.

D.

- Daglingworth. Glocestersh. A tessellated pavement, and the ruins of many foundations have been discovered in this village.
- Deptford. Kent. In some gardens near the Lock, by the road side, an ancient Terminus with two saces was dug up, and with it large slat bricks unquestionably Roman. H's Leland.
- Darking. Surry. The Roman causeway, called Stanes Street, passes through the church-yard.
- Dean, West. Wilts. A tessellated pavement four feet square, was found here.
- Denton. Lincolnsh. In the field was found a Mosaick pavement about a foot, and half underground, extending near thirty feet, and several large pieces of Roman bricks in the foundations of the partitions, which divided the rooms. Gough.
- Denton. Northumberland. A Roman inscription found mentioning the first, second, and tenth Cohorts of LEG. AVG. Horsley.
- Devizes. Wilts. A gardener here dug up a collection of Gods, which he carried about for a shew. They were found in a garden in a cavity enclosed with Roman brick. The Venus is an excellent design:

design: Vulcan as lame as if made at a forge: the rest equal in designing with the Lares of the Ostiaques. Several Roman coins have been found hereabouts, and a brass Roman key, beside other antiquities. Stukeley.

Dinder. Herefordsh. One mile from Hereford on a hill, is a Roman camp, called vulgarly Oyster Hill.

Doddington. Glocestersh. In this parish Roman urns, and coins have been found.

Dolegelly. Merionethsh. What antiquity this place is of, or whether of any note in the time of the Romans is uncertain, however some of their coins have been found near a wall, called Fynon Vair, within a bow-shot of the town. Gibson.

Dolwyddelen. Caernarvonsh. has the remains of an ancient castle, and near where the great gate stood are some parts of a Roman road, which led to this place through Merionethshire.

Donats St. Castle. Glamorgansh. stands at a place called Nash Point, and is a work of great antiquity, as appears from many Roman remains discovered there.

Donington. Lincolnsh. Here Holland Brig, or Bridge End Causeway has all the requisites, that can ascertain it to be a Roman work, being straight and laid with a solid bed of stone. The present indeed is repaired every year, but we have much reason to think the first projection of it through this broad morass was no less than Roman. Stukeley.

Dorchester. Oxfordsh. That this was formerly a Roman station several of their coins, found frequently in this place, do sufficiently attest. Our histories tell us, that it was once a Bishop's See, which in the time of William the Conqueror was translated to Lincoln. Camden.

Dieulish. Dorset. near Sturminster, a liberty in Blandford division. Some trees were blown down in this chapelry, when a Roman pavement was discovered sixty feet by sisteen, with some other Roman antiquities.

Drayton. Northamptonsh. A Roman pavement three feet by one, and a half, was discovered near this place. Gough.

Dugdale. Warwicksh. near Nuneaton, appears to have had anciently some castle, or notable fort, soundations of buildings having been

been dug up in it, and a Roman copper coin with the head of the Emperor Trajan.

Dunmow. Essex. A coin of Honorius of the finest gold, and in the highest preservation was picked up in this town. And two or three pieces of the large brass of Commodus were found in the fields near the church, besides a large parcel of Roman Denarii discovered on an estate of Lord Maynard's, which joins this town. Archæol.

Dunwich. Suffolk. on the coast. From the coins, that are found, and particularly an urn full, the quantity of a quart measure, which were dug out of the cliff near this place with fragments of other urns, it appears to have been a Roman town.

Durham, Old. Durham. near the city of Durham. It is now called Maiden Castle, and Roman coins have been found here. Gough.

E.

Eastbourn. Suffex. A Roman bath, and a tessellated pavement were discovered here with evident marks, that whatever buildings had been over them had been destroyed by fire.

Easthampstead. Berks. In Cæsar's camp in this parish Roman coins are often found. Stukeley.

Eastness in Rhydale. Yorksh. N. R. A Roman inscription was dug up. Gale.

Easton Grey. Wilts. At Whitewalls in this parish is a Roman camp, and coins have been found lately in great profusion. B. Cloyne.

Eastwell. Kent. Near Lord Winchelsea's seat several Roman antiquities have been found. Gough.

Eggerdon Hill. Dorset. north-east of Askerwell is 1350 feet high. On the top of it is a camp, supposed Roman, with a double rampart and ditch. Its shape is oval. In the middle is a tumulus. The ramparts include near twenty acres.

Egloshel. Cornwall. At Wadesbridge near this town, a brass pot full of Roman coins was found. Gough.

Elford. Staffordsh. Here is a Roman tumulus, described by Dr. Plot after a due examination. He observed ashes, and charcoal in their true colours, and several pieces of bone in the middle of it so friable, that they would crumble between the singers. Gibson.

Elham.

Elham. Norfolk. Numbers of coins, and Roman burial urns have at various times been discovered. Archæol.

Ellenborough. Cumberland. near Workington. Abundance of Roman antiquities have been found here.

Elm. Cambridgsh. near Wisbeach. An urn full of Roman brass money was taken up. Dr. Massey has many of the coins. They are of the Lower empire. There is a piece of higher ground near it, where have been buildings. Stukeley.

Elm. Somerset. near Frome. In a camp there, a pot of Roman coins was dug up, most of them of Constantine the Great. Stukeley.

Elsa. Northumberland. Two Roman inscriptions were found. Horsley.

Ely, Isle. Cambridgesh. Twenty-four small earthen Roman lamps were found. Gough.

Escourt. Wilts. Not far from a great Causeway, perhaps a Roman vicinal way, a large earthen vessel was dug up with two lesser pots in it, one of which was full of ashes, and bones. The largest might be an Obruendarium, wherein the Romans inclosed their Vascula Cineraria. Gibson.

Ewelme. Oxfordsh. On the Common near an old Roman way, an urn was discovered, that had copper coins, some as ancient as the arrival of Julius Cæsar in this island.

Ewenny. Glamorgansh. In Mr. Tuberville's park here is a camp, and Roman coins are found. B. Cloyne.

Exmore. Devonsh. Where the river Ex rises is a moist barren ground near the Severn sea, part in Devon, but more of it in Somerset-shire. In this moor are several monuments of antiquity, and several urns with Roman coins have been found in the barrows.

Eye. Suffolk. In a fand pit, in a leaden case, were found in high preservation several hundred gold Roman coins. Gough.

F.

Faseley. Staffordsh. At this place the Watling street enters this county.

Farley Park. Somersetsh. near Philips Norton. A Roman chequered pavement was dug up here. It had formerly a castle. Gibson.

Farndon.

Farndon, East. Northamptonsh. near Market Harborough has the remains of a Roman summer camp.

Fawburn. Effex. A filver coin of Domitian was dug up here under the foundation of an old wall, built partly of Roman bricks.

Festinoeg. Merionethsh. Near this village runs a high road, or military way, of pitched stones, through these difficult, and almost impassable mountains. It is called in the British, Sarn Helen, or Helen's Way, and might be made by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, whose works were many and magnificent throughout the empire. Camden.

Fleet. Lincolnsh. In the fens near Gedney. An earthen pot was found with three pecks of copper coins of the Emperor Gallienus.

Stukeley.

Flint. Flintsh. About a mile from the town on the lower road to Chester stood a cross, called Atis Cross. Tradition places a large town here in ancient times, and it is said, foundations of buildings are often discovered, and multitudes of Roman coins, sibulæ, &c. Gough.

Folkstone. Kent. appears to have been a very ancient place from the

Roman coins, and bricks dug up.

Fordington. Dorset. a large village near Dorchester. This parish abounds with antiquities, and Roman coins are frequently found. Frimley. Surry. An urn with Roman coins, and intaglios found.

G.

Gatton. Surry. Coins, and other antiquities have been discovered. Gainsthorpe. Lincolnsh. Coins found. Stukeley.

Gargrave. Yorksh. W. R. Here is a camp; and a Roman pavement

has been found. Gough.

Gedney. Lincolnsh. At Gedney Hill several Roman coins have been found, some of Antoninus. And in the same hamlet, about two miles north of South sea bank is a pasture, called the High Doles, being a square, double moated, where ancient foundations have been dug up, and some Roman coins. Another like square so moated is in the parish of St. Edmund's, about the same distance from the said bank, where the like matters have been found. Stukeley.

Gelt.

- Gelt. Northumberland. Upon the face of a rock, about half way up a steep hill, that hangs over this river, a Roman inscription is cut. The rock is on the side of the river next to Brampton, and about half a mile above Gelt bridge. Horsley.
- George's St. Fields. Surry. A large space between Lambeth, and Southwark, where many Roman coins, chequered pavements, and bricks have been found, it being the center of three Roman ways.
- Gigglesburn. Lincolnsh. In casting up a ditch many Roman coins were found. Stukeley.
- Gigglefwick. Yorksh. W.R. In a quarry above this town was found at two yards in depth a large quantity of Roman coins. Gough.
- Glossop. Derbysh. in this parish near Wooley bridge is a Roman station, called Melandra Castle, the ramparts three yards broad, and the ditches on the south, and south-east sides partly remaining. The four entrances are very visible. The road runs from Brough hither, the track still used, and another from Buxton. Gough.
- Godmanchester. Huntingdonsh. This place is supposed to have been a Roman city. Many Roman coins have been discovered. It lies on the Erming street. Husbandry was formerly so much attended to in this town, that the inhabitants brag, they have entertained a king of England in his progress with a rustick shew of nine score ploughs at once. Camden.
- Gogmagog Hills. Cambridgesh. Upon them is a camp, called Vandlebury, in which several Roman coins have been found at different times. Gough.
- Goring. Oxfordsh. on the Thames between Reading, and Wallingford, where the Icning street crosses into Berks.
- Goswell. Lincolnsh. All about a place in this parish, called Verecourt, Roman coins are found. Stukeley.
- Grantham. Lincolnsh. Burton in his comment on Antoninus relates, that a great stone trough, covered with a stone, was dug up here full of Roman coins. Stukeley.
- Greta Bridge. Yorksh. N. R. Roman altars, and coins are often found, and here is a camp, and plain marks of a station. Horsley.
- Gretland. Yorksh. W. R. is situated on the very top of a hill, and K K K accessible

accessible but on one side. A votive altar was discovered here. Camden.

Grimsthorpe. Lincolnsh. The seat of the Duke of Ancaster near Bourne. Roman coins have been found in the gardens.

Guilford. Surry. The castle is a square building of slints, ragstones, and Roman bricks. Roman coins are frequently found about the town. Gough.

Guilfborough. Northamptonsh. has the traces of a Roman camp, called the Boroughs. Stukeley.

H.

Hackney. Middlesex. At the bottom of the marsh through which the river Lea runs between Old Ford, and Wyck has been discovered the remains of a great stone causeway, which by the Roman coins appears to have been made by that people.

Hagley. Worcestersh. affords some considerable remains of the

Romans.

Halefowen. Salop. Fossil wood has been dug up here, as have some Roman antiquities.

Halton Chesters. Northumberland. This station was long overlooked by all our antiquaries, perhaps from the irregularity of its figure. The broader part lies within the wall, and the less or narrowest part without. The former is called Chesters, or Silver hill, upon account of the Roman coins found there, and the other Chester Close. The remaining ruins of the outbuildings are to the south, and south-east of the fort. Horsley.

Hampstead. Middlesex. A Roman sepulchral urn was dug up in the Wells walk. Gent Mag.

Hambden Hill. Somerfet. has upon it a Roman camp with a double ditch about it, to which leads a Roman vicinal way from the Foss through Stoke. Stukeley.

Hambledon Hill. Dorset. at one end of Cranbourne chase, has had a camp upon it, where it is said Roman coins have been dug up.

Hampton in Arden. Warwicksh. in the parish of Knowle. In ploughing, the share of the plough struck against an urn, of a dark brown colour, and rude workmanship, which being broken

by the shock, its contents were found to be a mass of Roman coins in weight about fifteen pounds. Archæol.

Harleigh. Merionethsh. was once called Kaer Kolhwyn. Several Roman coins have been found hereabouts, and that the Britons prefixed the word Kaer to most places fortified by the Romans is well known to antiquaries. Camden.

Harleston. Lincolnsh. near Grantham. A countryman found not only great plenty of Roman coins, but also a huge brass pot, &c. Harrison.

Harwich. Essex. The name may imply, that the Saxons as well as the Romans kept an army here. Part of a Roman camp, and a tumulus still remain, and coins, bricks, and pavements have been found. Gough.

Hascomb. Surry. From Castle hill in this parish, where are the remains of a Roman camp, is a prospect over the whole of this county, and part of Sussex.

Haughleigh. Suffolk. has a Norman castle added to a Roman entrenchment. Gough.

Hawcaster Rig. Yorksh. W. R. near Leeds has the traces of many Roman works.

Hawkfow. Lincolnsh. The seat of Admiral Shirley. In digging a kitchen garden in the present year 1797, a Roman pavement has been discovered, of which several yards square have been cleared. It is a representation of ancient spots and the sigures are in high preservation. Whitehall, E. Post.

Hay. Brecknock. lies on the bank of the river Wye upon the borders of Herefordshire, and seems to have been well known to the Romans, since their coins are often found there, and some ruins of walls are still remaining. Camden.

Haynton. Lincolnsh. In digging foundations for a dog kennel, a large pot having three feet, and a handle, was found full of various Roman silver coins value eighty pounds. Gough.

Hibalflow. Lincolnsh. Coins found. Stukeley.

Heaton. Yorksh. W. R. in the parish of Birstall. In a field, called Hendleshaw, several hundred coins were found of Heliogabalus, Severus, Alexander, Gallienus, Gallus, &c. H's Leland.

Heddington. Wilts. between Marlborough, and Bath seems to have k K K 2 been



been a Roman city, from the foundations of houses, which have been dug up here for a mile together, and from the silver, and copper coins of Roman emperors found here. Gibson.

Heddon, East. Northumberland. by the Picts wall. A great number of curious Roman coins, and medals were discovered in the ruins of the Roman wall. They were deposited in wooden boxes, which were almost destroyed, but many of the coins were as fresh as when first struck.

Hedley. Surry, near Leatherhead Downs. Upon the edge of this parish there is a perfect Roman road from London to Darking, which appears in several places.

Hellensford. Yorksh. near Weatherby, where a Roman military way crosses the river Wherse.

Henbury. Glocestersh. near Bristol is a parish twenty-five miles in compass. In digging a foundation for a summer house on Blase hill in this parish, some brass coins were found of Vespasian, Antoninus, Constantine, &c. and others of the later empire, with a few silver ones chiefly of Gordianus. Great numbers of these coins had been found on this spot many years before.

Hendred, East. Berks. near Wantage was once a considerable market town, though now but a village. A Roman road passes near it to Wantage, and Roman coins have been dug up.

Henham. Glocestersh. in Bitton parish is of great antiquity, and has several ancient foundations, and the remains of camps near it.

Henley upon Thames. Oxfordsh. In the market place of this town Roman coins have been often found.

Hexham. Northumberland. In the year 1726 two very curious and remarkable inscriptions were discovered here. One is upon a

• Roman altar in a vault under Hexham church, and the other is upon a covering stone there. Both the vault, and these stones were discovered upon repairing the church, and afterwards closed up again. These stones and inscriptions argue Hexham to have been a Roman station, for the plenty of freestone so near makes it impossible, that in their modern buildings (or those later than Roman) they would have setched any stones either from the Wall or Corbridge. Horsley.

Hexton. Herts. A Roman square camp near it. Stukeley.

Heybridge.

Heybridge. Essex. At the end of the causeway is an enclosure, called the Stones, where in making a ditch some years since were found a considerable quantity of Roman coins, and an incredible number of rude shaped urns. They lay about three or four feet under the surface, and evidently shewed, that all the parts contiguous to the ditch were equally filled with them. Gough.

Heyford, Lower. Northamptonsh. A Roman pavement was found. Stukeley.

Hickling. Nottinghamsh. near Over Broughton. A great number of Roman coins were discovered by some labourers.

Hinckley. Leicestersh. At the east end of the church are to be seen trenches, and rampires cast up to a great height, which the inhabitants call Hugh's Castle. Roman curiosities are said to have been found about this town,

Hipperholm. Yorksh. W. R. near Halifax. At Hoveldge within this township divers large copper medals of Dioclesian, Allectus, Carausius, and others were found in a thick glass vessel. H's Leland.

Hints. Staffordsh. A large tumulus is here, and a pig of lead with a Roman inscription was found upon the common. Gough.

Hith. West Kent. From hence to Canterbury is a paved Roman way, called Stone Street, and at a little distance are the remains of the walls of a Roman castle.

Holbeach. Lincolnsh. is but an indifferent town, but of great antiquity, as appears from the rubbish of buildings, and urns and coins found there, or near it. Stukeley.

Holt Cafile. Flint. The poor reliques are seated close to the river Dee, and are insulated by a vast Foss cut through a deep bed of soft red stone. Slopes, and other now almost obsolete works may be seen near it, and on the opposite side of the water. Roman coins are found here. I saw some of Gallienus, &c. Pennant.

Hopton. Derbysh. Some Roman antiquities were found in making a road from Hopton Moor to Ible. And in preparing a large Barrow for a plantation in this neighbourhood, a large urn was discovered full of burnt bones, and ashes, and covered with a stone with a Roman inscription upon it. Archæol.

Horncaftle. Lincolnsh. had a castle from the architecture of which,



and from the Roman coins sometimes turned up in the ground near it, it is thought to have been a Roman camp or station. The compass of the castle was twenty acres. Stukeley thinks it must be the Banovallum of Ravennas. Stukeley.

Housesteads. Northumberland. The vast ruins of a Roman station, and town here are truly wonderful. And a great number of sculptures and inscriptions have been found, and many yet remain at this place. The town, or outbuildings have stood upon a gentle declivity to the south, and south-east, where there are streets and somewhat like terrasses.

Hovingham. Yorksh. W. R. In a garden was discovered a Roman hypocaust, and in another place a small tessellated pavement, and coins from Antoninus Pius to Constantine. Gough.

Howgill Castle. Westmorland. north of Appleby, and a little north from the road, called Maiden Way. Here is a place called Green Castle supposed Roman.

Hunnington. Lincolnsh. Upon a hill, surveying a lovely prospect, is a summer camp of the Romans, of a square form, and double trenched, but of no great bulk. In ploughing this place bits of spears, bridles, swords, and urns full of Roman coins have been thrown up. Stukeley.

Huthersfield. Yorksh. W. R. In 1744 extensive remains of a Roman temple were discovered here. And in digging for gravel near this place several urns were found with coins in them.

I.

Icklingham. Suffolk. Its antiquity appears from the Roman coins dug up.

Ichworth. Suffolk. two miles from Bury. A large pot of Roman coins was dug up here.

Ilchester. Somersetsh. has been originally enclosed with a wall and a ditch, the Vestigia of which are still manifest quite round. The Foss road passes through this town from north-east to south-west. The north-east side of the city lay against the river. Coins, bricks, tiles, and other antiquities are continually dug up in the gardens of this town. Stukeley.

Ilkley Yorksh. W. R. is without question an ancient town, for (not

to mention those engraved Roman pillars, lying now in the church-yard and elsewhere) it was rebuilt in the reign of Severus by Virius Lupus, Legate and Proprætor of Britain, as we are informed by an inscription dug up near the church. And that a Cohort of the Lingones quartered here is likewise shewed by an old alter found at this town. Camden.

Impington. Cambridgesh. In this parish is a camp, in which Roman coins have been found. It is called Arbury. Gough.

Islington. Middlesex. In a place called the Six Acre Field near White Conduit House, there appears to have been in former days a fortress enclosed with a rampart, and ditch, which is supposed to have been a Roman camp, and that which is vulgarly, but erroneously called Jack Straw's Castle, is a square in the south-west angle of the sield, possibly the seat of the Roman general's tent.

Julian's, St. Monmouthsh. near Caerleon. A Roman altar of freestone was found inscribed to Jupiter.

Lining. Suffolk. There are two contiguous parishes of this name. The church of one is dedicated to All Saints, of the other to St. James. In the former within the rails of the communion table, and about the chancel is a considerable quantity of Roman bricks, and tiles, which were some years ago ploughed up in a neighbouring field, and placed as a pavement here for their preservation. Roman coins are still ploughed up in the sandy fields about these villages. Gough.

Ixworth. Suffolk. a thoroughfare town between Bury, and Yarmouth. Roman coins have been dug up here.

K.

Kaereu. Brecon. has had plainly a Roman fort, for that besides the name implies so much, the inhabitants frequently dig up bricks there, and find other manifest signs of a Roman work. It is now only the name of a gentleman's house. Gibson.

Kaer Gai. Merionethsh. A Roman town or fort said to be built by a Roman of the name of Caius, of whom the common people of the neighbourhood report very strange things. Camden.

Kaer Sws. Montgomerysh. was anciently a town of note. Several bricks have been found here of that kind, which is frequently

met

met with in fuch places, as have been possessed by the Romans. It has had encampments about it at three several places, besides a very large Mount or Barrow. Gibson.

Kastel Karreg. Carmarthensh. Opposite Carmarthen towards the east the ruins of this place are seen, seated on a steep, and on all sides inaccessible rock. Here are several vast caverns supposed to have been copper mines of the Romans. A stone with a Roman inscription was also found in this parish. Gibson.

Keighley. Yorksh. W. R. In the woods at Elam Grange near this place, on the banks of the river Aire, was found in an urn a large quantity of Roman Denarii from Julius Cæsar to the later

Emperors. Gough.

Kettering. Northamptonsh. In a part of the lordship, called Stony Lands, have been found in digging stone several urns, coins, and bones. In this place are the Vestigia of a dyke carried on as far as the Duke of Montague's Park at Wheatley. Bridges.

Keven Kaer. Merionethsh. two miles from Machynlheth near Penalht. Roman coins are sometimes dug up here, and the sootsteps of a round wall of considerable extent, may be seen. Camden.

Kibworth. Leicestersh. between Harborough, and Leicester. A stone is said to have been found with a Roman inscription upon it. T. R.

Kidal. Yorksh. W. R. upon removing a heap of cinders to repair the highways in this neighbourhood, a good quantity of Roman copper coins were discovered. They were of Constantine, Constantius, &c. H's Leland.

Kiddington. Oxfordsh. In Hill wood near this town is a Roman encampment in extraordinary preservation, but little noticed.

Kilmaen Lhwyd. Carmarthensh. Some countrymen discovered an earthen vessel, containing a considerable quantity of Roman coins of embased silver from the time of Commodus to the fifth tribuneship of Gordian the third, among which were some, which from their rarity were of considerable value amongst antiquaries. Camden.

Kingston upon Thames. Surry. The old monuments of the town of Kingston are found in the declining down from Comb Park towards the gallows, and there in ploughing and digging have very often

often been found foundations of walls, houses, and divers coins of brass, filver, and gold with Roman inscriptions, and painted earthen pots, and in one in Cardinal Wolsey's time was found much Roman money of filver, plates of filver to coin, and chains of filver. Leland.

Kingsclere. Hants. Here the mighty chalk hills begin. Upon the top of a very high promontory is a square Roman camp in a park. Stukeley.

Kingscot. Glocestersh. In the parish of Beverston. A multitude of Roman coins have been ploughed up here, besides a large statue of stone, and a Fibula vestiaria of silver, chequered, and enameled.

King's Stanley. Glocestersh. Two miles from a Roman camp here eight Roman altars were found. Also a large brass Alexander Severus. Gough.

Kirby Monks. Warwicksh. between Coventry, and Lutterworth has marks of a Roman station.

Kirkhaugh. Northumberland. Here is a Roman altar dedicated to Minerva, and Hercules.

Kirklington. Oxfordsh. The Roman road, called Akeman Street passes by the side of this town.

Knowle Hill. Somerset. A chequered pavement was found near it.

Kraig Verwyn. Merionethsh. A Roman road is visible at the end of this place, called Ford gam Helen Luedhog, that is, the Crooked Road of Helen the Great or puissant.

L.

Latton. Wilts. north of Cricklade. A chequered pavement was dug up here.

Lastorough. Glocestersh. A Roman inscription found. Gough.

Launceston. Cornwall. Part of the castle seems to be a Roman work, or on a Roman site. Coins have been found here. Gough.

Laycock. Wilts. Roman coins used to be found in a field here, which was therefore called Silver Field.

Llandebie. Carmarthensh. In a quarry near this town great quantities of coins of the lower empire were found. Archæol.

Llanfrynach. Brecon. Two miles fouth-east of Brecknock, the roots of an ash tree in its fall uncovered a Roman Hypocaust. Gough.

Lll Llanidan.

Llanidan. See Anglesea.

Llanimdovery. Carmarthensh. Several silver, and mixed coins of Gallienus have been discovered near this town. Archæol.

Llauvair is Coed. Monmouthsh. one mile from Caerwent. An urn was discovered containing ashes, and a few coins of the lower empire. Gough.

Lhan Badarn Odyn. Cardigansh. In this parish is a road called Ford (or Sarn) Helen, and great part of the road from Brecknock to

Neath is distinguished by the same name. Gibson.

Lhan Boydy. Carmarthensh. In this parish at a place, called Bronyskawen, there were found at one time about two hundred Roman coins. They were discovered by two shepherd boys, at the very entrance of a spacious camp, called Y Gaer, buried in two rude leaden boxes, so near the surface of the ground, as not to be wholly out of sight. They were all of silver, and some of the most ancient found in Britain. Gibson.

Lhan Dewi Brevi. Cardigansh. Besides Roman inscriptions, they find here sometimes their coins, and frequently dig up bricks, and large freestone neatly wrought. These are manifest tokens, that

it has been inhabited by the Romans. Gibson.

Lhan Vairy Bryn. Carmarthensh. plainly appears to have been posfessed by the Romans. For not far from the east end of the church, labourers frequently dig up bricks, and meet with other marks of Roman antiquity. And there is a very notable Roman way of gravel, and small pebbles continued from the church to Lhan Bran, and which it is said may be also traced between this town, and Lhan Deilaw Vair, and is visible in several other places. Gibson.

Lanchester. Durham. has been a very large Roman station, and town. A great many inscriptions, and coins, and other Roman

antiquities have been found here. Horsley.

Layton Low. Essex. An urn was found in the church-yard of this village, and several more between Layton, and Stratsford Longton. Horsley.

Leigh. Effex. by the fall of a cliff after the rains a quantity of Roman coins were brought to light. Gough.

Leighton

Leighton Buzzard. Bedfordsh. has a Roman camp about half a mile from it.

Leckham. Wilts. Roman coins are often found here. Camden.

Lemington the Less. Glocestersh. where the Foss way enters this county from Warwickshire. A great many Roman coins have been dug up, and it is thought to have had a fort, or station.

Letchlade. Glocestersh. is thought to have been a Roman town, as a plain Roman road runs from hence to Cirencester, and in digging in a meadow near it some years ago, an old building was discovered, which appeared to have been a Roman bath, curiously inlaid with stones of divers colours in tesseraick work.

Levins. Westmorland. In the parish of Heversham. In the park are the ruins of a Roman temple, and near it other ruins.

Lidiard Lawrence. Somersetsh. A pitcher full of Roman medals was dug up here of no less than eighty pounds weight.

Lidney. Glocestersh. Here are the remains of a large Roman encampment with foundations of many ancient buildings, among which are the ruins of a Roman hypocaust or bath, and great numbers of Roman antiquities, and coins found, Archæol.

Lindford. Norfolk. between Munford, and Buckenhan Parva. Three Roman urns have been dug up here with pieces of bones and aihes.

Linton. Cambridgesh. A Roman road crosses the Icning steet near this place.

Littlecot. Wilts. near Hungerford. A tessellated pavement was discovered about two feet under the ground. Archæol.

Longford. Wilts. on a hill above it is a Roman camp. Gough.

Longwood. Yorksh. W. R. near Huthersfield. Here are four closes, which are called the Eald, or Old Fields. They contain an area of twelve or fourteen acres. The farmers frequently break their ploughs among the old foundations of buildings in these closes. Great numbers of Roman bricks have been found here, as also coins, inscriptions, altars, and other antiquities. Whitaker.

Lubenham. Leicestersh. near Market Harborough. has a Roman camp on the east side of it. T. R.

Ludford. Lincolnsh. near Market Raisin. Roman coins dug up. Lydd. Kent. Roman coins found. Harrison.

Lymington.

Lymington. Hants. Near two hundred pounds weight of the coins of the lower empire were found in two urns. Gough.

M.

Machen. Monmouthsh. In some old lead mines at Kevenpwl Du near this place are very deep, and large caverns in the lime stone rock, which as well from their great extent, as the manner in which they appear to have been worked, are supposed to have been opened by the Romans. However that may be, Roman coins, especially of brass, are not uncommonly found there. Archæol.

Machel's Bank. Westmorland. About ten yards from the Roman way near Crakenthorp in the parish of St. Michael Appleby. Some workmen casting up a ditch, discovered three urns with burnt bones, and ashes therein, contiguous to each other in a triangular form, in the middle of a round pit of clay made for the purpose, about a yard deep, with the sides perpendicular. Herein they were encompassed, and covered with burnt bones, and black ashes. In the two largest were ashes, and bones, in the least ashes only. And about forty yards distant from the former was another pit of like form full of ashes, and bones without any urns. From this it might be conjectured, that urns have been used only for persons of consequence. Nicholson's Westmorland.

Machynleth. Montgomerysh. Roman coins have been found, particularly some silver ones of Augustus, and Tiberius. Gough.

Maiden Castle. Westmorland. A large Roman camp near Brough.

Maiden Castle. Dorset. A Roman encampment in the parish of St. Martin Winterborn, the largest, and most complete of any in the west of England. The whole area is thirty acres, and including the ramparts, and ditches one hundred, and twenty.

Malton. Yorksh. N. R. A Roman inscription was dug up in some pits near the lodge. The equites singulares, a part of the Emperor's body guards, are here first mentioned in Britain. Gough.

Malvern Hills. Worcestersh. On the summit of these hills is a camp with a treble ditch, imagined to be Roman. It is situated on the Herefordshire side.

Mansfield

Mansfield Woodhouse. Nottinghamsh. A square Roman building, measuring twenty yards by sourteen, was discovered in a corn field about a mile north of this place. The beautiful Mosaick pavement of a great part was in excellent preservation.

March. Cambridgesh. In the road between it, and Wisbeach were discovered three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot of one hundred, and sixty Roman Denarii of all the Emperors from Vespasian to Antoninus both inclusive. Gough.

Market Harborough. Leicestersh. In digging gravel about a quarter of a mile north-west from this town several Roman urns were found with ashes, and burnt bones in them. And at a small distance a round pit lined with pebble stones discoloured by fire. And in the church-yard east of the town many fragments of urns have been found in digging the graves. On the east side of the town also are the remains of a Roman camp. T. R.

Market Overton. Rutland. Here are found Roman coins in such plenty, as but few places in these parts afford. About three hundred were gathered on one little furlong about a mile from the town. Gibson.

Marlborough. Wilts. Where now is the seat of Lord Hertford was the site of a Roman Castrum, for they find foundations, and Roman coins. Towards the river is one angle of it left very manifestly, the rampart and ditch entire. The road cuts it off from the present castle. The ditch is still twenty feet broad in some parts. Roman coins have been found in shaping the mount, which was the Keep of a later castle, built either by the Saxons, or Normans. A spiral walk now leads round it to an octagonal summer house, placed on the top. Stukeley.

Martinfal Hill. Wilts. between the Kennet, and Savernake forest has a vast stationary Roman camp, conspicuous at a great distance, and within sight of all the camps in this county. On two sides the precipices are dreadfully steep. A brass Alexander Severus was found, on the reverse Jupiter Fulminans. On the west side upon the top of the hill without the camp is a round pit sull of good spring water, always to the brim in the driest summers, but never overslowing. The prospect from this hill is very fine. Salisbury



Salisbury steeple, twenty miles off, bears south-west, and by west. Stukeley.

Maryport. Cumb. Coins have been found here, as also foundations, and a camp. B. Cloyne.

Mathfield. Staffordsh. commonly called Mayfield, on the dove near Ashbourne, Derbyshire. In a field, called Dale Close, Roman money has been found more than once, and in Church Town field in Upper Mathfield was dug up a Roman urn.

Medburn. Leicestersh. A tessellated pavement, coins, and other Roman remains have been discovered here. T. R.

Mendip Hills. Somersetsh. In a cave near them was found a piece of lead with a Roman inscription. Horsley.

Mersey, West. Essex. Scarce a grave is dug in the church-yard to this day without breaking through a tessellated pavement. Archæol.

Merton Bank. Yorksh. A labourer, making a drain across a field, discovered a copper chest containing a hundred weight of Roman silver money, coined at different periods, some so early as Julius Cæsar.

Methringham. Lincolnsh. Roman antiquities found. Stukeley.

Methum. Yorksh. E. R. In the moors was discovered the remains of a Roman pottery with pieces of broken urns, and cinders.

Middle. Shropsh. Roman coins have been found here. Horsley.

Middlethorp. Yorksh. E. R. a mile, and a half south of York had once a Roman pottery. Under the surface of the ground appeared many fragments of Roman urns, and other earthen ware of a large size. Archæol.

Millington. Yorksh. E R. On the south side of a hill half a mile north-east of this town have been found many foundations of buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, &c. Gough.

Moncaster. Cumberland. near Ravenglass, has remains called the Old Walls still appearing. Roman, and Saxon coins, pieces of battle axes, arrow heads, &c. have been found.

Morefby. Cumberland. An harbour a little above Whitehaven, in, and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, fuch as altars, and stones with inscriptions on them. The Romans are supposed to have had a fortification here.

Moreton.

Marcion. Staffordh, between Aqualate Mere, and Stafford, has a work supposed to be thrown up by the Romans.

Moulton. Lincolnsh. In a field near this place, called Woods by Ravens Bank, three miles south of Moulton chapel, several Roman urns, and vessels of white and red earth were ploughed up. Stukeley.

N.

Narford. Norfolk. The Romans appear to have had a station here from the many bricks, and a bronze vase found here. Gough.

Naworth Caftle. Cumberland. near the Gelt. In the garden walls are many stones with Roman inscriptions.

Nects, St. Huntingdonsh. Roman coins have been found. Harrison. Netherby. Cumberland. on the Esk north-west of Brampton has had a very remarkable Roman station, the remains, and monuments of which are very great. Inscriptions, and medals both of the high and low empire have been found here. Horsley.

Newark. Nottinghamsh. was certainly raised from the neighbouring Roman cities, and has been walled about with their remains, and not improbably by the Romans themselves. For many antiquities are found about this town. Coins have been dug up, and in forming a plantation of trees, four urns were discovered in a straight line, and at equal distances. In one was a rude piece of brass, about the bulk of a walnut, half melted, and a bit of bone, and some ashes sticking in the surface of it, amidst the other burnt bones and ashes, possibly a Fibula belonging to the habit of the dead. In another was a small brass Lar about an inch, and half long. Stukeley.

Newenden. Kent. has a bridge over the Rother, which divides this county from Sussex. Roman coins have been found.

Newmarket. Suffolk. Near the heath were found several coins of Trajan, one of Faustina, and another of Maximian Herculeus. Gough.

Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster. Yorksh. Many Roman coins have been ploughed up, particularly of Constantius, Helena, and Constantine; also an urn, or box of alabaster with only ashes in it, melted lead, rings, one whereof had a key of the same piece joined.



joined with it. The inhabitants call the coins Longborough pennies. Gibson.

Nocton. Lincolnsh. Roman antiquities discovered. Stukeley.

Northampton. On the fouth fide of the river near Queen's Cross Roman coins have been brought up by the plough.

Northleach. Glocestersh. In the hamlet of Easington in this parish is an exceeding large camp double trenched. Aubrey calls it one of the biggest Roman camps in England. Gough.

Norwich, City of. In digging a ditch in a close near St. Austin's Gate, a bronze lamp in form of a sprawling frog, one hole in the belly, the other in the head was discovered, a piece of Roman antiquity, which with two others in possession of Mr. Gough, he says, may be ranked among some of the finest monuments of Roman work found in Britain. Gough.

Nun Ormsby. Lincolnsh. Several Roman coins have been found in this parish, chiefly of Constantine. Gough.

Nutsfield. Surry. In this parish in ploughing through a fandy hillock was found an earthen vessel containing near nine hundred coins of the lower empire. Gough.

0.

Okeley. Hants. near Andover has a large Roman camp near it. Okeley. Surry. near to the head of the Mole. A part of a very remarkable Roman road, leading from Chichester to London, may be plainly traced through this parish, in that part, called Monk's Farm, two miles to the south. The common people say the devil made it, and brought the slints, and pebbles from the beaches in Sussex. It is a prodigious work, ten yards broad in some parts, a yard and a half deep, and three miles long.

Okeover. Staffordsh. In Arbour Close are the Lows or Burrows, which are supposed Roman works, not made of earth or gravel, but stones.

Oldbury. Glocestersh. A hamlet in the parish of Thornbury. Many Roman coins have been found here, and part of some entrenchments with high banks forming two sides of a square, still remains pretty perfect, though the remainder is levelled.

Oldbury. Staffordsh. east of Dudley Castle near the Tame. Near it is a Roman camp.

Old

- Old Carlifle. Cumberland. lies about a mile fouth from Wigton upon a military way very large, and visible, leading directly to Carlisle and the wall. A great many Roman antiquities have been found here. Horsley.
- Old Town. Northumberland. on east Alon river. Many Roman antiquities have been found here. Gibson.
- Over Arley. Staffordsh. near Kidderminster. In Arley wood is a Roman entrenchment nearly square.
- Overborough. Lancashire. about a mile south of Kirby Lonsdale, was formerly a great city. The place itself shews its own antiquity by many old monuments, inscriptions upon stones, chequered pavements, and Roman coins. Camden.
- Oumby. Lincolnsh. near the river Anker. In the fields by the road between Hull, and Stamford, Roman coins have been ploughed up.
- Oxburgh. Norfolk. has a large vallum north-east of it, and many tumuli, and little pits about the town, where Roman and Saxon coins have been found. Gough.
- Oxned. Norfolk. fouth-east of Aylesham. was discovered a piece of brick work several yards square, also silver coins of Vitellius, Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Pertinax. Gough.

P

- Painswick. Glocestersh. In this place on a high hill is Kimsbury, a square including three acres, double trenched. Roman coins have been found there. Gough.
- Pakenham. Suffolk. A fine teffellated pavement was discovered. Gough.
- Pap Cafile. Cumberland. near Cockermouth. on the other fide of the Derwent, the Roman antiquity of which is attested by several monuments. Camden.
- Paulsperry. Northamptonsh. Coins of Constantine and other Emperors found. Gough.
- Paunton Magna. Lincolnsh. Many Roman coins are found here, and all the neighbourhood round, Mosaick pavements, Roman bricks, urns, and the like, of a curious composition. Stukeley.
- Piercebridge. Durham. A large number of Romans coins have been M M M M



found, and the remains are considerable. An aqueduct appears to have gone through the present town, and the foundations of houses every where are visible, especially when the ground is even well watered with rain, or any way opened. After a shower also the coins are discovered, and gathered in abundance. They are called Toft pieces. Horsley.

Petherton, South. Somerset. In a field not far from the bridge, a pot full of Roman coins, to the quantity of fix pecks, was dug up. Stukeley.

Pevensey. Sussex. Dr. Tabor thought the castle here the greatest, and most entire remain of Roman building in Britain. Gough.

Pickering. Yorksh. N. R. On the moors near it have been found a Roman camp, or rather four together, to which Wade's Causeway leads. Many tumuli of different sizes are scattered about and urns found in them. Gough.

Piddington. Northamptonsh. near the London road to Newport. In digging stone for repairing the publick roads in this parish, a tessellated pavement was discovered, but much damaged by the labourer striking his pick axe through the center of it, before it was perceived. The cubes, which were chiefly black, and white, were soon all taken away by the people, who went to see it. When I saw it, a very small part of it only remained, and that was gone in a few hours. T. R.

Pitmead. Wilts. near Warminster. Roman antiquities, such as pavements, remains of baths, urns, and domestick utenfils, made of beautiful clay, were discovered.

Pontesbury. Salop. At Lea Cross in this parish, a Roman tessellated pavement was found in the year 1793. Archæol.

Puckeridge. Herts. Erming street passes through it.

R

Ranceby. Lincolnsh. near Sleaford. On a hill many Roman antiquities have been found. Stukeley.

Rathy. Leicestersh. three miles from Leicester. A Roman camp has been discovered here. The vallum, or rampart is very perfect, and forms a paralellogram of about three hundred yards long, and near one hundred and fixty broad.

Ravenglass.

Ravenglass. Cumberland. Some Roman inscriptions are said to have been found here. Camden.

Reculvers. Kent. supposed to be the Regulbium of the Romans. The dredgers for oysters on this coast have often in the sands met with Roman vessels, cisterns, &cc. besides vast numbers of coins, rings, &cc.

Rifingham. Northumberland. on the river Read. It has many remains of Roman antiquities, such as inscriptions, &c.

Riechester. Northumberland. has been defended by a wall of Ashler stone seven feet thick. Many altars, and coins of the Romans have been found here. The remains of an hypocaust were lately opened, and some pillars appeared intire. This place is called Rochester both by Camden and Gibson.

Ripley. Derbysh. An urn full of coins of Gallienus, &c. found. Gough.

Ring stead. Northamptonsh. At Mill Cotton, a demolished hamlet in this parish, are some remains of a square entrenchment, consisting of a pretty high bank of earth, and a deep ditch on the outside. From an urn with ashes in it, which was found within the ditch, it is supposed to have been a Roman work. In Ringstead sields some pieces of Roman money have been ploughed up, particularly at Mallows Cotton, where are the vestiges of a town, as appears from fragments, and soundations of walls, which have been discovered in digging. Bridges.

Rodeley. Leicestersh. Here was found a tessellated pavement with coins of Constantine, broken urns, &c. Gough.

Rodmarton. Glocestersh. east of Minchinghampton. A great many Roman coins, urns and pavements have been found at this place.

Rokolt. Essex. on the river Lea near Stratford, and Layton. Urns, and other Roman antiquities have been found here in digging gravel.

Romney. Kent. Roman coins found. Harrison.

Romfey. Hants. was unquestionably a Roman town, and its present name shows as much. I heard of a Roman silver coin found here. Stukeley.

Reckly. Yorksh. N. R. Roman altars and inscriptions found. Horsley.

Rowley

Rowley Regis. Staffordin. An earthen globe was found containing about twelve hundred coins in filver, which, when all together, formed a complete series of the Roman Emperors. Gent. Mag.

- Roxby. Lincolnsh. Roman coins found. Stukeley.

Royston. Herts. supposed to have been a Roman town from the coins dug up near it, and its standing at the junction of the Erming, and Icning streets. Stukeley.

Rusbury. Salop. Coins &c. of the Romans have been found. Gough. Rutchester. Northumberland. This fort has been very considerable, as the ruins of it at present are very remarkable. On the north fide there have been fix turrets, one at each corner, one on each side of the gate, and one between each corner, and those adjoining to the gate. The ramparts of this fort are still very visible. The ditch is faint, and scarce discernible on the east side. ruins within this fort plainly appear. If there has been a town without, it has been where the village of Rutchester now stands, and covers its ruins. Horsley.

Rye. Kent. Roman coins found. Harrison.

S.

Salbridge. Warwicksh. on the Leam S. W. of Willoughby. Several Roman urns were found in a well.

Sandye. Bedfordsh. Supposed the Salinæ of Ptolemy, often affords fresh proofs of its antiquity by throwing up Roman coins. Glass urns, and one red urn, like coral, with an infcription have been They have ashes in them, and are now in the hands of a neighbouring gentleman. Gibson.

Sandton. Lincolnsh. near Spittal in the street. Here was a Roman pottery, and Roman coins have been found. Stukeley.

Saperton. Glocestersh. A considerable number of Roman coins were discovered near a place, called Lark's Bush. Not far from it are the remains of a Roman camp.

Sawtry. Huntingdonsh. Roman urns found near this place. Gough. Segshill. Leicestersh. On the Foss road is supposed to have been a Roman tumulus, and now is the center of fix parishes.

Sempringham. Lincolnsh. Near it was found a fragment of a large Roman Roman urn or vase of fine light red earth, representing Victory with a hare behind her, &c. with other Roman utensils. Gough.

Shaw. Berks. near Newbury. The church is remarkable for being roofed with Roman antique tiles.

Shawell. Leicestershire. In opening a trench in a meadow by the Watling street within the bounds of this parish near Cave's Inn, several shreds of Roman bricks, and tiles, and other remains were discovered. Ashmole.

Shelford. Cambridgesh. A considerable Roman camp lies in a farm, called Grahams. Gough.

Skenfield. Effex. near Brentwood. Two brais lares well: preferved and feveral fine pateræ and other earthen veffels were found. Gough.

Sherbourn. Oxfordsh. near Watlington. A pot of Roman money was found. Stukeley.

Shepherton. Middlesex. In a close, ealled War Close, spurs, swords, and men's bones have been dug up. At a little distance the west part of a Roman camp is visible.

Sherston. Wilts. near Malmsbury on the Foss road. Roman silver coins are often found here. Gibson.

Shewing Sheels. Northumberland. Has the remains of a Roman station about fixty yards square.

Shields, South. Durham. A Roman town, and station appear to have been here in the time of Marcus Aurelius, from an altar and inscription dedicated to that prince found here.

Shoebury. Essex. Many urns are found hereabouts, as if the Romans had been here. Gough.

Silbury Hill. Wilts. The Roman road is perfect for some space over the down, but upon descending the hill westward they have ploughed it up, and sound several Roman coins near it, some of which I have. Stukeley.

Silchester. Hants. is a place, that a lover of antiquity will visit with great delight. It stands upon the highest ground thereabouts, but hid with wood. The walls of this city are standing, more or less perfect quite round, perhaps the most entire of any in the Roman empire, especially the whole north side. There was a broad ditch quite round, and now for the most part impassable,

and:

and full of fprings. On the outlide the walls are of a confiderable height, yet within the ground is fo raised, as nearly to be equal to the top, and that quite round, crowned with oaks, and other timber trees of no mean bulk. The whole city is now arable, and among the fields Roman bricks, bits of pots, rubbilh of buildings, and coins are picked up every day. The form of the city is a parallelogram, the shortest side of which is to the longest, as three to four. It had two gates, upon its length, opposite. There is now only one farm house within it, and the church. Five hundred feet without the city on the north-east corner is another great curiofity. The people think it was a castle, but it was an amphitheatre in bulk, shape, and all points the same as that at Dorchester, but not built of so solid materials, being chiefly gravel, and clay. It is now entirely overgrown with thorn bushes, briars, holly, broom and trees. Stukeley.

Sleaford, Old. Lincolnsh. has the ruins of a Roman fortification, and their coins are frequently dug up.

Sinodun Hill. Berks, About a mile, and half from Wallingford is a place wonderfully diked about, and standeth hanging over the Thames. It is within by estimation half a mile. And in it hath been some town, or as the common voice saith, a castle of the Britons, defaced by likelihood by the Danes. At this time it beareth very plentifully both barley, and wheat, and Roman coins are found in ploughing. Leland.

Soham. Cambridgesh. Roman urns found. Gough.

Southampton. Hants. An old Roman city stood eastward of this town, upon the banks of the river Irthing, where now is a hamlet, called St. Mary's, opposite to Bittern. Many antiquities have been found upon this spot. Likewise at Bittern was an old Roman castle, surrounded with a ditch, into which the sea water slowed. Stokeley.

Southfleet. Kent. In the bark fields in this parish some Roman coins have been lately found. Gent. Mag.

Southwell. Nottinghamsh. Roman coins and other antiquities are found. Archæol.

Sowerby. Yorksh. W. R. Many Roman coins have been turned up here by the plough, and a votive altar was also discovered. H's Leland.

Spalding.

Spalding. Lincolnsh. Roman antiquities have been found here, particularly cisterns. And there was a castle, probably Roman, on the side of the town, not far from the river by the road to Boston. The square form of the ditch still remains. Stukeley.

Spennythorn. Yorksh. N. R. near Middleham. has the marks of the

Roman station, now levelled by the plough. Cade.

Spittal in the Street. Lincolnsh. On the Roman road leading from Lincoln to the Humber, which the common people call High Street, it being cast up a great height, and in some places seven yards broad. Whether it be true or not, tradition says, that here were formerly a city, and a castle. There are two springs here, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great quantities of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spillby. Lincolnsh. A Roman aqueduct of earth is said to have been

found at this place. Stukeley.

Stainfield. Lincolníh. has every appearance of a Roman station from the number of coins frequently thrown up by the plough, and the ancient foundations still remaining. Gent. Mag.

Staneland. Yorksh. W. R. near Eland. Roman coins have been found. Horsley.

Stanhope. Durham. A Roman altar was discovered near this place. Whitaker.

Stanwick. Northamptonsh. At the farther end of Meadow Furlong in this lordship have been found fragments of a tessellated Roman pavement. Bridges.

Stanwicks. Cumberland. near Carlisle. Horsley supposes one of the Roman forts upon the wall to have been here, but produces no positive evidence, as in the other stations. Abundance of stones have been dug up in this part of the wall, and he was told of some stones, which from the description resembled the stones of an aqueduct.

Stanford. Nottinghamsh. At the extreme southern point of this county on the river Soar, has been noted for many Roman coins and other antiquities. Camden.

Steeple Asson. Oxfordsh. A tessellated pavement was found here, consisting of squares of divers colours, not cubick but oblong. Gibson.

Stoke

Stoke Wake. Dorset. Roman coins have been dug up on the side of a steep hill, called Bulbarrow, three quarters of a mile south-west from Wolland.

Stonesfield. Oxfordsh. In a part of the field, called Chesthill, being a rising ground about half a furlong from the Akeman street, and south of Stonessield, a Roman pavement was found about two feet under ground, as some men were ploughing. It was in length thirty-five feet, and twenty in breadth. The tessellæ were of seven different colours. A curious representation of this pavement is given in Hearne's Leland added to the above description.

Many years after on the same spot were discovered the areas of several large apartments with tessellated pavements. And adjoining to these a brick hypocaust with funnels, and a bath with leaden pipes in the sides, covered with plaster painted red, areades and pilasters. The Roman bricks appeared fresh, and sound.

Stortford, Bishops. Herts. On the east fide of the river stood what was formerly called Waymour Castle, built by the Conqueror, and given by him with this town to the bishop of London. In the castle garden Roman coins have been found.

Stowlangtoft. Suffolk. The church flands within a double trenched camp, and in a field half a mile below, a pot full of Roman coins of the lower empire was found. Gough.

Stowting. Kent. Roman coins have been found here, and in the old park, long before it was laid open, several urns in a stone trough.

Stratford, Old. Northamptonsh. on the Ouse, opposite Stony Stratford. In the neighbouring fields many Roman coins have been found.

Stratton. Cornwall. Half a mile from this town is a fquare entrenchment of about one acre, in which several Roman coins have been discovered. Gough.

Strawston. Lincolnsh. Many Roman coins, and vaults found. Gough.

Streetley. Berks. By the Thames, where the Icning street enters this county.

Stretton Audley. Oxfordsh. Many Roman coins discovered. Stukeley. Stretton. Cheshire. Roman coins found. Stukeley.

Stretton.

Stretton. Staffordshire. On the Watling street by the Penk, was found a remarkable piece of Roman antiquity, the brass head of the bolt of a catapulta.

Studley. Wilts. Roman coins found. Stukeley.

Sudbrooke. Monmouthsh. has an old fortification compassed with a triple ditch, and three rampires, as high as an ordinary house cast in form of a bow. That this was a Roman work, the bricks and Roman coins found, are most certain arguments. Holland.

Sutton. Somerset. near Beacon Ash. Half a peck of Roman coin was found. Stukeley.

Sutton Walls. Herefordsh. A vast Roman camp near the Lug upon a hill overtopping a beautiful vale. Stukeley.

Swacliff. Glocesterth. In this parish but nearer Tadmerton is a Roman town, which seems to have extended itself round the foot of a hill, on which is a double entrenchment containing about five, or six acres. Gough.

Symondfburn. Northumberland. A Roman altar was discovered here. Syreford. Glocestersh. near Cheltenham. Coins are produced in abundance. Bishop of Cloyne.

Т.

Tafborough. Norfolk. has an encampment of twenty acres supposed Roman.

Tatenhill. Staffordsh. At Callingwood near this town several Roman coins of the Emperors Nero, Vespasian, and Domitian were discovered. Gent. Mag.

Tatershall. Lincolnsh. Two Roman encampments in the park.

Temple Brough. Yorksh. W. R. a fair Roman fortification on the river Don, before it comes to Rotherham. The north-east corner of it is worn away by the river. The area is about two hundred paces long, and one hundred and twenty broad besides the Agger. And without is a very large trench thirty-seven paces deep from the middle of the rampire to the bottom. On the opposite side of the river is the bank, called Danes Bank. Gibson.

Tetbury. Glocestersh. Here was once a castle. Several Roman coins have been found in, and near this town.

Nnn

Tew,



Tew, Great. Oxfordsh. Near it was ploughed up a Mosaick pavement of four colours.

Tewksbury. Glocestersh. A silver Trajan, and brass Maximian was found in a meadow near this town, where Roman coins are often found. Gough.

Thame, or Tame. Oxfordsh. A pot of Roman coins was found.

Therston. Norfolk. Several Roman coins of the lower empire have been dug up. Gough.

Thornton. Durham. by Darlington. Many Roman coins were ploughed up at this place. They were deposited in an urn, and were mostly of Constantine, and his sons. Archæol.

Thorp. near Peterborough. Northamptonsh. the seat of Sir Francis St. John. A Mosaick pavement was found here, and it was probably the villa of some great Roman. Stukeley,

Titherington. Glocestersh. At Stidcot in this parish a tessellated pavement was discovered near the end of the last century. Gough.

Tongly Hill. Salop. near Clun. has upon it a Roman encampment called Bury Ditches.

Totness. Devonsh. The famous Foss way is thought to have begun here, and though fifteen hundred years old is said to be still visible near this town.

Trawfvynydh. Merionethsh. In this parish near the causeway, called Sarn Helen, are a considerable number of graves, and near Lhech Idris is one, called Porus Grave, with an inscription from which it appears to have belonged to a Roman of the second or third century. Gibson.

Tredonnock. Monmouthsh. A stone was found near the foundation of the church with a Roman inscription. Horsley.

Trederman. Cumberland. near Brampton. Roman inscriptions have been found at this place. Camden.

Trevriw. Carnarvonsh. near Caer Rhun. has signs of a Roman copper work. Gibson.

Trewardreth. Cornwall. on a bay in the British channel west of Fowey Haven. In this parish Roman urns have been found.

Trompington. Cambridgesh. two miles south of Cambridge. At Dam Hill in this parish near the river have been sound urns, and other Roman antiquities. Gough.

Turnham

Turnham Green. Middlesex. An urn was found full of Roman coins. Gough.

Twining. Glocestersh. north of Tewksbury. The middle part of the parish lies high, and on the west side is a little headland, which stands above the Severn. The top consists of several acres of ground, and is fortissed all round with a double entrenchment. This camp is not more than a mile from the river, which it surveys for a considerable length, and commands a great extent of country on that side. Some Roman coins have been found here, from whence it is supposed to have been a Roman camp.

Tynemouth. Northumberland. In digging up the foundations of Tynemouth castle near the ruins of the monastery, and north of the old castle well, two Roman inscriptions were discovered. Gough.

U.

Uley. Glocestersh. east of Dursley. On Bury hill, on the north side of the village, are the remains of a Roman camp, and a great many coins have been found of the emperors Antoninus, and Constantine.

Upchurch. Kent. In a field were dug up several Roman urns. As they were empty, and some of them inverted, and lying in no order, the place is supposed to be the remains of a pottery. Batteley.

Uphaven. Wilts. About a mile to the west is a large irregular camp, called Casterly, with a single trench. The name seems to point out, that it was Roman. Gibson.

Upton. Worcestersh. south-west of Pershore, gives name to a Hundred. Roman coins are often dug up.

Urswick. Lancashire. A Roman brass vessel with three feet was dug up. Gough.

W.

Walbottle. Northumberland. Inscriptions found. Horsley.

Walcot. Wilts. near Bath. has a camp, and many Roman antiquities are found there. Stukeley.

NNN2

Wallingford.

Wallingford. Berks. In the ruinated castle is an evident fragment of the stationary wall of the Romans. It is immediately on the right hand side of the entrance, as you advance from the bridge, and is about five yards, and a half in height on the inner side, and about six on the outer; the breadth of the whole piece is about six yards within, and six, and a half without, and the thickness about two yards and a quarter. Whitaker.

Walpole, St. Peter's. Norfolk. in marshland between the Ouse, and Nine. A few years ago several Roman bricks, and an aqueduct made of earthen pipes, were dug up here.

Waltham Lawrence. Berks. Appears from feveral Roman coins, which have been dug up here, and especially of the later emperors, and by ruins of bricks, &c. to have had once a considerable Roman fort. It stood in a field, now called Weycock, which contains a hundred and fifty acres, on the most elevated spot of which was the Roman fortress, called Castle Acre, where a variety of Roman antiquities have been found.

Waltham, White. Berks. The foundations of buildings have been dug up here, which from the nature of them appear to be Roman.

Walton. Suffolk. On the Orwell, fouth-east of Ipswich, has remains of a castle, the foundation of which is one hundred, and eighty-feven feet long, and nine thick, where great plenty of Roman coins, and antiquities have been found. Gough.

I could hear of no remains here, but at Felixtow on the sea coast near it was an undoubted station. Coins in abundance are found and urns, and from a drawing of the walls, now destroyed by the sea, it appears they had regular courses of Roman bricks. B. Cloyne.

Walton on Thames. Surry. has its name from a vallum, or rampire of earth with a trench, supposed a Roman work.

Walton. Northumberland. At the mill belonging to this village two Roman inscriptions were found. Horsley.

Walwick Chesters. Northumberland. There are large ruins within this fort, and ruins of outbuildings shew themselves between the fort, and the river. A considerable bridge has been over the river just at this fort, the foundations of which are still visible. Horsley.

Walwick

Walwick Grange. Northumberland. A Roman altar, and fome inferiptions have been found here. And in this neighbourhood the wall is in higher prefervation than in any other part of it.

Walfingham, Old. Norfolk. Forty or fifty urns were found deposited in a dry, and sandy soil, not a yard deep, and not far from each other. That they were Roman is no obscure conjecture, being found not far from a Roman garrison, sive miles only from Brancaster, supposed to be the ancient Brannodunum. Brown's V. Bur.

Wanborough. Wilts. Quantities of Roman coins have been found. Gibson.

Wanlip. Leicestersh. A tessellated pavement was found near this place with coins of Constantine, broken urns, &c. A foundation by it doubtless of the house, that covered it. Stukeley.

Wanstead Park. Essex. A Roman pavement was discovered here, and afterwards many bricks, and tiles, among which a coin, having on one side Urbs Roma, and on the reverse Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf. Archæol.

Wantage. Berks. is thought to have been a Roman station, the vallum being easily discovered on the south side of the brook, inclosing a space, now called the High Garden. The hollow way into the town from Farringdon makes another side, as does the morass, and river the others.

Wareham. Dorset. I heard of Roman coins found here. Stukeley. Warminster. Wilts. stands on the Deveril near the source of the Willybourne. There are camps on the downs on the east side of the town: Battlebury supposed to be Danish, and Scratchbury, a square fortification with a single trench. At a little distance from the town a most beautiful Roman pavement was found nearly opposite to Battlebury camp.

Warwick, Warwicksh. Roman coins found here. Harrison.

Watercrook. Westmorland. near Kendal. so called from a remarkable crooking in the river, where upon the east bank of it, is a square fort, the banks, and ditches of which are still visible. That it was Roman, the discovery of coins, broken altars, and other pieces of antiquity will not permit a doubt. Gibson.

Weald, South. Effex. A large parish, that takes up the north point of Chafford hundred, west of Brentwood. On the south-west

of it are the traces of a camp of about seven acres, supposed Roman.

Weedon, Beck. Northamptonsh. An old town seems to have stood in two pastures west of the road, and south of the church, in which are manifest vestiges of the ditch, and rampart, that surrounded it, and many marks of great foundations. Many Roman coins have been dug up here, and a little higher towards the river head about a mile to the south, and as much from Watling street is a large Roman camp, called Castle Dykes. Roman coins, and pavements have been found there. Stukeley.

Weedon Pinkney. Northamptonsh. Abundance of very fine stone,

and many Roman coins have been found here.

Weldon, Great. Northamptonsh. in Rockingham forest. In a corn field called Chapel Field, a Roman pavement was found ninety-fix feet long, and ten broad, within a kind of gallery one hundred feet in front, joined by several rooms about thirty feet square, in which were similar pavements. The whole structure was a double square. A great number of coins of the lower empire were discovered on the same spot. It stands on an eminence fronting the west, and higher up the hill are more extensive foundations, supposed to have been a town.

Well. Lincolnsh. near Aldford. Six hundred Roman coins were

found in two fair urns. Gough.

Well. Yorkshire, N. R. not far from Masham. A Roman pavement was discovered, and near it a quantity of dry oyster shells. Gough.

Wellow. Somersetsh. A Roman pavement chequered white, blue, and red was discovered in this manor. H's Leland.

Welney. Cambridgesh. in the fens between Littleport, and Upwell.

Roman coins have been dug up here.

Wenham, Great. Suffolk. on the river Breton. At this place have been found feveral platters, and potsherds of Roman earth, some of which had inscriptions on them, as also coals, urns, ashes, and bones of cattle, a facrificing knife, &c.

Weremouth Monks. Durham. On Fulwell hill near this town in some limestone quarries was found a skeleton with some Roman coins

near the right hand. Gough.

Westacre. Norfolk. on the river Nar. Near it are the traces of a Roman fortification.

Westbury. Wilts. Under Salisbury Plain is supposed to have risen out of the old Roman town about half a mile north of it, where have been found great quantities of Roman coins. Gibson.

Westmill. Herts. near Buntingford. Two labourers digging a trench in Lemon field in this parish, struck on two large Roman vessels of pale reddish earth, pointed at the bottom, and having handles with letters on them. They contained only dirt and chalk. Gough.

Westminster. Middlesex. was formerly a mile distant from London, though now it joins it. If was anciently called Thorney. Here formerly stood a temple of Apollo, till thrown down by an earthquake in the time of Antoninus Pius. From the ruins of it Sebert king of the West Saxons raised a Christian church. Watling street passed through this place.

Wethersfield. Essex. In this parish several Roman urns, glass, and other antiquities are found.

Westwang. Yorksh. E.R. In this field a skeleton was found. &c. In the entrenchments, which divide, and dissect in every direction the high wolds of this part of Yorkshire, broken spears, heads of arrows, and other remnants of ancient weapons are frequently found. Archæol.

Whilton. Northamptonsh. has a field, in which have been ploughed and dug up old foundations of houses, and among them pieces of Roman money, which the people call Danes Money.

Whithern Lefard. Durham. Several copper coins of the Roman emperors have been found here.

Whitford. Flint. On the rock above this place, a high and most conspicuous part of the country, stands a Pharos erected by the Romans tolerably intire, built of rude limestone, bedded in mortar, of a circular form and considerable height. Within are the traces of a stair case leading to the upper story. To this building leads very evidently a broad raised road pointing from the east, and near its upper end are marks of a trench. Gough.

White Horse Hill. Berks. On the top of this hill, which may be seen at a considerable distance, is Uffington Castle, a Roman camp

camp of several acres, surrounded by a trench, and rampart, from

whence is a very extensive prospect.

Whitley. Northumberland. west of Warkworth, has the remains of a Roman camp, called Whitley Castle. It lies at the conflux of the Alon and Tyne; and the remains of a large town, with evident traces of old fortifications, and marks of antiquity. By an inscription discovered here, it appears to have had a temple built by the third Cohort of the Nervii to Antoninus the Emperor, son of Severus.

Whittingham. Northumberland. west of Alnwick. Near it is a Roman mount, called Castle Hill.

Whittleton. Hill. Salop. north of Onibury, has upon it a Roman encampment, called Norton Walls.

Wilbury Hill. Herts. between Baldock, and Ikleford in Hitchin parish, has a camp of about seven acres. Half the vallum is defaced. The Icning street passes over the hill. Roman coins have been found here.

Wilcot. Oxfordih. fouth of Charlbury. has the vestiges of a Roman work for making bricks, tiles, and stucco, also a spreading tumulus consisting of fragments of Roman bricks, cement, &c.

Willoford. Cumberland. A Roman fort, where the wall croffes the river Irthing.

Willy. Wilts. has the traces of a very large camp over against it fortified with a double ditch, and supposed Roman. The neighbours call it Yanesbury castle. Camden.

Wincaunton. Somerset. An urn was found here not long ago, full of Roman coins. Stukeley.

Windsor. Berks. On St. Leonard's Hill near this town was found a Roman lamp, and other antiquities. Horsley.

Witheringham. Lincolnsh. in the most northern angle of this county. Half a mile east of it was an old Roman town, now a common, bounded by the marshes of the Humber, where many antiquities have been ploughed up.

Wintrington. Lincolnsh. near Wintringham. A curious Roman pavement was discovered here in the fields near the Humber, about a mile east of the Roman road leading to Lincoln.

Wirksworth. Derbysh. Near it a large quantity of Roman coins was dug

dug up. They were chiefly of the first Emperors and in good preservation.

Witham. Essex. Here are considerable remains of a circular Roman camp on Cheping Hill. And in the church, especially the steeple, are great quantities of Roman bricks. Gough.

Witney. Oxfordsh, Roman coins found. H's Leland.

Wivelscomb. Somerset. An urn full of Roman coins found. Gough. Wollaston. Northamptonsh. Here is an old house, named Bury Farm. And about the distance of a furlong southward from the church is an eminence, enclosed with a stone wall in circumference about half an acre, not improbably supposed to have been a Roman specula. Bridges.

Woodbury Hill. Worcestersh. near Stockton. has upon it a Roman

encampment containing near thirty acres.

Woodchester. Glocestersh. south of Stroud. A tesseraick pavement of beasts, and slowers appears in the church-yard, two or three seet deep in digging the graves. It is still tolerably perfect, though many cossins lie upon it. Here was once a chapel, dedicated to St. Blaise, in digging up the foundations of which Roman coins and other antiquities were found.

Woodford. Northamptonsh. In a field are three large hills, apparently tumuli. Abundance of Roman dice like bricks, and tiles were found here, and a Roman urn was turned up by the plough. Bridges.

Worcester, City of. is supposed to have been a Roman town from their antiquities found there.

Worvill. Salop. In this parish is a Roman camp, called the Walls, close by a little village of the name of Chesterton. The form of it is nearest to a square, and it has had four gates, or entrances. No coins, or antiquities have been found. Gough.

Y.

Yarborough. Lincolnsh. A great Roman camp near Croxton. Vast quantities of Roman coins are found. Stukeley.

Ystraedvelty. Brecon. In the neighbourhood of this town was found a gold coin of Vespasian Maximi Moduli. It is at present in possession of a person at Neath. Archæol.

O o o THE



THE TOWNS

CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

BEDFORD.	BUCKS.	CARDIGAN.	Burdofwald Caftlefteeds
Chesterfield	Chipping Wy-	Lhan Dervi Brevi	
Layton Buzzard Sandye.	comb.	CARNARVON	Moncaster Moresby
, DDD 77.0	CAMBRIDGE.	Dolwyddelen	Naworth Castle
BERKS.	Caxton	Trevriw.	Netherby
Bray	Elm	Official	Old Carlifle
Easthampstead	Ely, Isle	CHESHIRE.	Pap Castle
Hendred .	Gogmagog Hills.	Banchor	Ravenglass
Sinodun Hill	Impington	Bickerton	Trederman
Streetley	Linton	Burton Hills	Watchcross
Wallingford	March	Stretton.	Willoford.
Waltham, White Waltham, Law-		CORNWALL.	DERBY.
rence	Trompington	Condora	Bakewel1
Wantage	Welney.	Eglosheli	Bradburn
White Horse	CADICAD	Launceston	Brough
Hill.	CARMAR-	St. Agnes	Buxton
DDECOM	THEN.	Stratton	Chester, Little
BRECON.	Abercover	Trewardeth.	Cromford
Builth	Cunvil	OHMED	Gloffop
Brecknock	Kastelh Karreg	CUMBER-	Hopton
Hay	Kilmaen Lhwyd	LAND.	Ripley
Llanfrynach	Lhan Boydy	Bees, St.	Wirksworth
Kaereu	Lhan Debie	Beaucastle	DDUOX
Old Town	Lhandovery	Brough on the	DEVON.
Ystraedvelty.	Lhan Vairy Bryn	. Sands	Exmore
	_	•	Totness.

Totness.	Coggeshall	Chedworth	Quarley
DODGET	Dunmow	Coates	Romfey
DORSET.	Fawburn .	Colesburn	Silchester
Abbotfbury	Harwich ,	Conderton	Southampton.
Badbury	Heybridge	Cromall, Abbots	S TIEDEROND
Bere Regis	Leigh	Daglingworth	HEREFORD.
Bradford Peverel	Low Layton	Doddington	Brandon Camp
Buckland Abbas	Mersey, West	Henbury	Dinder
Bulbarrow Hill	Rokolt	Henham	Sutton Walls.
Dieulish	Shenfield	Kingscot	III D WDOD D
Eggerdon Hill	Shoebury	King's Stanley	HERTFORD.
Fordington	Wanstead ·	Lasborough	Abbots Langley
Hambledon Hill	Weald	Lemington,	Arbury Banks
Maiden Castle	Wethersfield	Lower	Ashwell
Stoke Wake	Witham.	Letchlade	Berkhamstead •
Wareham	TOT TAIMS	Lidney	Braughing
Wivelscomb.	FLINT.	Northleach	Buntingford
DIIDIIAA	Caerwys	Oldbury	Caldicot
DURHAM.	Flint	Painfwick	Cheshunt
Chester-le-Street	Holt Castle	Rodmarton	Hexton
. Coniscliff	Whitford.	Saperton	Puckeridge ,
Durham, Old	OI AMOD	Stow in the Wold	Royston
Lanchester	GLAMOR-	Swacliffe	Stortford, Bishops
Pierce Bridge	GAN.	Syreford	Westmill
South Shields	Cowbridge	Tetbury	Wilbury Hill.
Stanhope	Caerfilly	Tewksbury	TITINIMINIC
Thornton	Ewenny'	Titherington	HUNTING-
Weremouth,	St. Donats.	Twining	DON.
Monks	OI OCECTED	Uley	Godmanchester
WhitbornLefard	GLOCESTER.	Woodchester.	Sawtry .
Dooday	Abston	TT A NITTO	St. Neots
ESSEX.	Aust Passage	HANTS.	Stilton.
Bellericay	Batsford	Andover	TZ E NIM
Boreham	Beckford	Bullingdon	KENT.
Broomfield	Beverston	Kingsclere	Blackheath
Chesterford	Bibury	Lymington	Boughton
Chipping Ongar	Cerney	Okebury	Charing
	0 0	0 2	Chatham



Chatham .		Ranceby	Chepstow
Chilham	LINCOLN.	Roxby	Llanvair is Coed
Eastwell	Alkborough	Santon	Machen
Folkstone	Ancaster	Sempringham	St. Julian
Hithe, East	Afwic Grange	Sleaford	Sudbrooke
Lydd	Aukley	Spalding	Tredonnock.
Newenden	Belvoir	Spilfby	1/01/700
Reculver	Bourn	Spittal in the	MONTGO-
Romney	Broughton	Street	MERY.
Shooter's Hill	Burgh	Stainfield	Kaer Swys
Southfleet	Carlton, Scrope	Strawston	Machynleth.
Stowting	Caster, Thong	Wainfleet	•
Upchurch.	Caythorpe	Winteringham	NORFOLK.
T AND ADMIN	A	Winterton ·	Brancaster
LANCASTER.	Denton	Yarborough	Buxton
Blackburn	Donington	Camp.	Castle Rising
Blackrode	Fleet	MDDI DORW	Creeke, South
Burnley	Gainsthorpe	MIDDLESEX.	Earlham
Bury	Gedney	Bentley	Lindford
Coln	Gigglesburn	Hackney	Narford
Overborough	Goswell	Hampstead	Norwich
Urfwick.	Grantham	Islington	Oxburgh
r proporten	Grimsthorpe	Sheperton	Oxned
LEICESTER.	Harlaxton	Turnham Green	Tasborough
Borough	Haynton	Westminster	Therston
Harborough,	Hibalstow	MEDIONICHI	Walpole, St.
Market	Holbeach	MERIONETH	· Peter's
Hinckley	Horncastle	Bala	Walfingham,
Kibworth	Hunnington	Dolegelly	Old
Lubenham	Ludford	Festinoeg	Westacre.
Medburn	Marton	Harleigh	NO DESTINATION
Ratby	Metheringham	Kaer Gai	NORTHAMP-
Rodeley	Moulton, Chapel	Keven Kaer	TON.
Segs Hill	Nocton	Trawsvynyd	Badby
Shawell	Nun, Ormsby	NAC NI NACATIONE	Barnack
Thurmaston	Oumby	MONMOUTH	*Barnwell
Wanlip.	Paunton, Great	Charfton Rock	Caster
			0-4-0

Catefby

Catefby	Housest eeds	Goring	Coker, East
Charlton	Little Chesters	Henley upon	Conquest
Chester by Irche	-Old Town	Thames	Corton
ster	Riechester	Kiddington	Elme
Chipping War-	Risingham	Kirklington	Farley Park
den	Rutchester	Sherborne	Hampden Hill
Cogenhoo	Shewing Sheels	Stonesfield	Ilchester
Cotterstock	Symondiburn	Steeple Aston	Knowle Hill
Drayton .	Towertay	Stretton Audley	Lydiard Law-
Farndon, East	Tynemouth	Tew, Great	rence ·
Guilfborough	Walbottle	Thame	Petherton, South
Kettering	WalwickChester	sWilcot.	Sutton
Northampton	Whitley Castle	D 4 DMOD	Walcot
Paulsperry	Whittingham.	RADNOR.	Wellow
Piddington	NOTTING-	Cwm	Wincaunton
Ringstead	HAM.	Radnor, Old.	OT A PPOR D
Stanwick	Barton	D 1 100 1 4 3 100	STAFFORD.
Stratford, Old	Clifton	RUTLAND.	Ashwood
Thorp by Peter-	Hickling	Bridge Casterton	Elford
borough	Mansfield Wood	Market Overton	Mayfield
Weedon, Beck	house	SALOP.	Morton
Weedon, Pinkney	yNewark	Cleehill	Okeover
Weldon, Great	Southwell	Halesowen	Oldbury
Whilton	Stanford.	Middle	Over Arley
Wollaston	OVEODO	Pontelbury	Hints
Woodford.	OXFORD.	Rushbury	Rowley Regis
NORTHUM-	Aldchester	Tongley Hill	Stretton
BERLAND.	Aftol	Whittleton	Tatenhill
Benwell	Afton Rowan	Worvill.	CLIPPAL IZ
Blenkenship	Banbury		SUFFOLK.
Carrawburgh	Beckley	SOMERSET.	Blithburgh
Cousin's House		Bathford	Burgh
Denton	Chadlington	Bruton	Dunwich
Elfdon	Chinnor	Cadbury, North	Eye
	Chipping Norton		Haughleigh
Heddon, East	Dorchester	Chesterton	Icklingham
Hexham	Ewelme	Chidley Mount	Ixning
			- T

Ixworth



478. THE TOWNS CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

Ixworth	Coventry	Longford	Boroughbridge,
Newmarket	Coleshill	Marlborough	W.
Pakenham	'Dugdale	Martinfal Hill	Caldwell, N.
Stowlangtoft	Foleshill	Monkton Farley	Clifton, W.
Walton	Hampton in	Sherston	Clifton by Don-
Wenham, Great	Arden	Silbury Hill	caster, W.
07.7D D.77	Monk's Kirby	Studley	Conisborough,
SURRY.	Salbridge ·	Warminster	W.
Albury	Warwick.	Wanborough	Cookridge, W.
Bagshot		Westbury	Eastness, N.
Chelsham	WESTMOR-	Willey	Gargrave, W.
Chobham	LAND.	Wraxal, North	Giggleswick, W.
Darking	Appleby	Upham	Greta Bridge, N.
Frimley ·	Broughham	Yanesbury Castle	.Gretland, W.
Gatton	Crakenthorpe	TILOD ODAMOD	Howcaster Rig.
Guildford	Crawdundale	WORCESTER	'Heaton, W.
Hafcomb	Waith	Bredon	Hellensford, W.
Hedley .	Howgill Castle	Dorn	Hipperholm, W.
Kingston on	Levins	Hagley	Hovingham, W.
Thames	Machel's Bank	Malvern Hills	Huthersfield, W.
Nutsfield	Maiden Castle	Upton	Ilkley, W.
Okeley ·	Watercrook	Woodbury Hill	Kidal, W.
Walton on	*****	Worcester.	Malton, E.
Thames.	WILTS.	· TODIT	Middlethorp
OTTOOTST	Amefbury	YORK.	Millington, E.
SUSSEX.	Bromham	Abberford, W. R	
Eastbourn	Calne	Addle, W. R.	Methum, E.
Pevenfey	Clarendon Park	Aldborough, N.	Newton Kyme
Rye.	Dean, West.	R.	Pickering, N.
TIT A D TITTOR	Devizes	Bainbridge, N.	Rookby, N.
WARWICK.	Easton, Grey	Barwick, W.	Spennythorn, N.
Aulcester	Escourt	Beverley, E. R.	Sowerby, W.
Birmingham	Laycock	Bingley, W.	Temple Brough,
Brinklow	Leckham	Bradfield, W.	W.
Chesterton	Littleton	Burgh, E. R.	Well.

• •

PA	GE	PAGE
Α.		Antonine's Itinerary. Design of, conjectured 8
		—— Plan of, ingenious - 9
ABERGAVENNY. Monmouthsh. its		whether written at one time, and by
41 5 37	334	one Author inquired into
	356	Age of it 12
	358	could not be written before the time
	106	of Hadrian
	105	Reasons, why it could not be written
	302	to contract the second
Proofs -	306	the opinion, that it was written in the
		fourth Century examined - —
	270	probably written near the End of the
	284	Daim a CHadaian
	149	
Æthicus, the Geographer. no evidence,		Arguments in support of this opinion 20
that he was called Antoninus	29	Author of 28
-his Cosmography different from the		not Caracalla or Æthicus, but Antoni-
Itinerary	_	nus Pius - 30
Æstuary. meaning of the Name in Pto-		Copies of. Surita had five - 38
	103	Burton had three - 39
	104	Harrison had two —
	47	Richard of Cirencester had
	148	perhaps two - 40
Alone. what Town 3	315	Hearne had four 41
Proof - 3	818	Wesseling had four —
Altars, Roman. many found -	57	Aquis Solis. what Town - 356
Ambleside Westmorland. its Roman Name	315	Proofs - 362
Antiquaries. too hasty in condemning the	, ,	Ariconio, what Town 347
Numbers in the Itinerary -	35	Proofs - 349
Antoninus Caracalla. not the author of the	,	Asaph, St. its Romun Name - 327
Itinerary • •	29	A Vallo. Phrase explained - 349
Antoninus Pius. the Author of it -	30	
Antonine's Itinerary. Form of it very unfa-	,-	В.
vourable to the Production of internal		Д.
	xx	Bath City. its Roman Name - 356
Evidence Rnglish	^^	Baths, Roman. Remains of, often found 56
not yet described by any English.	_	Baxter. Commentator of the second Class.
Commentator -	1	Short Account of his Work - xiii
a Description of it	-	
confifts of two Parts, one called Iti-		Belifama. Æstuary. where - 108
nerarium and the other Itinerarium		Benaventa. what town - 176
Maritimum -	_	Proofs - 217
allowed to be a work of undoubted		Binchester. Durham. its Roman Name 147
Roman Antiquity	8	Blanford. Dorfet. its Roman Name 367
its Manner resembles a modern Book		Blatum Bulgium. what Town 176
of Roads	_	Proofs - 178
		PPP Bleftie.

PAGE	PAGE
Blefio. what Town - 347	Canewdon. Essex. its Roman Name 302
Proofs - 348	Canonio. what Town 302
	Proofs - 311
Bovio. what Town - 334	
Proofs - 339	Caput Germaniarum. This title supposed
Bonio. what Town - 176	to be an Interpolation - v
Proofs - 201	Carmarthen Town. its Roman Town 334
Boston. Lincolnsh. its Roman Name 248	Carlisse. Cumberland. its Roman Name 176
Boverton. Glamorgansh. its Roman Name 334	Cary's Maps described and commended xix
Bowes. Yorkshire. its Roman Name 176	Castleford. Yorkshire. its Roman Name 248
- MT	Castra Exploratorum. what Town 176
	D C
	C . C . Las Tana
Bremenio. what Town - 147	D ()'
Proofs - 155	Proofs - 164
Bremetonacis. what Town - 315	Catarick Yorkshire. its Roman Name 147
Proofs - 322	Causennis. what Town - 248
Bridgeford, East. Nottinghamsh. its Ro-	Proofs - 261
man Name 270	Cenion. what River - 103
Brige. what Town - 367	Cesaromagus. what Town - 248
	. The C
Proofs - 370	
Bristol. Glocestersh. its Roman Name 356	Chester City. its Roman Name - 176
Britain. ravaged by Wars fix hundred	Chicefter. Suffex. its Roman Name 236
years together after the Departure of	Cirencester. Glocestersh. its Roman Name 347
the Romans - 32	Clausentum. what Town - 286
Brockley Hill. Middlesex. its Roman Name 176	Proofs - 289
Brough. Westmorland. its Roman Name -	Claybroke. Leicestersh. its Roman Name 176
Broughton Hants. its Roman Name 367	Coccio. what Town 315
0	Proofs - 324
	Cockermouth. Cumberland. its Roman Name 315
Proofs - 186	Cockermourn. Cumberland. Its Roman Name 315
Bulness. Cumberland. its Roman Name 176	Coins, Roman. The most usual fort of their
Burrio. what Town 334	Antiquities found - 54
Proofs - 342	different opinions respecting their
Burgh near Collingham, its Roman Name 270	being found in fo many different Places —
Burion. next after Talbot, a Commentator	Colchester. Essex. its Roman Name 248
on the Iter Britanniarum. A short Account	Colonia. what Town 248
of his Work - • V	D C
Of his work v	0.1
_	D (
С.	Proofs - 305
	Comment, Present. on what foundation i
Caerleon. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 334	Comment, Present. on what foundation i — Object of - xvi
Caerleon. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 334 Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327	Comment, Present. on what foundation i — Object of - xvi
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327	Comment, Present. on what foundation i Object of xvi the Principle by which it is distin-
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356	Comment, Present. on what foundation i Object of xvi the Principle by which it is distinguished
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town 176	Comment, Present. on what foundation i Object of xvi the Principle by which it is diffinguished confirms the Opinions of former com-
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190	Comment, Present. on what foundation i Object of xvi the Principle by which it is distinguished consirms the Opinions of former commentators 33
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286	Comment, Prefent. on what foundation i Object of xvi the Principle by which it is distinguished confirms the Opinions of former commentators 33 objections from the Authors not tra-
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291	Comment, Prefent. on what foundation i Object of xvi the Principle by which it is distinguished consirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated xvii
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286	Comment, Prefent. on what foundation i Object of xvi the Principle by which it is distinguished confirms the Opinions of former commentators 33 objections from the Authors not tra-
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291 Camboduno. what Town - 176 Proofs - 191	Comment, Prefent. on what foundation i Object of xvi the Principle by which it is distinguished consirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated xvii
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291 Camboduno. what Town - 176	Comment, Prefent. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is distinguished consirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291 Camboduno. what Town - 176 Proofs - 191 Camborico. what Town - 248	Comment, Prefent. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is distinguished consirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291 Camboduno. what Town - 176 Proofs - 191 Camborico. what Town - 248 Proofs - 256	Comment, Prefent. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is distinguished consirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to Friends and Correspondents
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town 176 Proofs 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs 291 Camboduno. what Town 176 Proofs 191 Camborico. what Town 248 Proofs 256 Cambridge Town. its Roman Name 248	Comment, Prefent. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is distinguished consirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to Friends and Correspondents condate. what Town 176
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town 176 Proofs 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs 291 Camboduno. what Town 176 Proofs 191 Camborico. what Town 248 Camboridge Town. its Roman Name 248 Camdon. Commentator of the second Class.	Comment, Present. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is distinguished confirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to Friends and Correspondents Condate. what Town Proofs 176
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town 176 Proofs 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs 291 Camboduno. what Town 176 Proofs 191 Camborico. what Town 248 Camboridge Town. its Roman Name 248 Camden. Commentator of the second Class. Observations upon his Work x	Comment, Prefent. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is diffinguished confirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to Friends and Correspondents Condate. what Town Proofs Comovio. what Town 327
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291 Camboduno. what Town - 176 Proofs - 191 Camborico. what Town - 248 Proofs - 256 Cambridge Town. its Roman Name 248 Camden. Commentator of the second Class. Observations upon his Work x Camalodumo. what Town . 302	Comment, Present. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is distinguished confirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to Friends and Correspondents Condate. what Town Proofs 176 Conovio. what Town Proofs 327
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291 Camboduno. what Town - 176 Camboduno. what Town - 191 Camborico. what Town - 248 Proofs - 256 Cambridge Town. its Roman Name 248 Camden. Commentator of the second Class. Observations upon his Work x Camalodum. what Town . 302 Proofs - 308	Comment, Present. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is distinguished confirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to Friends and Correspondents Condate. what Town Proofs 176 Conovio. what Town Proofs Confiantinople and other Cities. Arguments
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291 Camboduno. what Town - 176 Proofs - 191 Camborico. what Town - 248 Proofs - 256 Cambridge Town. its Roman Name 248 Camden. Commentator of the second Class. Observations upon his Work x Camalodum. what Town . 302 Proofs - 308 Cancanorum Promontery. where 108	Comment, Present. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is distinguished confirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to Friends and Correspondents Condate. what Town Proofs 176 Conovio. what Town Proofs 327
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291 Camboduno. what Town - 176 Camboduno. what Town - 191 Camborico. what Town - 248 Proofs - 256 Cambridge Town. its Roman Name 248 Camden. Commentator of the second Class. Observations upon his Work x Camalodum. what Town . 302 Proofs - 308	Comment, Present. on what foundation Object of the Principle by which it is distinguished confirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to Friends and Correspondents Condate. what Town Proofs Conovio. what Town Proofs Constantinople and other Cities. Arguments
Caer Rhun. Carnarvonsh. its Roman Name 327 Caerwent. Monmouthsh. its Roman Name 356 Calcaria. what Town - 176 Proofs - 190 Calleva Attrebatum. what town 286 Proofs - 291 Camboduno. what Town - 176 Proofs - 191 Camborico. what Town - 248 Proofs - 256 Cambridge Town. its Roman Name 248 Camden. Commentator of the second Class. Observations upon his Work x Camalodum. what Town . 302 Proofs - 308 Cancanorum Promontery. where 108	Comment, Present. on what foundation Object of xvi the Principle by which it is distinguished confirms the Opinions of former commentators objections from the Authors not travelling obviated xvii Works used in. to ascertain the distances of the Towns Acknowledgements of the Author to Friends and Correspondents Condate. what Town 176 Proofs 197 Conovio. what Town 327 Proofs 329 Constantinople and other Cities. Arguments drawn from the mention of considered 14

PAC	t .	PAG
Confluntinople does not occur so often as	Durelite. what Town -	30
Byzantium -		31
Corbridge. Northumberland. its Roman	Duroverne, what Town	176
Name I		234
Corftopitum. what Town 12		
Proofs - 10 Crococolana. its Situation - 22		
Proofs - 28	_ · · · ·	
Cunetione. what Town - 3		147 169
Proofs - 36		176
,	Empire, Roman. Length of Frontier	on the
D.	Rhine and Danube in Roman mile	
	Etoceto. what Town -	176
Dane. what Town 24		211
Proofs - 26	Santo Lactonini Ita Montani Manie	367
Danube River. Length in Roman miles	Extensio. its Situation -	106
Daventry. Northamptonsh. its Roman	F.	
Name - 17 Delgovitia. what Town - 14		Ma
D •	Fimber. Yorksh. its Roman Name	•
Derventione. what Town - 14	Flamborough. Yorksh. its Roman Na	147
Proofs - 17	Foot, Roman. Length of. deduced	
Deva. what Town - 17	Amphora -	46
Proofs - 19	Colotian. what	48
Diaphragmata, the Title of Richard's Iti-	Statilian. what	-
nerary whence derived - 12		47
Diocletianopolis. the mention of. no Argu-	Colotian preferred by Grea	ives 48
ment against an early Date of the Itinerary 1	not yet entirely fettled	49
Distance. considered as the first proof of an	ancient supposed the same	with
Antonine Town - 3	the modern Roman Foot	- (0
forme general observation with re-	Half Foot, and Inch calculated from	n the
fpect to - 4	Congius	47
Distances between the towns not to be	C	
looked upon as diffinct operations 4	G.	
taken by various methods	Gabrantuici. Bay of. where - Gallacum. what Town -	107
weight of the argument with respect	Proofs -	315
to the Itinerary Towns - 5 Doncaster. Yorkshire. its Roman Name 24	Galava. what Town	320
Dorchester. Dorset. its Roman Name 36	Proofs -	315
Dover. Kent. its Roman Name - 24	Gale and his Comment on the Iter Brit	317 Annia-
Dubris. what I own - 24	rum. short Account of -	v
Proofs - 24	Garienis. what River -	106
Dunum Bay. where - 10	Gessoriacum in Gaul. what Port	143
Dunstable Bedfordsh. its Roman Name 17	Gibson. Editor of Camden's Britans	nia. A
Durnovaria. what Town - 36	Commentator of the fecond Class	xii
Proofs - 37	adds fome new Situations of To	owns —
Durobrivis. what Town - 17	Glanoventa. what Town -	315
Proofs - 23	Proofs -	317
Durobrivis. (Iter V.) what Town 24	Gleve what Town	347
Proofs - 250	Proofs -	350
Durocobrivis. what Town - 17	Glocester City. its Roman Name	347
Proofs - 22	Gobannie. what Town	334
Durocornovio. what Town - 34	Proofs -	343
Proofs - 33: Durolevo. what Town - 170	H.	
	Hadrian's Travels. History of	
Proofs - 23; Duroliponte, what Town - 24	the History of compared wit	- 23 h the
Proofs - 25	Itinerary • • •	25
	, , ,	Harrison.

• • • •

PAGE	
Harrison. A Commentator of the second	PAGE VII A67
Class. some Account of - x	Her XV 367 General Account of - 367
Heraclea. the Mention of. no objection	Iter II. the principal one in Britain 6
against an early date of Itinerary 16	Iters, all in the work connected
Hercules Promontory. where - 107	— cross each other only at some town
Holwood Hill, Reman town upon. Name of 176	— Rome the root and fountain of all —
Honiton. Devon. its Roman Name 367	- in Britain. in tracing them all due
Hope, Queen. Flintsh. its Roman Name 176	respect paid to the opinions of former
Hor/ley. the last commentator on the Iter Britanniarum. short account of his work v	Commentators 33
Britanniarum. More account of his work	—— Current of to be attended to 45
I.	Iter Britanniarum. Copy of - 135
Icianos. what Town - 248	new edition of, and new comment
Proofs - 254	proposed 1
Idumania. what River - 105	great pains taken to illustrate by our
Ijannavatia. what Town - 270	more coroniated annual annual
Inscription found at Riechester. Remarks on 156	our island
found at Bowes, copied 187	— not yet perfectly understood —
found at Gretland. Femalks on 194	- its authority often quoted -
found at Leicester. Account of If ca what River 103	fludied in the thirteenth century.
Isca Dumnuniorum. what Tewn 367	Richard's Itinerary supposed a proof iii
Proofs - 378	Commentators upon. may be divided
Isca Silurum. what Town - 334	into three classes - iv
Proofs - 340	——Commentators of the first class. who —
Ijurium. what Town - 147	of the fecond class, who vii
Proofs - 167	
Iters. have each a title prefixed 2	variety of writers xv
differ in their Lengths	Itinerarium contains the names of more
chief. which	than two thousand towns - I
fifteen in Britain - 6	describes these towns in two hun-
Iter I 147	dred, and fifty journies 2
General Account of - 148 Iter II 176	1 1 1
	proceeds to Sardinia - 3
General Account of - 177 Iter III 240	visits Sicily
General Account of -	Italy
Iter IV 244	Italy - — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
General Account of	Thrace - 4
Iter V 248	Afia -
General Account of	——— Countries north-east of Italy —
Iter VI 270	——— the Bank of the Danube
General Account of -	- returns into Italy
Iter VII 286	makes an excursion round the coast
General Account of -	of Greece, and through Thrace into
Iter VIII 297	Asia Minor gives a line of towns on the eastern
General Account of - 302	coast of the Adriatic sea - 5
General Account of - 302	- traveries Gaul
- av.)	Spain - 6
General Account of	- returns into Gaul
Iter XI 327	— concludes in Britain - —
General Account of -	- Measures of Length used in. Miles.
Iter XII 334	Leagues. and Stadia '- 10
General Account of	Itinerarium maritimum, much shorter than
Iter XIII 347	the former part - 6
General Account of -	Scene of. chiefly in the Mediterranean 7
Iter XIV 356	
General c count of	polation Itinerarium
	LUMETATIEM

PAGE	PAGI
Itinerarium maritimum. begins with a	Kendal. Westmorland. its Roman Name 315
voyage from the 18thmus of Corinth to	Kefwick. Cumberland. its Roman Name 315
Sicily	
— proceeds from thence to Africa —	· L.
- gives some distances between Italy	Lactodoro. what Town - 176
and Africa and certain islands be-	Proofs - 219
tween them	Lancaster Town. its Roman Name 315
- two voyages between Spain and	Lavatris. its Situation - 176
Africa, one between Gaul and Britain	Proofs - 188
and others between Macedonia, and '	League. occurs only in Gaul - 10
the adjacent countries	ancient, equal to a mile and half
a coasting voyage between the mouths	Legeolio. what Town - 248
of the Tiber, and the Rhone in Gaul -	Proofs - 267
employs all the remainder in giving	Legions. three in Britain - 10
the names of feveral islands with the	Julia and Herculea not politive
distances of some of them from each	proofs against an early date of the
other, or the nearest continents -	Itinerary - 18
gives fome historical notices with re-	Leicester Town. its Roman Name 270
spect to some of the islands near the end -	Leland. first commentator of the second
Distances in. generally in Stadia, but	class. some account of, and his work vii
in the voyage from the Tiber to the	Lemanis. its Situation - 244
Rhone in miles	Proofs - —
Itineraries. not common works among the	Leucaro. what Town - 334
Romans - 121	Proofs - 337
no proofs of any, but of Antonine's	Lilburn. Northamptonsh. its Roman Name 270
Itinerary Antonine's, not intended parti-	Lincoln, City. its Roman Name 248
cularly for the direction of the fol-	Lindo. what Town - 248
diery - 9	
generally thought not older than the time of Constantine the Great	Littleborough. Nottinghamsh. its Roman
time of Constantine the Great probably occasioned by Hadrian's	
travels 22	
compared with the history of Ha-	Proofs - 225 London. its Roman Name - 176
drian's Travels - 25	Longitude and Latitude. how determined
- different Titles of - 28	
afcribed to various Authors	Long's Aftronomy. Extract from on the
— Copy of as to titles, and contents 413	length of the Roman mile - 46
Itinerary, Richard's Remarks upon 119	
- Richard afferts himself to be the	Proofs - 182
Author	Lwghor. Glamorgansh. its Roman Name 334
Arguments against the early date	Lyme. Kent. its Roman Name - 244
affigned it by fome -	Lynn, Old. Norfolk. its Roman Name 248
—— Agc of -	3.6
the only part of his work concerned	M.
in this inquiry	Magiovinto. what Town - 176
—— his notices not very curious 124	Proofs - 220
—— the numbers not more accurate than	Magnis, its Situation - 334
Antonine's -	Proofs - 343
Total numbers of Antonine not pre-	Maldon. Effex. its Roman Name 302
ferved in - 126	Manchester. Warwicksh. its Roman Name 176
fhort account of the feveral Iters and	Manchester. Lancashire. its Roman Name 176
their courses	Manduessedo. what Town - 176
Ituna Æftuary. where - 109	Proofs - 212
	Manucio. what Town - 176
K.	Proofs - 195
	Margiduno. what Town - 270 Proofs - 282
Kenchester. Herefordsh. its Roman Name 334	Proofs - 282 Maridunum,
	Musi i automos



PAGE	PAGE
Maridunum. what Town - 334	of Bitain very different from the
Proofs • 336	the Itinerary
Maximianopolis. the mention of, no objec-	Notitia. not written long before the Romans
tion against an early date of the Itinerary 15	left this illand
Mediolano. what Town - 176	mentioning the garrilons in the
Proofs - 203	towns may have excited the idea.
Metaris Æstuary. where - 106	that the Itinerary towns were stations
Moricambe Æstuary. where - 108	alfo
Moridung. what Town - 367	Noviemage. its Situation - 176
Proofs - 376	Proofs . 228
Middlewich. Cheshire. its Roman Name 176	Numbers. Inattention to must deprive this
Mile, Roman. used generally in the Itinerary 10	work of its peculiar excellence 35
Methods used to discover the length of 46	naturally exposed to errors both in
a measure containing a thousand paces 49	printing and in writing
Caffini's attempt to discover 50	have suffered from copyists 36
— different opinions as to the length of —	condemned too haftily
hitherto supposed not so long as the	uleful proofs of the identity of the
English - 51	towns -
true length may be expected to appear	not always expressed in manuscripts
from the Itinerary	by the fame cham flow
Length of, the fame with the Eng-	few of them have entirely loft their
lish mile 52	original form 36
faid to be originally a Roman measure	best readings not to be determined
though used by some Greek writers 49	by the most copies
Mile, English, possibly derived from the	Correction of more reasonable than to
Romans - 53	formation and a second
whence derived not known 52	various readings of
Statute determining supposed lost -	various readings occur in different
- I ength the same before the statute of	Items of the fame come
Elizabeth. proved - 53	Corruptions of exemplified by part
may be measured by a thousand paces -	of an Iter in Egypt, and a duplicate
Monmouth Town. its Roman Name 347	Iter
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	fome corrected by various readings,
N.	others on evidence not fo indifputable 43
	must be suspected, where the towns
Neath. Glamorgansh. its Roman Name 334	are known, yet the numbers do not
Newcastle upon Tyne. Northumb. its Roman	sorec with the diffences
Name 147	Tringway uson mante of
Newington. Kent. its Roman Name 176	Omiffions in. more frequent than
Nido. what Town - 334	Additions
Proofs - 338	Total, not more exposed to errors
Northfleet. Kent its Roman Name 176	than particular numbers
Notitia. some Account of - 109	- careful regard to Antonine's must
more uncertain than Ptolemy 35	discover the true length of the Ro-
divides Britain into fix Provinces	man mile
gives the names of several towns not	Numerals, Roman of what letters, or
in the Itinerary, and the troops quar-	modes some of all
tered there	Occasions of amore in them
Extract from. shewing the names of	37
the towns, and troops quartered in	
them 409	Ο,
Towns in. have no order or marks	U ,
of distinction - 110	Ocellum. what Promontory - 106
Author of had probably no personal	Oconyate. Salop. its Roman Name 176
knowledge of Britain	Occionen Promentamo unbana
fhews the necessity of attending to	Osladitamum Durama t
the numbers of Antonimus III	Continue Comment Comment Announce Continue
gives an account of the Roman State	Clemeteral Volksing in D. St.
-	P. Pater son's

	- 40 5		PAG
P.		Rhitupis. its Situation Proofs	17
Patentan's Tringmann David Lands 3		Pilicheffer I angalhing in Dame 27	230
Paterson's Itinerary. Road book and		Ribchester. Lancashire. its Roman Name	31
dictionary, fome account of	Xviii	Richard of Cirencefter. Account of his work	: 118
Pavements, tessellated. a kind of Roman	n.	— Copy of it	413
remains often found	56	a work received with great enthufiafm	1118
Penkridge. Staffordih. its Roman Name	176	present copy of supposed to be writte	en`
Pennocrucium. what Town -	176	in the fourteenth century	
Proofs	200	divides Britain in fix provinces	119
Penrith, Old. Cumberland. its Roman		whether acquainted with Antonine's	•
Name	126	linerary _	120
Peutinger's Table. Name whence derived	1 112	few towns in Antoninus not in his	
supposed to be drawn up in the reign	rn	work	
of Theodofius, and hence called all	ဂ်	fome observations upon by General	
Tah. Theodofiana		Roy -	122
present Copy of. written by a Mon	ık	does not disguise the authorities from	
of the thirteenth century		whence he derived his information	
Scaliger's opinion of		what praise due to	125
no positive proof, that it is older	. 114	appears the first English commentator	
than the thirteenth century	ſ	on the Itinerary of Antoninus	
very rude and inartificial in its con-		affigns the Roman towns in general	120
fruction -		the fame fituations with Co. 1	
fize and form of	115	the same situations with Camden, and other antiquaries	
the mails of many and		Diellen 1 V D	
the praise of great patience due to)	Richborough. Kent. its Roman Name	176
the Author of	_	Road, Roman. one in Greece called Via	
- Part relating to Britain very imperfed	: 1 —	Ignatia described by Strabo	5
Cellarius's opinion of the numerals	116	Roads. Romans famous for repairing in all	-
Imperfections of, accounted for		their provinces	57
Celebrity of. a very extraordinary		Roads, Roman. neglected in Britain after	• • •
circumítance _		the Romans left the island	32
no fecond copy found -		furnished with mile stones	_
the question, whether Antonine's		many still in use in Britain as publick	
Itinerary was taken from this, or		roads	51
some other such table considered	117	Parts of the original construction of	٠.
Pontibus, what Town	286	remain to this day	60
Proofs -	294	the courses of, not all perfectly known	_
Portus magnus. where	104	itraight lines of, very remarkable	61
Portus novus. what harbour		- do not all run in straight lines	_
Pretorio. its Situation	147	Names of in different Authors	62
Proofs -	147	their paths marked by the particular	02
Provinces in Britain. the division of the	173	names of certain Towns	_
same Richard as in Camden (except		- which in Britain first made uncertain	<u></u>
one).	iii	fome perhaps first laid out by the	03
Ptolemy's Geography relating to Britain.	111	Kentone	۷.
Copy of	400	- In Britain. four diffinguished above	64
	401	the rest from the earliest time, and	
R.		which	,
		- present state of. different in different	63
Ratostathybius. what River -	107		,
Ravennas. short Account of his work			64
Parales Huntingdonth its Dames N	248	a knowledge of. intimately connected	
Ratic what Town	. •	with the present inquiry	65
Proofe	270 276	Watling Street. Course of described	_
- Doman mily flore at defailed	2 75	Etymologies of its Name	
D J' D. I '. D	277 286	the most remarkable road	
	286 286	in Britain	-
D C	286	Erming Street described	73
Chine, River. Length of in Roman miles	287	Nyknud Street. Course of	7 8
and the reading of the course wifes	5	different from Icnild Street	_
		Roag	is,

:	PAGE	PAG	I
Roads; Roman. Ryknild Street. new Ety-	•	Title of the Itinerary attributes it to a per-	_
mology of its Name -	79		8
Foss Road. Course of -	81	Tobius. what River - 30	
Icnild Street. Course of	84	Toleshunt Knights. Essex. its Roman Name 30	2
Julian Street described -	89	Towcester. Northamptonsh. its Roman	_
Road by Picts wall	97	Name 17	6
Rochester. Kent. its Roman Name	176	Towns. combined in Iters	1
Ross. Glocestersh. its Roman Name	347	- no notice taken of, but their Names,	
Rudge Farm. Wiltsh. its Roman Name	356	and Distances, except in a few instances -	
Rumford. Essex. its Roman Name	302	those distinguished by particular titles	
Rutunio. its Situation -	176		0
Proofs -	205	- not all Roman stations	9
		beyond the Euphrates very few in	
			2 I
S.		— None in Dacia	_
Sabriana Æstuary. where	107	- fufficiently known by their Names,	
Salmon. Commentator of the fecond class	•	and Distances in the Roman times	3 E
Remarks on his work	xiv	- in Britain. many destroyed by the	
Sarum, Old. Wilts. its Roman Name	367	Picts, Saxons, and Danes	32
Segeloci. what Town -	248	many reduced to small villages	_
Proofs -	264	many of them foon lost their Roman	
Segontium. what Town -	327	Names -	-
Proofs -	328	Antonine, at first must have been very	
Setantii. Port of. where -	108	difficult to discover -	
Seteia Aftuary. where -	108	three or four still uncertain	3 3
Sitomago. what Town -	302	the greater part already made out by	
Proofs -	30+	former commentors -	-
Solent Sea. its Situation -	84	- those in Britain, the situation of which	•
Sorbioduni. what Town -	367	do not seem properly settled .	
Proofs -	371	Proofs of -	34
Spene. Berkshire. its Roman Name	347	Roman. feveral in Britain not in the	
Spinis. what Town -	3+7	Itinerary	_
Proofs -	354		7
Spy Park. Wiltshire. its Roman Name	356	- in the Itinerary can only be distin-	
Stadium. general measure in the Itinerari	um	guished by their distances -	34
maritimum	11	ancient. Ptolemy's defignation not	
Stamford Bridge Yorksh. its Roman Nar	ne 147	fufficient to discriminate -	35
Stowmarket. Suffolk. its Roman Name	302	Antonine. none known to be omitted	
Stratford. Suffolk. its Roman Name	302	in the present copies of the Itinerary	38
Stratford, Fenny. Bucks. Roman Town ne	ear 176	may lie nearer to each other than the	
Stucia. what River -	108	numbers require and yet be the towns	
Stukeley, Commentator of the second cl	aſs.	intended	43
His Work	xiii	do not always lie upon the roads	45
Surita had five copies of the Itinerary	38	- Proofs of from Roman antiquities	_
Sullioniacis, what Town -	276	found	-54
Proofs -	224	have not all produced Roman anti-	•
•		quities	58
·		modern Names how far proofs of	_
т.		no attention paid in this work to the	
Tadcaster. Yorkshire. its Roman Name	176	various readings of the names of and	
Talbot. reputed the first commentator	on ,	why	59
the Iter Britanniarum -	iv	- the addition of Chester, or Caster not	
his comment proceeds only to the		always a proof of the Itinerary towns	_
of the fifth Iter		how far a Roman road is allowed a	
Tamaris. what River -	103	, proof	60
Thamesa Æstuary. where -	105	T 1 N Commenced forms of ma	
Thetford. Norfolk. its Roman Name	248		
Tisobis. what river -	108	• • ·	16
- 9	- 30		

		PAGE			
Town's Names. the fame Mor	noptote fo		Verometo. what Town	PAG	
of used by Livy in the names of cities 16				- 27 - 28	
in Gaul urged as an arg			Verteris, what Town	- 20 - 17	
fourth century -	,	18		- 18	
in Gaul no argument ag	ainst an e		Verulam. Hertfordsh. its Roma	••	
date than the fourth cen			Vexala Æftuary. where	,	
in other countries, as		aul.	Villa Faustini. what Town	10 24	•
derived from the people			Proofs		
belonged -	-		Vindocladia. what Town	- 25	
in the Itinerary, which	were chan	oed	Proofs	- 36	
by Constantine -	-	19	Vindomora. what Town	- 37	-
Trajectus. what Town	-	356	Proofs	- 14°	
Proofs	•	360	Vindomi. what Town	36	
Tripontio. what Town	_	270	Proofs	- 368	
Proofs	-	273	Vine. Hampsh. its Roman Name	36	
Trifanton, what River	_	104	Vinovio. what Town	5 1	
Tuerobius. what River	•	108	Proofs -	14	
	_		Voreda. what Town	16	
U.			Proofs	- 184	
			110015	- 104	ł
Uriocouio. what Town	•	176			
Proofs	-	206	W.		
Urns, Roman. found in many	places	56	· · ·		
Use. Monmouthsh. its Roman	n Name	334	Wall. Staffordsh. its Roman Na	me 176	Ś
Usocona. what Town	•	176	Wall. in Britain. a boundary of t	he Roman	
Proofs	•	208	Empire for certain only in	Hadrian's	
			reign	- 20)
V.			Waltham, Bishops. Hants. its Rom	an Name 286	,
Vagniacis. what Town		176	Wem. Salop. Roman Town near	176	j
Proofs	_	230	Whelp Cafile. Westmorland. its	Roman	
Varis. what Town		327	Name -	- 176	,
Proofs	•	330	Whitaker. Rev. Mr. Commentat	or of the	
Vedra. what River		107	fecond class, some Account of	his work xiv	,
Venonis. what Town	_	176	Whitchurch. Salop. its Roman Na	ime 176	,
Proofs	_	214	Willoughby. Nottinghamsh. its	Roman	
Venta Belgarum, what Town		286	Name	- 270	
Proofs	_	290	Winchester Hampshire. its Roma	in Name 286	
Venta Icenorum. what Town		302	Windfor, Old. Berkshire. its Roma	in Name 286	
Proofs		303	Widford. Ellex. its Roman Name	102	
Venta Silurum, what Town	_		Wroxeter. Salop. its Roman Nam	c 176	
Proofs	_	356 356	Wulpit. Suffolk. its Roman Nam	c 248	
Verlucione. what Town	_	356 356	•	•	
Proofs	-	363	·		
Verolamie. what Town	_	176	Y.		
Proofs	-	223	York City. its Roman Name		
0.044	-		- v. o was v. als invitall 1 talling	_	



' ERRATA.

Preface. p. iii. last line, dissertion, r. differtation.

Note, angustam, r. augustam. x. l. 31. "Camden has paid" should have begun a new Section.

xi. l. 9. farthar, r. farther. xiii. 1. 5. these, r. three.

Introduct. 4. 1. 3. from bottom, those, r. these.

11. l. 4. from bottom, Antonine's, r. Antonines.

17. 1. 21. Urpes, r. Urbes.

24. l. 4. from bottom, staid this, add and the next year.

33. last line but one, Asone, r. Alone. 67. l. 3. Strond, r. Strond.

68. 1. 18. their, r. this.

Introd. p. 77. Note, Thornston, r. Thornton.
103. l. 19. Dert, r. Dart.
116. l. 9. distance, r. distances.

Iter. Brit. 135. l. 7. Bermenio, r. Bremenio. 188. l. 2. fituation, r. flation.

243. l. 3. maionary, r. majoury.

319. l. 14. our, r. an.
348. l. 4. from bottom, Grandivus,
r. Gradious.

Append. 423. l. 4. Bullceum, r. Bulloeum.

427. 1. 13. Burton, r. Bruton.

443. L 24. spots, r. fports.

445. l. 2. stones, r. ftone.

451. l. 20. Buckenhan, r. Buckenham.

ERRATA in the Map of England.

Durobrivis. West Lynn is placed east of the | Portus novis, r. novus. river instead of west, as it really lies.

Stow in the World, r. Would.

E de .

• . . į. . • • · •

			•	

